APPENDIX (A.)

TO

REPORT

ON

THE AFFAIRS

OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

FROM

THE EARL OF DURHAM,

HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COMMISSIONER,

&c. &c. &c.

(PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

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3.—II.

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British North America.

APPENDIX (A).

— No. 1.—

SPECIAL REPORT to His Excellency the Governor-general by Mr. *R. D. Hanson* (Assistant-commissioner of Crown Lands and Emigration) on the excessive Appropriation of public Land, under the name of "clergy reserves."

My Lord, Quebec, 29 October 1838.

IN compliance with your Excellency's direction, I have the honour to furnish a report upon the subject of the excessive appropriation of public land in the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, under the name of " clergy reserves."

The clergy reserves in both of these provinces are made under the authority of the Act 31 Geo. 3, c. 31, commonly known as the Constitutional Act. The 36th section of that Act, after enabling his Majesty to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant-governor of Lower or Upper Canada to make out of the lands of the Crown, within either province, such an allotment and appropriation " for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy" as might bear a due proportion to the lands previously granted, enacts, " that whenever any grant of lands within either of the said provinces shall hereafter be made by or under the authority of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, there shall at the same time be made in respect of the same, a proportionable allotment and appropriation of lands for the above-mentioned purpose, within the township or parish to which such lands, so to be granted, shall appertain or be annexed, or as nearly adjacent thereto as circumstances will admit; and that no such grant shall be valid or effectual, unless the same shall contain a specification of the lands so allotted and appropriated in respect of the lands to be thereby granted; and that such lands so allotted and appropriated, shall be, as nearly as the circumstances and nature of the case will admit, of the like quality as the lands in respect of which the same are so allotted and appropriated, and shall be, as nearly as the same can be estimated at the time of making such grant, equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted."

By instructions issued by the British Government, addressed to the Governor and Lieutenant-governor of Lower and Upper Canada, the ungranted public lands in both provinces were directed to be laid out in townships of certain fixed dimensions, generally ten miles square, containing, after making the necessary deduction for roads, about 63,000 acres. These townships were divided into lots of 200 acres each. With a view to supposed convenience and uniformity of appropriation, it was decided by the Provincial Government, that the land to be appropriated for the clergy in respect of all grants should be set apart at the time of the survey of the townships; and, in order to be sure that the lands appropriated for this purpose should be of equal value to the land open to be granted, it was settled, that the clergy reserves should be interspersed at equal intervals all over the township. But, instead of reserving every eighth lot, which would have been equal " to the seventh part of the land to be granted," every seventh lot was set apart for this purpose. The same mode of reserving the lots, and the same amount of reservation, was pursued in both provinces. In each province also, another seventh of every township was set apart in a similar manner, and termed " Crown reserves," in order that these reserves might in after years furnish the Government with a revenue independent of taxation.

In Upper Canada a practice prevailed of making all grants from the Crown whatever might be the amount of the grant, in separate lots. Two or three, or more of these lots might happen to be situate in the same township, if the person entitled to the grant chanced to find in that township a sufficient quantity of land of the quality and position that he desired. But it frequently happened that an individual having a liberty of choice over all the surveyed lands of the province, which had not been granted or appropriated, preferred receiving his

grant in separate lots, and would often wait for a considerable period, until he could obtain what he deemed a suitable location, rather than put up with an inferior lot. It therefore generally happened that no grant in any one township was equal to more than from 200 to 600 acres, and that therefore it was necessary to specify in the deed by which it was made as the appropriation for a Protestant clergy some fractional portion of a lot set apart for that purpose. It was therefore natural that the terms of the Act should be followed in spite of the original error of setting apart one-seventh instead of one-eighth, and in practice 28⅔ acres were specified in each grant of a 200 acre lot, as the appropriation and allotment for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy, in respect of the same. This quantity, it will be seen, was equal in amount, and, the land being of the same average quality, equal also in value, to a seventh of the land granted. Assuming, however, each township to be of the dimensions stated above (63,000 acres), of which 9,000 were set apart for the clergy reserves, and 54,000 acres, including the reserves for the Crown, were open to grant, it is obvious that when the whole of the latter amount had been granted, there would have been specified at the rate of 28⅔ for each 200 acres, only 7,714⅔ acres, leaving unspecified 1,285⅓ acres, or one-seventh of the whole original proportion set apart for a clergy reserve. The practice pursued at first, with regard to the specification, was to specify six-sevenths of each separate lot, so that in every township there would be a portion of each lot nominally clergy reserve, but in reality still Crown land. For it would seem clear, under the words of the Act, that no land becomes clergy reserve until it has been specifically appropriated in respect of a grant from the Crown. The setting apart the lots in the diagram, and keeping them closed against settlement, was merely an arrangement adopted for the supposed convenience of the land-granting department, and could have no effect upon the legal property in the land. It was a device adopted by the land-granting department, in order to comply with an enactment evidently made in ignorance of the degree in which the best method of executing it would be found cumbrous and complicated. At a later period, however, the practice of specifying only six-sevenths of each lot was changed, and, instead of a part, the whole of each lot was specified ; but one-seventh of the reserved lots in each township was left in its original character of Crown land.

In the evidence of Mr. Radenhurst, the chief clerk in the Surveyor-general's office, it is stated that this excess has occurred in about two-thirds of the surveyed townships. From a careful consideration of the returns that he has supplied, it, however, appears that the actual excess at the present time is about 300,000 acres.

I have selected the case of Upper Canada in the first instance, because it is more simple, and because the practice of the Surveyor-general in making the actual appropriation to be specified in the grant, by its conformity with the terms of the Act, exhibits clearly the nature and extent of the original error committed by the Governor and Council, in setting apart the seventh of each township. In Lower Canada the same amount of reservation was made for both the Crown and the clergy; but the different methods of granting land pursued by the Government of that colony, led to a practice on the part of the Surveyor-general which greatly aggravated this original error. The first grant made after the passing of the Constitutional Act, appears to have been to the Honourable Thomas Dunn and 47 others, of the whole of the township of Dunham, with the exception of the Crown and clergy reserve, or five-sevenths of the township, amounting to about 45,000 acres. In the patent for this grant the Surveyor-general specified the whole 9,000 acres of clergy reserve in the township as the allotment and appropriation in respect of the lands granted, and thus made the appropriation equal to one-fifth, instead of one-seventh, of the grant, being an excess in that particular case of 2,571⅜ acres. In the ten following years after the making of this grant, nearly 1,500,000 acres were granted by the Crown in a similar manner, and in each patent the whole of the land set apart as a reserve for the clergy in the granted portion of each township was specified as the allotment and appropriation for the clergy in respect of the grant. The practice thus commenced was continued after the circumstances out of which it arose no longer existed, and it became a settled course to specify for the clergy in the patent for every grant a portion of land equal to one-fifth of the amount of the grant. So that instead of the reserve being at the rate of 28⅔ for every 200 acres, it was at the rate of 40 acres, being an excess in each case of 11⅓ acres, or two-fifths upon the reserve awarded by law.

When, however, the system of disposing of the public lands in the colony by sale, instead of free grant, was introduced, the Crown reserve of one-seventh was offered for sale with the other public land. But when the purchasers of this land, after having paid the purchase-money, applied for a patent, the Attorney-general of the province, by whom these patents were prepared, conceived that any patent for the land thus sold, as a grant of land under the authority of the Crown, would be rendered invalid by the clause in the Constitutional Act quoted above, unless it contained a specification of an allotment for the clergy in respect of the land it purported to convey. Under this opinion he refused to sign the draft of any patent which did not contain such specification. As, however, the whole of the land originally set apart for this purpose in each township had been already specified in previous patents, it was necessary that a fresh reserve should be made either out of the Crown reserves in that township, or out of other lands, for the purpose. This was accordingly done, but this fresh reserve was again equal to one-fifth, instead of one-seventh of the land granted; so that the reserve for the clergy upon the grant of 54,000 being the six-sevenths of a township, exclusively of the reserve for the clergy, instead of 7,714⅔ acres, amounted to 10,800 acres, being an excess of 3,085⅓ acres. In addition, moreover, to the excess thus occasioned, the sale of a portion of the clergy reserves authorized

rized by the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 7 Geo. 4, c. has been made the occasion of a further reserve. It appeared to the Attorney-general that the sales under the authority of this Act were grants by the Crown, and, as such, required a specification of a reserve for the clergy in respect of the land comprised in any patent, in order to their being valid. This interpretation of the law prevailed, and accordingly a further reserve of one-fifth was made upon these sales, making the reserve 12,600, instead of 7,714 $\frac{2}{7}$ acres for each township of 63,000 acres, and the excess over the reserve which would appear to have been contemplated by the Constitutional Act, 4,885 $\frac{5}{7}$ acres. Under the opinion held by the Attorney-general, similar reserves would have to be made upon any fresh sale of these additional reserves, and the result would be to give to the clergy a portion equal to one-fourth of the granted land, instead of one-seventh, being a clear excess of 75 per cent. The excess in Lower Canada does not amount at present to more than 227,000 acres over 44,600, or about 50 per cent., because four-sevenths of the clergy reserves are yet unsold, and consequently no additional reserves have been made upon them. The amount for which the land set apart on the map, as reserved for the clergy, has been sold in Upper Canada, is 314,150 *l.*, and of this one-seventh, or 44,878 *l.*, is in fact the proceeds of Crown land improperly sold under the name of "clergy reserves," and belongs to the public. Of the 50,425 *l.* produced by the sale of land similarly appropriated in Lower Canada, one-third or 16,808 *l.* is the proceeds of Crown land, and also belongs to the public.

I have, &c.

To His Excellency
the Governor-general.

(signed) *R. Davies Hanson,*
Ass^{t}-comm^{r} of Crown Lands and Emigration.

—No. 2.—

SPECIAL REPORT to His Excellency the Governor-General from the COMMISSIONER of CROWN LANDS and EMIGRATION.

To His Excellency the Governor General.

My Lord,

HAVING nearly concluded the inquiry into the disposal of crown lands and emigration in the Province of Lower Canada, I beg leave to report upon the subject of the militia claims to grants of land; a matter which appears to require the immediate interposition of Government, and cannot, without great inconvenience, be postponed till the completion of the inquiry in the neighbouring Provinces, which must precede any general report.

Special Report to His Excellency the Governor-General from the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Emigration.

It appears that grants of land to individuals who served in the militia during the last American war, were first directed by instructions which in 1818 were transmitted by the Home Government to the Duke of Richmond, then Governor of the Province, under which all subsequent proceedings seem to have been taken; though, as no record of these instructions is extant in the Colony, and no measures have been adopted to procure a copy of them from England, it is impossible to determine positively the parties to whom grants of land were directed to be made. From an Act of the Provincial Parliament, 59 Geo. 3, c. 23, appropriating 3,000 *l.* for the survey of townships within which the grants were to be situated, it would seem that the instructions referred almost entirely to the embodied militia.

Under the Act referred to, several townships were surveyed and laid out, and on the 2d November 1822, a proclamation was issued by Lord Dalhousie, directing all persons who had served in the six battalions of embodied militia, and such as had marched to the frontier, to bring in their claims before the 1st of May 1823. The time fixed by this proclamation as the limit within which claims were to be made, was afterwards enlarged, by another proclamation, to the 1st of May 1824, and again on the 29th of July 1829, by another proclamation, to the 1st of August 1830.

Under these proclamations, claims to a very considerable extent appear to have been made, and upwards of 200,000 acres have been granted: a question, however, arose at an early period as to the character of the individuals to whom the original proclamation was intended to apply. In addition to the six battalions of embodied militia, there were several corps of the sedentary militia, which had been called out during the course of the war, and had for a short time marched to the frontier, the members of which contended that they were entitled, under the terms of the proclamation, to the same benefit as those who had belonged to the six battalions of embodied militia. The claims of many of these individuals were favourably received by the Executive Council; and upon their report recommending grants, two or three persons received location tickets. When, however, the subject was brought under the notice of Lord Dalhousie, he refused to confirm the report of the Council, in the favour of an individual belonging to the sedentary militia, who had for a short time marched to the frontier, on the ground that the proclamation was only intended to apply to the six incorporated battalions. It does not appear that any claims of this nature have been subsequently allowed, with the exception of two or three which were sanctioned during Lord Dalhousie's temporary absence from the Colony, by Sir Francis Burton, the Lieutenant Governor.

Special Report to His Excellency the Governor-General from the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Emigration.

All the grants made to claimants under this proclamation, were made upon conditions of settlement. The grantee was to reside upon his property during a period of three years; to erect a dwelling-house, and to clear and cultivate four acres of land; these conditions were complained of as burthensome; and in 1837, Lord Gosford issued a proclamation, since confirmed by instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that the claims of the officers and men who served in the embodied militia during the last American war, had been brought under the notice of Government, and that such of the officers and men as had lodged their claims pevious to the 1st of August 1830, should obtain land free from all conditions, except of performing the public and joint labour required by the law of the Province. By the same proclamation a board was constituted, to whom all claims were to be referred.

The claimants before that board have been of three classes; 1st. those who had served in the six battalions previously to 1830; 2d. those who had belonged to other corps, and who, according to the rule laid down by Lord Dalhousie, had no title under the original proclamation, but who had lodged their claims before 1830; and, 3d. those of whatever class who had not made their claims before that period. The number of individuals of the first class amounts to 2,195; of the second class, to 2,598; and of the third, to 1,669.

Upon the claims of the first class no question can arise; according both to the spirit and letter of the proclamation of Lord Gosford, they must be admitted. As little doubt can arise as to the third class, who are expressly excluded by the same proclamation; but there appears to be some difficulty with regard to the second class, arising partly from the ambiguous language of the proclamation of Lord Dalhousie, and partly from the fact that some few individuals belonging to that class have actually been admitted to the benefit of the proclamation: The conduct of Lord Dalhousie himself is explicit as to the meaning that he attached to his own proclamation; and it may be inferred from the sum granted by the Assembly for the purpose of surveying, that they did not contemplate these cases, which, if admitted, would have doubled the amount of land required as included in the proclamation, since they would in that event have hardly granted a sum so entirely inadequate to the purpose. It is, however stated, that there were one or two corps who were incorporated in the same manner, and performed the same services as the six battalions. If this is the case, individuals belonging to these corps, as their services were equal, would seem to be entitled to similar reward; and the terms of the original proclamation, as well as those of all the Addresses of the House of Assembly on the subject, and of the last proclamation, are sufficiently comprehensive to include them. The question for the decision of the board to whom these claims have been referred, appears to be a question of facts. It would appear that those who were embodied and actually served on the frontier in the same manner as the six battalions, ought to be considered as entitled to the benefit of the proclamation, while all but these are altogether excluded. It may be mentioned that the exclusion of those belonging to the third class, who, notwithstanding ample notice, and two separate enlargements of time, neglected to make any claim in due time, is strictly in accordance with the view expressed by the Home Government in their Despatch to Lord Gosford, and with Lord Gosford's answer to the House of Assembly.

The proclamation of Lord Gosford, directing that letters patent for the land to be granted should contain none of the conditions formerly imposed, was founded upon an Address from the House of Assembly, representing those conditions as onerous to the militia men, and destructive of the value of the grant. There appears to have been much justice in this representation, since the greater part of the locations allotted to militiamen were distant from settlement, and the expense of clearing and cultivating the requisite quantity of land away from a market, and with no practicable roads leading to the spot, was very considerable, amounting in many cases to more than 5*s.* per acre upon the whole grant, while in this part of the Province land was selling as low as 1*s.* 3*d.* per acre. The performance of these settlement duties would not have been burthensome, if the individual acquiring the land had been about to establish himself upon it; but in a great number of cases the grantee had land elsewhere, from which he did not choose to remove, or the lot assigned to him might be 15 or 20 miles from a settlement; and in all such and similar cases the conditions were performed solely with a view to enable the individual performing them to obtain his patent. The grant was so situated generally as to be useless for the purpose of settlement; and the conditions to which it was subject rendered it of no value in any other point of view.

The House of Assembly, in urging the abandonment of these conditions, seems, however, to have overlooked, or to have been ignorant of, circumstances which have appeared in evidence before this commission, and which would entirely defeat the intentions of the House, so far as they were desirous of conferring advantages upon the militiamen. It has been stated by all the witnesses who have been examined upon this subject, that the majority of the militiamen have already disposed of their claims, and that this has been done in most instances for very inadequate considerations. They were induced to do this partly by the difficulty and trouble of urging their claims in person, and the expense of employing an agent, and partly by the nature of the conditions they were required to fulfil. To such an extent is this sale of militia claims stated to have been carried, that it would seem almost as though the militiamen themselves were not more interested in any facilities for the acquisition of these grants, or relaxation of the conditions attached to them, than any other class of the community; and the benefit which, by a compliance with the wishes of the Assembly, Government designed to secure for a numerous and deserving class, would be reaped chiefly, if not entirely, by speculators, by whom these claims have been

have

bought, and who, even supposing their bargain with the militiamen to have been fair, had assuredly no claim to any particular consideration from the Government. They had purchased the claims subject to the conditions of settlement, and paid a proportionably low price for them, and the abandonment of these conditions was a boon to them entirely uncalled for by the real circumstances of the case.

It is, in fact, obvious that, upon any system of land granting to such a body as the militia, a similar result to that which has been described as having actually taken place, must, to a certain extent, be expected. The majority of the militia were French Canadians, who have not hitherto been and are not now an emigrating people. Those of them, too, who might have been disposed to settle upon their lands, would find that the desert round them, consisting of lands which had been granted to non-resident militiamen, rendered their success as settlers impossible. They would have been isolated, or thinly scattered over a large tract of wilderness, away from society, and removed from all manner of religious instruction, to which they attach the highest importance; deprived of all succour, and without the superintendence to which they had been accustomed. Under such circumstances nothing could be expected but that they would sell their land, and generally for an inadequate consideration, since they would estimate its value by what, under the circumstances, it seemed to be worth to them. From the evidence of Mr. Morin, this appears to be so much the case, that any indication of a favourable disposition, on the part of Government, in regard of these claims, has had no other effect than that of stimulating speculation in them, and, instead of inducing the militiaman to obtain the lands for himself, in order that he or his family might settle upon them, has only increased in some small degree the price which he could obtain for his claims.

But while the grant of land, as land being useless to the militiaman, is merely equivalent to him to a grant of some very small variable amount in money, its effects upon the Province have been most injurious. Under the claims of the militia of 1775, upwards of 230,000 acres, and under those of the last American war upwards of 217,000 acres, have been granted, by far the largest part of which is still perfectly waste and unsettled. Whole townships which have been granted in this manner, have not a single settler established upon them. In this manner it has happened that a system which was designed as a means of settling the Province, and of rewarding those who had enlisted in its defence, has proved one of the great impediments in the way of the former object, and has accomplished the latter in the smallest possible degree. There has been the maximum of injury to the Province, with the minimum of benefit to the militiamen; and a similar result must, it would appear, necessarily follow a perseverance in the same system. There is no probability that the 300,000 or 400,000 acres to which valid claims might be established, if granted in the same manner, would be settled any more than the 450,000 acres which have already been granted, or that the benefit to the militiamen would be greater in any appreciable degree. It becomes, therefore, a matter of importance in every point of view, to frame some plan by which the intentions of Government, in offering this bounty, might be carried out; by which justice may be done to the claimants, while the interests of the public are secured.

The most effectual measure for this purpose appears to be the following:—That any claim established should be considered as entitling the claimant to an amount equivalent to the value of the quantity of land awarded to him, at the average selling price of crown lands during the last ten years; and that an order for this amount should be given to him, which should be accepted as money at any sale of crown lands. In all cases the order should be delivered to the claimant himself, or, in the event of his death, to his legal representatives, or upon the production of an order, signed by him in the presence of witnesses, after due notification of the intentions of Government in all parts of the Province. By this precaution, the militiaman would be secured as far as possible in the enjoyment of the benefit designed by Government, and only such a sale of his claim as ought in equity to be held valid, could be enforced against him.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

(signed) *Chas. Buller*,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands and Emigration.

Quebec, 8 September 1838.

— No. 3. —

STATE OF THE HOSPITALS, PRISONS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, &c., IN LOWER CANADA.

A.

REPORT from COMMISSIONERS for the RELIEF of INSANE and INVALID PERSONS and FOUNDLINGS in the District of *Quebec*.

THE Commissioners appointed for the relief of insane and invalid persons and foundlings in the district of Quebec, in compliance with the request of Sir John Doratt, Inspector-general of Hospitals, expressed in his circular dated 3d July instant, have the honour to make the following report.

There are now under the charge of the Commissioners the following individuals, viz.:

At the General Hospital:

17 insane; 6 male, 11 females.
23 invalids; 9 do., 14 do.

At the Hôtel Dieu:

79 foundlings, for whose support there is due by Government the sum of 1,350*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* currency, for the period from the 11th October 1837 to the 10th instant, inclusive.

A luminous and comprehensive report having been made by a special committee of the legislative council on the 10th February 1824, upon the establishments in this province for the reception and cure of the insane, for the relief and support of sick and infirm poor, and for the reception and support of foundlings, with the expenses thereof defrayed out of provincial revenues, the Commissioners beg to refer to that document, which contains more information and greater details than it is in their power to offer, especially as no change of any importance has since taken place; the accompanying communications from the ladies of the General Hospital and the Hôtel Dieu [Enclosures 1 & 2] complete the statements from the year 1824 to the 10th instant, inclusive.

The Commissioners beg to observe that they fully concur in the opinions expressed in the able document above alluded to respecting the insane and the foundlings, but they wish to represent that, as the population of this city has nearly doubled since 1824, the number of indigent invalids has also unfortunately increased in proportion, and even more, owing to the ravage made by the cholera in 1832 and 1834, which renders it urgent that a greater number than heretofore (28 out of a population of 30,000 souls) should be provided for.

The whole respectfully submitted.

By order.

Quebec, 27 July 1838. (signed) *L. Massue*,
Commr and Secretary.

Commissioners:

The Rev. Mr. Baillargeon, Curate of Quebec.
The Rev. Mr. Sewell.
Messrs. Thomas Wilson.
„ Joseph Morrin, M.D.
„ Louis Massue.

Enclosure 1.

HÔPITAL GÉNÉRAL de *Quebec*, 18 Juillet 1838.

RÉPONSES de la Supérieure de l'Hôpital Général de Quebec aux Questions que Louis Massue, ecuyer, commissaire pour le soulagement des invalides et insensés, lui a fait l'honneur de lui adresser.

1. Nous avons reçu pour la pension des invalides du Gouvernement, par la voie de MM. les Commissaires, depuis le 1 Novembre 1823 jusqu'au 10 Octobre 1837, la somme de 7,137*l.* 14*s.*

Pour la pension des insensées, à la charge du Gouvernement, depuis le 31 Octobre 1823 jusqu'au 10 Octobre 1837, nous avons reçu 8,226*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

2 et 3. Voici le tableau des entrés, sortis gueris ou soulagés, et morts, des insensés dans nos loges, depuis 1824 jusqu'à ce jour :—

Années.	Entrés.	Hommes.	Femmes.	Morts.	Sortis.	Détenus.
1824 - - -	15	7	8	4	10	1
1825 - - -	13	8	5	3	10	–
1826 - - -	6	2	4	1	5	–
1827 - - -	8	5	3	2	6	–
1828 - - -	7	1	6	3	4	–
1829 - - -	4	1	3	1	2	1
1830 - - -	1	–	1	1	–	–
1831 - - -	6	1	5	1	5	-
1832 - - -	4	3	1	2	1	1
1833 - - -	3	1	2	1	–	2
1834 - - -	10	5	5	2	6	2
1835 - - -	5	2	3	1	3	1
1836 - - -	7	4	3	2	3	2
1837 - - -	2	2	–	–	–	2
En 14 Ans - -	91	42	49	24	55	12

4. Il y a encore 17 personnes de détenus dans nos loges, 6 hommes et 11 femmes. Il reste dû pour leur entretien depuis le 11 Octobre 1837 jusqu'au 10 Juillet 1838, inclusivement, la somme 485 *l.* 15 *s.*

5. La bâtisse où sont les insensés n'a eue aucun changement depuis 1824, et contient également 18 loges ou cellules.

6. Le traitement n'a eu aucun changement depuis ce temps.

7, 8 et 9. Voici le tableau des entrés et morts des invalides, à la charge du Gouvernement, qui ont été admis dans notre Hôpital depuis 1824 ; les sortis sont rares, vu que ce sont des personnes d'une âge très-avancé, des paralitiques, des aveugles, &c., qui y sont placées ; les sortis sont presque toujours par inconduite ou inconstance.

Années.	Entrés.	Hommes.	Femmes.	Morts.	Sortis.	Restant à l'Hôpital.
1824 - - -	10	7	3	7	2	1
1825 - - -	1	1	–	1	–	–
1826 - - -	4	3	1	2	2	–
1827 - - -	6	2	4	2	2	2
1828 - - -	7	5	2	2	3	2
1829 - - -	5	4	1	4	–	1
1830 - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
1831 - - -	1	1	–	–	–	1
1832 - - -	2	2	–	1	1	–
1833 - - -	3	2	1	2	–	1
1834 - - -	6	2	4	2	1	3
1835 - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
1836 - - -	6	4	2	1	–	5
1837 - - -	1	–	1	–	–	1
En 14 Ans - -	52	33	19	24	11	17

10. Nous avons actuellement dans notre Hôpital, 23 invalides, 9 hommes, 14 femmes. Il est dû pour eux depuis le 10 Octobre 1837 jusqu'au 10 Juillet 1838, la somme 284 *l.* 19 *s.* currency.

11. Nous pourrions ajouter 11 lits aux 23 qui sont actuellement occupés, qui feront en tout 34 lits pour les invalides à la charge du Gouvernement.

(signé) *Sr Ste Anselme*, Sup^re.

Enclosure (2.)

HÔTEL DIEU de *Quebec*, 10 Juillet 1838.

1re.

Le NOMBRE des ENFANS reçus à l'HÔTEL DIEU de *Quebec*, depuis le 1 Janvier 1824, jusqu'au 10 Juillet 1838 inclusivement.

	Garçons.	Filles.	Morts.	Placés et remis à leur Parens.
1824 reçu - -	22	24	31	15
1825 „ - -	20	16	28	8
1826 „ - -	17	24	27	14
1827 „ - -	25	15	29	10 reste 1 infirme.
1828 „ - -	28	25	37	16
1829 „ - -	27	20	32	15
1830 „ - -	21	20	29	11 reste 1 infirme.
1831 „ - -	59	63	69	51 „ 2 „
1832 „ - -	26	39	27	37 „ 1 „
1833 „ - -	25	33	33	9 „ 16 „
1834 „ - -	27	42	43	5 „ 21 „
1835 „ - -	9	11	10	1 „ 9 „
1836 „ - -	6	8	10	– „ 4 „
1837 „ - -	10	7	5	1 „ 11 „
1838 „ - -	9	6	2	1 „ 12 „
	331	353	412	194 78
	353			1
	684			79
	1 infirme reçu en 1823.			
	685			

RECAPITULATIONS.

Enfans décédés - - - - - - - - - - -	412
Placés et remis à leur parens - - - - - - - -	194
Restant aux charges de la Commission - - - - - -	79
	685

2me.

Il y a actuellement aux charges de la Commission, 79 enfans, dont six au-dessus de l'âge de six ans sont infirmes; pourquoi la pension a été continuée sur ce nombre de six; il s'en trouve un qui a été reçu en 1823.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance qui reste à payer sur les derniers comptes presentés à MM. les Commissaires le 10 Avril 1838 - - - - - - - - - -	424	19	7
Il est dû depuis le 11 Avril jusqu'au 10 Juillet inclusivement, pour pensions de 71 enfans, formant 6,461 journées à 10 sols par jour - - -	134	12	1
Reçu depuis le 18 Avril jusqu'au 13 Juillet, 8 enfans, formant 427 journées à 10 sols par jour - - - - - - - - - -	8	17	11
Dû pour 2 enfans (non inclus dans le nombre ci-dessus) décédés depuis le 10 Avril, formant 83 journées - - - - - - - - -	1	14	7
Dû à Mde Veuve Paquet, 3 mois de salaire du tour éclures le 10 Juillet -	8	5	-
De plus à la même pour le lavage, ouvrage, sucre, lait, &c. &c. fourni aux enfans - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	13	2
TOTAL - - - -	580	2	4

3me.

La mode pour la reception et le soutien de ces enfans est le même qu'en 1824, avec cette exception, que le nombre d'années fixé pour leur pension a été diminuée à cette epoque et a toujours continué d'être payé que pendant cinq années.

Les cercueils et funerailles ne sont plus payé au dépend de la Commission; les nourrices se chargent de faire tout à leur frais.

Le salaire de la femme qui les reçoit au tour a été diminué en 1834, et n'est plus que de 33 *l.* par année, au lieu de 45 *l.* qu'elle avoit alors.

4me.

	Comptes de Dépenses presentés à Messieurs les Commissaires.			Argents reçu de Messieurs les Commissaires employé à payer les Nourrices, &c.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1824 - - - -	1,010	1	10	980	3	5
1825 - - - -	629	5	11½	743	10	10
1826 - - - -	512	13	4½	512	13	4½
1827 - - - -	441	15	1½	441	15	1½
1828 - - - -	529	12	1½	529	12	1½
1829 - - - -	659	15	10	659	15	10
1830 - - - -	442	6	2½	442	6	2½
1831 - - - -	597	6	8	597	6	8
1832 - - - -	784	–	4½	784	–	4½
1833 - - - -	792	2	8	792	2	8
1834 - - - -	939	19	9½	939	19	9½
1835 - - - -	1,040	17	6	1,040	17	6
1836 - - - -	835	9	5	835	9	5
1838 - - - -	1,004	19	7	580	–	–
£.	10,220	6	5½	9,879	13	4

B.

Observations by Sir *John Doratt*, M. D., on the Custody of the Insane, and the Expediency of a Public Lunatic Asylum.

1. There is not any public building or place of reception for insane persons in any part of Lower Canada, save the Roman Catholic establishments within the convents, under the denomination of General Hospitals, which establishments receive the poor and infirm.

The cells for the reception of lunatics belonging to these establishments are old, ill built, very offensive, damp, and badly ventilated; there is one establishment at Quebec, one at Trois Rivières, and one at Montreal.

The cells appropriated for maniacs at Quebec are in number 18; the actual number of lunatics therein confined 17, 6 male and 11 females.

The number of cells at Trois Rivières are 6, being the actual number of lunatics confined therein.

The number of cells at Montreal are 8; the actual number of lunatics 2, 1 male and 1 female.

The buildings containing these cells are without the great building or convent, and in winter are warmed by a large stove placed in the passage, dividing the two ranges of cells, the external doors of the building being kept quite closed; a constant damp vapour must arise, very inimical to the health of the insane, and this circumstance holds very strong at the Quebec establishment.

These cells are mere receptacles or places of close confinement for life, all enjoyment of fresh air and exercise withheld, as well as all moral and medical treatment prevented; for no curative means of any character have been or could have been pursued under such a state of cruel imprisonment; indeed, these places resemble cells for criminals, and are more suited to produce and increase insanity than to cure it.

2. It is a fact well ascertained that insane persons held in close confinement, and thereby prevented from receiving the natural and requisite effects of fresh air, and likewise deprived of the means to exercise the body, are by such deprivations exposed to the fearful effects of decomposed blood and arrested circulation, from which not unfrequently mortification of the lower extremities is the result; and if the cerebral structure of an insane person should be pressed upon from any irregularity of venal circulation, the disease of insanity will in all probability be much aggravated.

3. The average number of deaths in the insane establishment of Quebec (being upon a scale quite equal, if not greater, than those of Trois Rivières and Montreal) for 14 years is as follows: 91 admitted, 55 removed, and 24 died; an average too great, and far beyond that of the establishments formed in the United States of America and Europe for the cure and care of insane persons.

4. It does not appear that a census or calculation of any kind has ever been made in this province as to the proportion of insane to that of the population at large, nor can such be accurately effected until there shall be an establishment for the reception of the insane; nor can the distinctions of disease or derangement be marked or ascertained in any useful manner until they are congregated and placed under medical treatment.

5. The object in forming an establishment for the insane would not only serve as an asylum for their security, comfort and maintenance; but for a purpose even more important, namely, to effect a curative principle, so as to restore, if possible, the unfortunate individuals once more to their respective families, and to society at large.

6. From the great interest which has been of late years excited by the various Governments of Europe and the United States of America towards the relief and cure of insane persons, their several establishments have been carried to a very wide extent towards effecting that great and useful end, aided by the united talents of several medical men, who, having devoted their time and abilities to the subject, and by their labours having acquired extensive knowledge thereon, have given to the world a mass of information consolidated into facts founded upon numerous and extended experiments; proving that by a proper system of treatment permanent cures can be effected, and have been produced in a ratio of 50 to 60 per cent., in some few instances even in greater numbers, and that, previous to this knowledge being divulged and made known to the world, the system of general treatment was not only destructive to the health of the insane, but assisted greatly to consolidate the disease, and thereby render the case hopeless and incurable. Houses for the insane should not be prisons, nor hospitals for bodily disease.

7. The great extent of country forming the province of Lower Canada, and the number of lunatics dispersed over its surface without any prospect of relief, either temporary or permanently, producing the worst influence over the moral character of society at large, particularly in the more populous districts, inhabited principally by Canadians, require the most serious consideration of the Legislature.

8. The very important subject of providing for the care and cure of lunatics in the province of Lower Canada has been most ably discussed and supported by the reports of special committees appointed by the Legislative Council, 5 Geo. 4, 10 February 1824, to inquire into and report upon the establishments for the insane, for the support and reception of foundlings, and for the relief and cure of infirm poor, &c.: *vide* Journals of the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada, 4th Session of the 11th Provincial Parliament.

9. All insane criminals, when convicted, are, from necessity, obliged to be sent to the common gaol and house of correction, where their situation is deplorable to themselves, and a nuisance to the other persons confined therein, independent of the scenes of immorality that must occur in consequence.

10. It is deeply to be regretted that so much public money should have been expended in the several districts upon these miserable and useless expedients, instead of an establishment for the insane; when by the application of that money to the same humane object upon proper principles, a lunatic asylum might have been erected, calculated to do honour to the province instead of being a reproach.

11. The security consistent with the safety of the insane, their connexions and general society, can hardly ever, under the sad circumstances attendant on mental derangement, be enjoyed in the dwellings of private families; removal from home, therefore, is generally necessary, in most cases desirable, and tends to destroy or weaken the morbid associations.

12. The establishment of an asylum for lunatics at Quebec, as also at Montreal, is absolutely requisite for the comfort, relief and cure of the afflicted.

It would be of the greatest advantage to the inhabitants at large, both in a moral and social point; the friends and relatives of the afflicted would feel satisfied that every care, assistance, and every effort would be afforded them, not only to preserve, but to restore their health; the disgraceful system of incarcerating the insane in the common gaol with the culprit and prisoners committed for every offence would be erased from the calendar, and the scenes of immorality which spring from such proceedings cease to prevail.

13. The enormous expenses incurred by the legislature of Lower Canada for the maintenance in solitary confinement of a few insane poor in the provinces of Quebec and of Montreal, will be found clearly stated in the Appendix attached to the reports drawn up by the supérieures of the two convents nominated L'Hôpital Général of Quebec and Montreal, and for whom no curative means whatever have at any time been applied.

The nuns of the convent at Montreal, ever since the year 1830, have refused to admit any further applicants of insane poor, in consequence of the building erected by the Government of Lower Canada, in 1793, having gone into decay, and the cells for the unfortunate creatures being too damp and cold; nevertheless there still remain under confinement in the same wretched cells two insane, the one an English woman, the other a French Canadian; the first having been in confinement ever since the year 1794, and the latter since the year 1796, both having been visited by myself.

(signed) *John Doratt*, M. D.

C.

Proposed Alterations in the Quarantine Rules, by Sir *John Doratt*, M. D.

In consequence of the great inconvenience caused to merchant ships, and of the heavy expense entailed upon their owners by the enforcement of the quarantine regulations now in operation, by which every ship coming up the St. Lawrence is compelled to stop at Grosse Isle for the purpose of being examined by the health officer there, whether there is or is not any sickness on board, it is proposed to make an alteration in the existing law of the following nature.

Ships having clean bills of health, and not having any sickness on board, and either not having passengers, or having them only in number equal to the number of the crew (or some other limitation), shall be henceforth permitted to proceed direct to Quebec, without stoppage of any description at Grosse Isle.

On

On their arrival at Quebec, they will be boarded by the health officer, when, if it is found that they have in any way contravened the regulations, they will be compelled to return to Grosse Isle, in order to fulfil the usual forms there, and they will, besides, be liable to a fine of not less than 20*l.* and not more than 100*l.*, on conviction of the master or other person in charge of the ship before two justices of the peace.

A series of questions shall be drawn up as to the—

1st. Bill of health.

2d. State of the ship's company's and passengers' health during the voyage.

3d. Number of persons composing the ship's company, including officers and men of every description.

4th. Number of passengers (3 children under 10, and 2 under 15, to count as one passenger).

The illnesses for which it shall be incumbent on the master to stop his ship at Grosse Isle shall be clearly defined in scientific and popular terms.

Great care should be taken that no illnesses be included in this category which are not manifestly infectious and dangerous, the object of the present amendment in the quarantine laws being to spare ships, in future, all inconvenience which is not imperiously required for the protection of the public health.

Every pilot shall take with him a certain number of copies of this document, to be supplied gratis by the Quarantine Office or Custom-house; and he shall, immediately on boarding a ship, give one copy to the master thereof for his guidance.

As it is altogether his interest to do this, and as having the document or not will make no difference to a ship which has obeyed the instructions it contains, no penalty is attached to the non-performance of this regulation.

Except perhaps the following:—

If any regulation is made for the payment of pilots during the performance of quarantine (much wanted), any pilot having failed to furnish a copy of the regulations to the master of a merchant ship, which may be subsequently sent back to Grosse Isle from Quebec, shall not be entitled to any remuneration for his services from the time when such order shall be notified to her until her return to Quebec, and he shall be bound to remain on board and do his duty as pilot during the whole period.

Ships coming to Quebec, which have not stopped at Grosse Isle, shall keep a signal flying (to be agreed upon by the Custom-house authorities), until duly visited by the health officer; and on being admitted to pratique, she will strike the signal; before which time no person can go on board without rendering himself liable to the performance of any quarantine to which the ship may be found liable, in addition to any penalty to which he would be liable by the laws already existing on the subject.

(signed) *John Doratt*, M. D.

D.

REMARKS on the QUARANTINE STATION, *Grosse Isle*, from its Establishment in 1832, by Sir *John Doratt*, M. D.

THE appearance of Asiatic cholera in the North of England, in December 1831, and its extension to Scotland and Ireland, excited alarm throughout North America.

This alarm prevailed to a great extent in the North American colonies, as (in the belief of its contagious nature) the direct intercourse between these provinces and the ports of Great Britain was supposed to facilitate its introduction.

In the hope of keeping Lower Canada free from so dire a pestilence, it was determined by the executive to oblige every vessel coming from sea to submit to an examination and purification, under the direction of medical men. The place selected for this purpose was Grosse Isle, distant 33 miles from Quebec.

Early in the spring of 1832, the necessary officers were sent down to this place, temporary buildings were erected for the sick, and every arrangement made to carry into effect certain quarantine regulations.

It is almost useless to observe that here, as elsewhere, all sanatory regulations failed to arrest the progress of this extraordinary disease, though the utmost caution was observed in the inspection of ships and passengers; and though no cases were detected in any vessel, yet on the 8th of June it declared itself in Quebec, and the following day at Montreal. An almost decimation of the inhabitants of both cities took place before it ceased its ravages. The number of emigrants arrived this year was 51,422. Few of the number were detained from sickness at Grosse Isle.

Notwithstanding the inefficacy of the quarantine establishment in preventing the introduction of Asiatic cholera, it was determined to continue in force the regulations the ensuing year; as, from the immense and increasing emigration flowing into the province, it was found that various diseases of a decidedly contagious nature were imported—such as small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, and above all, typhus fever.*

In

* The peculiar fever generated in crowds of people cooped up in a small space, and whether known or described by medical writers as putrid, gaol, camp or hospital fever, is probably the most decidedly contagious of any known disease. For many years previous to the establishment of quarantine regulations, certain

In the spring of 1833, the quarantine station was re-opened, additional medical officers were appointed, the hospital buildings were enlarged, and regular nurses engaged to attend the sick. The number of emigrants who arrived this year was considerably less than the previous season. The dreadful ravages of the epidemic was supposed to be the cause of the falling off.

Out of 22,062 (the number that arrived), 239 were sent to the hospital; of those, 34 were cases of small-pox, 159 of fever, and 46 of other diseases. Of this number 27 died.

In 1834 the same establishment was continued. The number of emigrants was 30,217. Many of the ships that arrived early had a considerable number of their passengers ill with fever.

On the 9th of July the cholera again appeared in Lower Canada. The first case that occurred on the island was a person just arrived from Quebec by the schooner employed to communicate between the station and town. It made fell havoc among the passengers at that time on the island. The number of sick sent to the hospital during the season was 844, of whom 264 died. The cases were, fever 404, cholera 290, small-pox 12, other diseases 138.

Among the deaths that took place this year was the assistant medical superintendent, a gentleman of great zeal and devotion for his profession, to which he is supposed to have fallen a victim.

The emigration of the season of 1835 was effected in a greater degree than 1833.

The number of emigrants was 11,580, and as the ships were not crowded, little sickness prevailed. The cases admitted into the hospital were, 24 of fever, 48 small-pox, and 54 of other diseases. Of this number 10 died.

In 1836 the number of emigrants increased to 27,896. Many of the ships were crowded and dirty, and much fever prevailed. There were admitted to the hospital 338 cases of fever, 50 of small-pox, and 66 of other diseases; of which number 58 died.

The total number under treatment in the hospital at one period this year was 145. The medical superintendent, and five out of 11 attendants in the hospital, were attacked at one time with typhus. This was soon after the arrival of the barque Ranger, from Liverpool, 90 of whose passengers were admitted to the hospital.

Though the amount of emigration the next year (1837) was not so great as the preceding, yet, from several ships arriving in a crowded state after long passages, there was much fever. From two ships alone (the Cornubia and William Ritchie), there were admitted to the hospital no less than 126 cases of fever. The greatest number under treatment at one time was 177; to accommodate which the buildings were found too small, and a marquee, tents, and a part of the sheds were obliged to be converted into temporary hospitals. During the busiest part of this season, when the attendance of the medical men was required 16 hours out of the 24 in the wards, the assistant medical superintendent was attacked with fever and expired on the seventeenth day. He was a young gentleman of talents (connected with the station for four years), and much regretted.

The total number of emigrants this season was 21,894, of which number 598 were admitted to the hospital, viz., fever 481, small-pox 104, other diseases 13. The total number of deaths was 57.

The season of 1838 has been influenced in its emigration, as was to be expected, by the disturbed state of the province last winter. The few emigrants that have arrived have been healthy. Three ships with small-pox, and a few cases of inflammatory fever, have made the number of patients admitted to the hospital amount to 53, out of which number five have died.

The

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parts of the city of Quebec were never free from this complaint; vessels arrived (generally from ports in Ireland), on board of which the disease had existed for two or three weeks previous. The object of the master on arrival was to huddle his passengers and their foul and dirty clothing (sure vehicle of contagion) on shore with as little delay as possible. Those of them who had the means crowded into the low boarding-houses in Champlain-street and its vicinity; but many of the poor wretches, in the worst state of fever, unprovided with means of support, lay exposed in the heat of a burning sun by day and the chilly dew of night, on the wharfs, and even in the streets of the city.

I have been informed by a ship-master, who is in the habit of bringing out emigrants for many years, that on one occasion (previous to 1833), he came up the river with upwards of 30 cases of fever among his passengers, many of them in a state of delirium (and having lost several on the passage). Fearing that, on his arrival in port, he should get into trouble, he quietly landed 14 of the most violent of the poor wretches on the island of Orleans, to shift for themselves.

The harbour-master boarded him on his arrival; he persuaded the other passengers who were not ill to come on deck and get up a fight; in the noise and hubbub of which the screams and cries of the sick never reached the ears of that officer, who was glad to escape from the scene of uproar. When night came on, he landed the remainder with their baggage.

Such instances, no doubt, were of frequent occurrence. Since the establishment of quarantine, many ship-masters who bring out emigrants, knowing they will be subject to an inspection by medical officers, enforce strict cleanliness and ventilation in their ships. Yet, notwithstanding all their precaution, the subjoined tables will show that hundreds of emigrants yearly arrive with typhus fever, sometimes to the extent of 80 or 90 cases in one ship—as the Ranger in 1836, and Cornubia, &c. in 1837.

The subjoined Table exhibits, in a condensed form, the number of sick treated in the hospital since its establishment.

RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital, from its Establishment in 1833 to September 18, 1838.

	Admissions.						Discharges.			Deaths.			Remarks.
Year.	Number of Passengers.	Cholera.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.	
1832	51,422	No return of sick this year.					–	–	–	–	–	–	
1833	22,062	–	159	34	46	239	–	212	212	–	27	27	
1834	30,982	290	404	12	138	844	132	448	580	158	106	264	
1835	11,580	–	24	48	54	136	–	116	116	–	10	10	
1836	27,986	–	338	50	66	454	–	396	396	–	58	58	– – Most of the deaths these two years (which proved fatal in the proportion of 1 in 8½) were from fever.
1837	31,894	–	481	104	13	598	–	541	541	–	57	57	
1838	2,918	–	21	16	16	53	–	48	48	–	5	5	
	168,842	290	1,427	264	333	2,314	132	1,761	1,893	158	263	421	

(signed) *John Doratt*, M. D.

E.

Letter from the Rev. *H. Sewell* to Sir *John Doratt*, on the Want of a Place for Divine Worship at *Grosse Isle*.

Sir, Quebec, 24 October 1838.

As you have been kind enough to permit me to furnish you with a statement of the evils arising from the want of a Protestant place of worship at the quarantine station, I think I shall best accomplish the object you have in view by laying before you a few brief details of facts which can readily be well substantiated.

With a view to prevent the fearful ravages then making by cholera, a quarantine station was in the year 1832 established at Grosse Isle, 30 miles below Quebec, where all ships are by law required to come to, and passengers, under certain circumstances, required to land. It has frequently happened in consequence, that many hundreds, in some cases thousands, both sick and well, have thus been landed and detained on the island at one time.

The emigration of that year (1832) amounted to upwards of 52,000 British subjects; but of that number, if we suppose that 24,000, which is a very small proportion, were landed as sick, under suspicion of infection, and to wash and cleanse their linen and bedding, and that one-fourth only of the last number were Protestants, then we have 6,000 Protestant subjects of Great Britain landed in the course of one summer at the station.

From these poor people, entitled as they are to all privileges of Englishmen, the dearest of all privileges, that of having the gospel of truth preached to them, is, as far as Government is concerned, taken away; they are compelled to land and remain upon the island; but though six years have now elapsed since the first establishment of the station, the same Government, which erected a lazaretto where the sick might die or be healed at a distance from the chief city of the province, has not yet thought it necessary to afford them the benefit of a resident pastor; nay, has not even erected a place of worship, where on the Lord's-day of rest they may be called together to praise God for their preservation from the dangers of the deep or recovery from perilous sickness.

It is true, that the remissness of Government has been in a measure obviated by the Christian charity of a few gentlemen of Quebec, who from their private means have contributed to the support of a missionary of the Church of England at the station during the summer; but the island is still without a place of worship for the poor emigrants, and I have in consequence myself been obliged to call them together for the service of God, sometimes in the open air among the wilds on the river side, and, at others, in the sleeping sheds, with neither room to sit or kneel, in the presence of every denomination of Christians, and subject to all species of annoyance.

If a quarantine station is to be maintained for the purpose of keeping away infection from the province at large, those who are detained by the operation of the law and cannot quit the island should at least be furnished with the means of spiritual instruction and consolation during their detention. A chaplain should be maintained at the public expense, and a chapel erected, the cost of which would not exceed 125 *l.* currency. So notoriously remiss, however, have been the authorities, that it was not until the last year that, through the kindness of the inspecting physician, aided by his Canadian boatmen, a summer-house, originally erected as a smoking-room, was converted into a place of worship for Her Majesty's troops stationed on the island. This building is, however, without the quarantine bounds, and cannot therefore be made available for the emigrants.

I may also add, that the society which has hitherto sent a missionary to the station was compelled to erect a small house for his accommodation, for which they have not yet been remunerated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Sewell*, M. A.
Late Resident Missionary at Grosse Isle.

To Sir John Doratt,
Inspector-general of Hospitals,
&c. &c. &c.

F.

LETTER from the Rev. *H. Sewell* to Sir *John Doratt*, on the State of the Gaol of the City of *Quebec*.

Sir, Quebec, 15 October 1838.

I HAVE much pleasure in furnishing you with such information relative to the imperfect construction of our present gaol as, from my connexion with the Gaol Association of this city (a society of gentlemen who, a few years ago, took upon them the voluntary labours of improving the morals and inculcating habits of industry among the prisoners), I am enabled to afford.

The gaol of Quebec is situated in the very centre of the city, and affords direct communication on four sides between its inmates and the street. No vigilance of its officers can altogether remedy the pernicious consequences of so essential a fault in all that appertains to correct prison discipline; the very sentries whose duty it is to prevent irregular communication with its inmates have but too frequently been induced, under mistaken feelings of humanity, to commit or connive at the evil they are appointed to guard against. The interior of the building leaves little less to lament, while it forms the sole prison for the extensive district, and is destined to receive every varying class of prisoners, viz. those condemned, those committed for trial, the unfortunate debtor, the pitiable maniac, the hardened villain, the uninitiated youth, all mingling in more or less of common intercourse by day and night; so that they who happily are pronounced innocent by law, may consider it a providential deliverance if they escape in the mean time the effects of evil communication and example. The association, in the first year of their organization (1829–1830), submitted to the provincial legislature their humble petition, that measures might be taken for the separation of prisoners under judicial sentence by the erection of a penitentiary, and had the satisfaction to see measures commenced, and plans and estimates procured, which gave sanguine hopes that a period of improvement in prison discipline and reformation of offenders was at hand for this district, but from a variety of causes no steps have been taken.

It appears by official documents laid before the legislature, that of 743 committed to the gaol of this city in the twelve months ending 31 December 1831, 170 were females; 60 were juvenile offenders under twenty years of age, and 70 were old offenders, whose recommittals vary from a second to a seventh time; and 235 were committed under the designation of idle and disorderly, a class of prisoners more than half of whom seek committal as a resource from starvation, or the inclemency of the climate. I invite attention to these facts, assured that very little reflection is necessary to convince any one of the great moral contamination constantly going on from such an admixture of prisoners; if other reasons than those of religion and moral obligation were wanting, they are afforded in consideration of public economy. It is shown by other documents laid before the same legislature, that the expense of the present prison and its establishment is 1,769 *l.* 16 *s.* 0 ½ *d.* per annum, whilst the apparent result of those employed at hard labour is a loss of 56 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* in the year ending December 31st, 1831. A striking contrast is exhibited in different prisons and penitentiaries of the United States, where a well-digested system of employment and separation of prisoners has been substituted for idleness and unrestrained intercourse. In many of those, not only the whole expense of the prison establishment is defrayed, but an actual revenue derived to the state; and the prisoner, having completed the term of his sentence, is discharged with habits of industry, and means of gaining a livelihood of which he was not before possessed. Many individual cases are recorded of a reformation of life and conduct in those who have completed their term of sentence in the penitentiaries of Auburn, Scuy, Connecticut, and others similarly conducted. Of those who from time to time have been committed to our gaol, I do not think there is more than one solitary case, that of a female, who on the expiration of her sentence was removed into the country at the expense of the association; she married, and is now a respectable member of society.

From the documents above alluded to, it appears further, that the number of sick requiring medical treatment in the year ending 31st December 1831 was, males 162, females 242, a proportion infinitely greater than in the prisons of the United States, and the disproportion may be reasonably ascribed to the want of regular and systematic employment, confinement in idleness having always been found as detrimental to health as to moral reformation and improvement.

Connected with this subject is the want of a house of industry, to which prisoners on the termination of their punishment may, if they feel disposed to leave their former courses, retire for shelter, and earn the means of subsistence by their own labour. In a climate

where,

where, for six months in the year, the want of shelter must endanger life, it is no little reproach to the laws, that their violation holds out to many the only means of subsistence. I have already stated, that no fewer than 235 of the committals during the year 1831 were of this class. To this refuge might also be transferred the children of prisoners, both before and after trial; these are often brought into the gaol with their parents for want of another asylum. I have even known instances where children, deserted by their parents in the public streets, have been committed to gaol by a magistrate as the only place of shelter and support. Surely, sir, it is an evil that requires immediate remedy, that in a Christian country no better place of refuge than the corrupt precincts of a gaol, and that gaol such as ours, can be found for the innocent offspring of parents who may not, in all cases, be themselves guilty.

And what shall we say again to the fact, that this same gaol, the centre of crime and wickedness, the abode of every thing that is corrupt, the scene of drunkenness which cannot be prevented, of revelry and debauchery, a very den of iniquity—this same gaol is often made a place of detention for the moping idiot, the lunatic and the madman; that those whom God in his wisdom has seen fit to deprive of reason should be ranked with criminals of the worst description, nay, shut up with them in the same ward, the butt of their ribaldry, and the object of their mischief and cruelty, is too horrible to dwell upon.

God grant, sir, that the benevolent design which, I trust, he has himself put into your heart may have the desired and perfect effect, and that you may enjoy the satisfaction of seeing them put into full operation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Sewell*,
Hon. Secretary to the Gaol Association.

To Sir John Doratt, &c. &c. &c.

G.

Report of the *Quebec* Gaol Association, August 1838.

The committee of the Quebec Gaol Association for promoting education, industry and moral improvement among the prisoners, report to Sir John Doratt as follows:

That they are a voluntary association, established in 1829, and hitherto supported entirely by the contributions of private individuals.

That the object of the institution has been to ameliorate the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, as well as to relieve their distresses, as far as their limited means could enable them, as also to inquire into the circumstances of their confinement or any complaints which they might prefer, so as to obtain relief or redress from the proper quarter, should they be ascertained to be well founded.

In order to obtain the necessary information and to keep a watchful eye over the state and habits of the prisoners, two of the members in rotation visit the gaol weekly, and make a report to the committee of any matter deserving attention.

For a considerable time after its first institution, schools were established in the gaol and schoolmasters provided at the expense of the association; raw materials were also purchased and the prisoners encouraged to work; but from want of funds it was, we regret to say, found necessary to abandon both these objects; the provincial legislature, although applied to, having refused to grant any aid to the institution, and the amount of private subscriptions being found wholly inadequate for the purpose.

One great object to which the attention of the committee has been directed is the condition of the children of prisoners, often left wholly destitute or drawn within the walls of the prison by the confinement of their parents. Convinced of the imperative duty of removing the innocent offspring of prisoners from the corrupt precincts of a gaol, they have, as occasion offered, provided for them such means of support and instruction in the new settlements in the neighbourhood of Quebec as they could afford.

The committee has also, in some instances, applied itself with success to providing the means of gaining an honest livelihood to a class of unfortunate females, who, in considerable numbers, are found committed to what is called the house of correction within the gaol, the same having been from necessity made the receptacle, not only of them, but many other unfortunate and destitute persons (perhaps not quite in accordance with strict principles of law), from there being no asylum, no penitentiary, no refuge nor workhouse in the province to which they could be sent.

If the objects and end of associations of this description would be considered useful and praiseworthy under ordinary circumstances, how much more must it appear to be so when the attention is directed to the gaol of Quebec in particular?

It is a building which, from its situation, size and construction (independent of its present state of dilapidation), is wholly inadequate to the purposes for which it is designed.

It is situated in the very centre of the city, and being surrounded on the four sides by four streets, with which the building communicates, there is no possibility of preventing direct intercourse between its inmates and those without.

It is so small in dimensions that classification cannot be attempted; it is the sole prison for this extensive district, and is destined to receive every class of prisoners, viz., the condemned and committed, the unfortunate debtor, the pitiable maniac, rogues and vagabonds, street-walkers, felons, murderers, the hardened villain, and uninitiated youth; all these must, from the construction and size of the gaol, mingle more or less in common intercourse by day and by night. No individual, however innocent, can be committed to it and leave it unpolluted and untaught in wickedness.

If this be generally true, with how much greater force does it apply to juvenile offenders, who, committed perhaps for some petty misdemeanor, become contaminated, whilst there, by the society and conversation of persons worse than themselves, and go out from its walls ripe for any villany.

The committee believe that even with the very limited means at its disposal, the association has done considerable good, and that, if aided by the fostering hand of the Government, it could do infinitely more in the prosecution of the original objects of its institution; and it ought not to be forgotten, that until the evils consequent upon the present state of the gaol and the want of proper establishments in the country be remedied, the labours of the association are the more necessary, whilst their success is more difficult.

(signed) *Robert Haddan*, Secretary,
Quebec Gaol Association.

H.

REPORT from Dr. *Morrin* and Mr. *Douglas*, on the present State of MEDICAL EDUCATION of *Lower Canada*.

Sir, Quebec, 20 October 1838.

IN answer to your first question, "What is the state of the medical profession in Canada?" we confine ourselves to its state in this district, being, however, satisfied that in other districts the same causes operating, the same effect is produced.

The country parishes, with few exceptions, support medical men, who, having studied two or more years, have obtained a license to practise; some of these gentlemen have not had the advantages afforded by lectures at a medical school, or attendance on hospitals; their means of acquiring a knowledge of the profession has been derived from books, and the necessarily few cases of disease or accidents falling under their observation during their period of study in the country.

Of late years, students of this class, finding it more difficult to pass the board of medical examiners, and in order to obtain a license to practise without undergoing an examination, have been induced to resort to medical schools in the United States, where a diploma or degree can be obtained at small cost and loss of time, and without any, or only a superficial, knowledge of medicine and surgery. It is within our knowledge that a student, being rejected by the board of examiners in this city, returned from the United States with a degree obtained after an absence of three months.

This city is supplied by practitioners who, with few exceptions, have had the advantages of a European medical education, and are perhaps not inferior to the same class of practitioners in the large towns of England. In the country, however, it cannot be denied that the medical profession is in a very low state, and that gross instances of ignorance and mal-practice are very common. It is within our knowledge that a hernial sac has been opened as an abscess; that aneurism of the aorta, having absorbed the ribs and sternum, has been poulticed, and an incision made under the belief of the disease being a collection of matter; that the perineum has been more than once divided by incision, under an impression that it would facilitate the expulsion of the fœtus.

In answer to your second question, "What are the causes of this low state of the profession in Canada?" we beg leave to state it to be our conviction, that it is owing to the want of power in the board of medical examiners to exact any specific term or mode of study. By an act passed by the Governor-general in council, April 30th, 1788, which act or ordinance continued in force 43 years, and which is now again in force, the commissioners appointed to examine candidates were obliged to license individuals holding diplomas or degrees, although evidence of the unfitness or ignorance of the candidate were adduced. It is in our own knowledge that one individual was licensed to practise physic and surgery whose period of study had not exceeded 14 months, and another whose period of study had not exceeded 18 months. This ordinance was suspended during six years by an act of the legislature passed in 1831, which prescribed five years of study, but admitted the possessor of a degree or diploma to practise in the province without examination. It was in consequence and during the operation of this act, that students were induced to resort to the small medical schools along the frontiers of the United States, where degrees could easily be obtained at small cost, without reference to the fitness of the individual, or to his ability to profit by the lectures delivered at the school. At a late meeting of the Quebec medical board of examiners, an individual presented himself for license, holding a degree obtained by six months of attendance on medical lectures in Vermont, and who professed to be unable to understand or answer any question put to him in English.

At the last meeting of the Quebec medical board of examiners, two candidates from the United States, with degrees, could not tell whether the bone on which we lean, or the elbow

elbow, belonged to the lower or upper arm. In no one of the medical schools on the frontiers is there attached an hospital, neither are there means of cultivating practical anatomy or surgery.

We have, &c.

To Sir John Doratt, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Jos. Morrin*, M.D.
J. Douglas, M.R.C.

I.

SUGGESTIONS for the Establishment of a MEDICAL SCHOOL at *Quebec*, by Sir *John Doratt*, M. D.

VARIOUS and most inefficient attempts having been made at different periods by the several governments of Lower Canada towards the establishment of a medical school, with very little, if any, advantage to society at large, and confirmed from the want of good medical assistance, it has become most urgent, for the preservation of life and health among the poor and lower classes of the province in particular, that a permanent school for medical education should be established without delay, upon an extensive and useful scale, so that knowledge may supersede disgraceful and dangerous ignorance, that the minds of young men may be properly and usefully led to the study of medicine, and the sufferings of mankind be alleviated and removed. If education be proved to be essential to the welfare and prosperity of a country, how especially so is that branch of it which is so closely interwoven with ourselves as to enable us not only to remove the ills of our body when they afflict us, but to restore us unto health.

It is proposed that a school of medicine and surgery be established at Quebec, under an Act of the legislature of Lower Canada; that the purport or intention of such schools shall be solely for affording instruction to young men desirous of pursuing the medical profession, and putting them into possession of the elementary principles of medical science before they are permitted to commence the study of the practice of medicine; correct theory or sound principles being indispensably requisite for the foundation of judicious and successful practice. To effect this great and useful purpose of the legislature, teachers or lecturers must be appointed to the said schools, whose talents in the various branches of medical science shall be found adequate and efficient to fulfil the requisite and important duties thereof, and thereby answer the intentions and desires of the legislature.

Quebec, as the capital of Lower Canada, containing between 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants, has a population in number claiming and positively requiring the residence of several medical practitioners, and those persons of talent and experience.

Quebec being the principal harbour for all shipping arriving direct from the ocean, diseases and accidents in great numbers are continually brought by vessels on their arrival, requiring the aid of medicine and surgery, and most particularly so during the season of extensive emigration; likewise, during the period that vessels remain in harbour, accidents of various character and degree occur frequently.

Young men from the various parts of Upper and Lower Canada, as also from the distant colonies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, &c. &c., desirous of studying medical science, are compelled to visit the United States' school for such purposes, as there is not at the present time a legal British medical school in Her Majesty's American colonies.

It is the opinion of the principal medical men residing in Quebec and its neighbourhood, that there are, in the course of each year, diseases and accidents in number and character equal to the occupation of 200 beds in the Marine Hospital, independent of the Hôtel Dieu; and that during the period of an extensive emigration, 300 beds would be quite necessary to afford required relief.

From what has been stated, it is evident that a permanent medical school ought to be established by the legislature in Quebec with as little delay as possible, affording to such school full and necessary legal powers to instruct young men in the medical science, with all the branches of learning thereunto belonging.

RULES and REGULATIONS to be observed by young Men desirous of becoming Candidates for Students in the School of Medicine and Surgery established by the Legislature at Quebec, and bearing the name of the QUEBEC MEDICAL SCHOOL.

No young man can present himself before the board of medical examiners for an examination as candidate until he shall have arrived at the age of 18 years.

Every young man as candidate for a student in the school of medicine and surgery must have received an education in some scholastic seminary of known respectability, and must produce a certificate of his having so done from the director or principal of such school or seminary, to which certificate the name of such director or principal shall be attached; or certificate shall also state the length of time the said young man may have resided in such school or seminary, and also his scholastic acquirements. The candidate must have had a good classical education, be perfectly conversant with the English and French languages, and also have acquired the first principles of mathematics.

If the young man, after having been duly and fully examined, be found qualified, he shall receive, by order of such board of examiners, a certificate of approval, to be made out and so called, which certificate shall qualify him to undertake the study of medicine and surgery in the Quebec school of medicine.

RULES and REGULATIONS for young Men having obtained their Certificate of Approval from the Board of Examiners, nominated for that purpose, and, in consequence, having entered as Students in the QUEBEC MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Every student of the school of medicine and surgery shall strictly follow the plan or course of study as laid down in the regulations.

That the whole period allotted by the legislature as a term for education at the medical school of Quebec shall be five years.

That the first three years of the allotted period for education shall be passed in strict attendance in the school of medicine, and the latter two years in close attention to the duties of the hospital, under the directions of the medical attendants to such hospital.

Every student of the school of medicine and surgery shall present himself to the board of examiners at the termination of each three months, to be by them duly examined in the various branches of medical science, to which such student may have applied himself, to the end that the progress of each separate student may be fully ascertained by the teacher or teachers of such branches of medical science; should the student neglect or refuse to present himself for such examination, he will not be permitted to attend the following course of lectures without the permission of the board of examiners, and any further omission or refusal to be examined shall be followed by expulsion from the medical school altogether.

Any student refusing to attend to, or not following strictly the rules and regulations laid down for the better management of the school of medicine, will, after due inquiry, be suspended from attending the studies, by the authority vested in the board of examiners; and should resistance to the laws and regulations be continued on the part of the student, the said board of examiners shall refer the case to the board of direction, who legally shall have the power to expel the individual from the school of medicine altogether, which expulsion being final, shall prevent the individual so expelled, after due and strict investigation, from receiving medical education in any part of Lower Canada.

That whenever a student shall have duly and properly attended to his various studies at the medical school, and shall have passed a full and public examination on all the branches of medical science therein taught by the board of examiners, a certificate of qualification from such board shall be given him, which certificate being presented to the medical faculty at the University of Montreal, the medical degree shall be granted to him, according to the rules and regulations of such University, as laid down by the Act of the Legislature, such medical degree being doctor in medicine and surgery.

It is strongly recommended that students of the medical school should establish a medical library, consisting of the best works and writings upon the various branches of medical science, both in English and French.

The form and order of education to be followed in the school of medicine of Quebec.

There shall be for the present six lecturers, who will divide the subjects of medical science in the following manner, and lecture thereon, according to the rules and regulations.

LECTURES.

Anatomy, structural and practical surgery, principles and practice, institutions or principles of medicine, practice of medicine and physiology, materia medica and botany, chemistry and pharmacy, midwifery and diseases of women and children.

Each lecturer to deliver a lecture three times a week, of at least one hour's duration.

The days and hours fixed are as follows:—

Anatomy -	Monday, Wednesday, Friday -	3 P. M.
Materia Medica	ditto - ditto - ditto -	10 A.M.
Chemistry -	ditto - ditto - ditto -	11 „
Surgery - -	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday -	10 „
Practice of Physic	ditto - ditto - ditto -	11 „
Midwifery -	ditto - ditto - ditto -	3 P. M.

Each course of lectures to be of six months' duration, that is, from the 1st of November to the end of April.

The rooms for practical anatomy to be open every day during the course, from eight o'clock A. M. till four P. M.

Hours of attendance at the hospital from eight o'clock until ten A. M.

The lecturer who delivers the lecture on physic will also give a separate lecture on physiology; the two lectures to be considered as one course.

The lecturer on midwifery will give a full and separate lecture on the diseases of women and children, following the lecture on midwifery; the two lectures to be considered as one course.

The chair for lecturer on pathology will be established at a future period.

The lecturer on anatomy to be considered the director of all arrangements and studies pursued in the dissecting-room, subject to the rules and regulations; that a prosector be chosen

chosen by himself, who will instruct the students during his absence. The office of prosector shall continue for two years only, at which period the situation shall be vacated, and in future filled by a student of the medical school, provided the lecturer on anatomy shall think such student applying for the situation of prosector qualified for the duties thereof; and if there should not be found a student duly qualified, the lecturer on anatomy shall have the power to appoint any other person he may consider proper for the office for the ensuing two years. The election will always take place at the close of the second course of lectures.

That any young man who may have received a medical education of not less than one year at any acknowledged medical school, will be allowed to pursue and finish his medical studies at the Quebec school of medicine, according to the rules and regulations laid down by Legislative Act, the previous period of study not followed at Quebec being included in the five years as the term of study.

That any persons desirous of practising medicine and surgery in Her Majesty's North American colonies, who may not have received their medical education either at Montreal or Quebec, can only obtain the authority so to practise from the medical faculty of the University of Montreal, according to the Act of the Legislature; that this Act shall have a retrospective effect for the two last years past from the date hereof.

Any member of the universities of Great Britain, holding the degree of doctor of medicine, or any member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, shall be considered fully qualified to practise medicine and surgery in the North American colonies of Her Britannic Majesty.

Any person desirous of practising surgery alone, and possessing a diploma for such practice from any college in Great Britain, by presenting such diploma to the medical faculty at Montreal, will be considered qualified to practise surgery in the North American colonies of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to the Act of the Legislature thereon.

No member of any university or medical college, holding the degree of doctor of medicine or surgery (excepting such as may have been obtained from Great Britain), can practise either of the above branches in Her Britannic Majesty's American colonies, but only according to the Act of the Legislature thereon.

Medical men who may have held a medical commission in Her Majesty's regular army, or in the royal navy, for the period of five years, shall be qualified to practise as surgeons only; and if such commissions may have been held for 10 years and upwards, they shall be entitled to practise as doctors in medicine and surgery.

If any student of the medical school of Quebec, or any medical man educated elsewhere, who may offer himself for examination, or for the degree of doctor of medicine and surgery, before the faculty of medicine and surgery at Montreal, and shall be found unable to sustain such examination, he shall be recommended to continue his studies for one year.

Rules and Regulations for the Hospital connected with the School of Medicine.

The medical duties of the hospital, and the charge of the sick, to be undertaken by two medical professors for each department, namely, two for the practice of medicine and two for surgery. The hours of attendance for the medical professors to be from eight till ten every morning (Sundays excepted); a return of all patients admitted and discharged, with their diseases, cures and deaths, to be made every month by the apothecary of the house, for the information of the board of direction.

That an apothecary, being an unmarried man, be appointed, with a salary, who shall reside in the hospital, and be provided each day with breakfast, dinner and supper; that the apothecary shall have the charge of all medicines of every description provided for the use of the hospital, and be accountable for such to the board of direction, as well as all surgical instruments that may be provided for the use of the hospital.

That the apothecary shall compose and dispense all medicines that may be ordered by the medical officers of the hospital; shall be always in attendance at the hours of the medical visits; shall visit every evening, at the hour of seven o'clock, each patient in the hospital, with the hospital attendant, and conjointly shall administer relief, if required, to any of the patients, and shall also keep an accurate account of all medicine obtained for the use of the hospital, and whenever such may be wanting, to apply in due form for the supply necessary to the board of direction.

That a matron shall be appointed to superintend the internal management of the hospital, taking under immediate charge the conduct of all nurses and attendants on the sick, superintending the diet, and carefully attending to the bedding of every patient in the hospital, under the direction of the apothecary.

The apothecary shall be elected every year, at the termination of the courses of lectures, namely, the end of each month of April, the situation to be at all times occupied by a medical man who may have finished his education at the Quebec school of medicine, and shall have obtained his degree as doctor of medicine and surgery; he shall be under the direction of the professors of the hospital.

The medical officers shall deliver a clinical lecture three times a week in medicine and surgery, at the bedside of the patient, to all students in attendance, and shall enforce the regular attendance of the pupils, according to the rules and regulations sanctioned by the legislature.

That each medical officer appointed to the hospital shall have attached to him an attendant of his own selection, who is to visit each patient with him, to receive his instructions in regard to the treatment of the patient; to issueto the proper authorities in the hospital such directions as the professor shall think fit to order for the patient; to take charge of the patients during his absence; to attend the apothecary at seven o'clock every evening, for the purpose of visiting the patients within the hospital, and daily to make accurate minutes of each case in the hospital that may be under the charge of the professor to whom he may be attached, which minutes or notes shall be inserted into a book being called "Hospital Cases," which is to be preserved for the inspection of the medical professors.

That a full examination shall take place by the professors of the hospital every six months of each student attending the hospital, to ascertain their knowledge in the treatment of disease, medical as well as surgical, and likewise their acquaintance with the various authors, medical as well as surgical.

That a dissecting-room be built, with all the necessary accommodations, without delay.

No person will be permitted to dissect any part of the human body in the dissecting-room without being qualified by previous study; and any person desirous of dissecting shall be previously examined by the professor or lecturer of anatomy.

Each person, on commencing his dissections in the dissecting-room, shall pay two pounds.

That a register be regularly kept of every person entering the Quebec school of medicine for the purpose of following their education, their names, period of admission, places from whence they came, duration of their attendance, and fees that may have been paid by them for such studies.

The secretary of the board of medical direction shall likewise act as secretary to the board of medical examiners.

That the Marine Hospital shall be finished and enlarged, so that 300 patients may be admitted and properly accommodated; each sick person to have a separate bed, and all bedsteads to be of iron.

Admissions for the sick to the hospital to be solely under the management of the board of medical direction.

The Board for the better Management of the Quebec School of Medicine.

That a board be constituted, consisting of seven of the most respectable persons residing in Quebec and its neighbourhood, composed of Canadians and British, who may be willing to undertake the direction of the Quebec medical school, save and except the management of education, which latter will remain under the immediate direction of the board of medical lecturers and examiners.

That the board shall assume the name of The Board of Quebec Medical Direction; and shall receive full powers from the legislature to execute all the duties that may be attached to such direction.

That the board shall hold direct communication with the legislature on all subjects regarding the medical school.

That all applications relative to the Quebec medical school coming within the cognizance of the board shall be received and acted upon.

That the board of direction shall upon all occasions appeal to the legislature without loss of time, whenever there may be circumstances requiring such immediate application.

That the board of direction shall be accountable to the legislature for all monies expended and received on account of the Quebec medical school.

That all payments and monies received for every purpose appertaining to the medical school shall be made and received by the board of medical direction.

That the board of medical direction shall, without any fail, produce at the end of every three months, for the satisfaction of the legislature, proper vouchers for all monies expended and received.

That a secretary be appointed, to act as such to the board of medical direction.

That the board of medical direction shall meet for the business of the medical school once in every month.

That all disputes or differences that may arise among the lecturers or students, or between both, shall be reported by the parties so differing to the board of medical direction, which board shall be empowered to settle such dispute.

If any vacancy should take place among the lecturers of the school of medicine, in consequence of death or retirement, a report of the same shall be made without delay to the board of medical direction, and if such vacancy shall have happened from death, the board shall immediately report the same to the legislature, or if such vacancy is intended by such resignation on the part of one of the lecturers, such intention shall be communicated in writing to the board by the individual so intending, one month at least before the close of the course of lectures, for the information of the legislature.

All vacancies among the lecturers of the school of medicine shall be filled up by the legislature with as little delay as possible, having first obtained the opinions and recommendation of the board of medical examiners as to the fitness and requisite qualifications of the candidate.

That the board of medical direction shall be authorized to establish, in conjunction with the medical board of lecturers and examiners, any bye-law or laws which may at any time be found necessary to meet the wants of the school after it shall have gone into operation.

Unless

Unless heavy fines are established and levied by the legislature against individuals practising without the necessary qualifications, it will be quite impossible to prevent such by any enactment that may be proposed; under such impression, it is recommended to fix the payment of 10*l.* to be levied by law upon every medical practitioner who shall practise any branch of the medical profession not stated or shown in his diploma or certificate; and if a second transgression of such law should occur, the same amount of 10*l.* to be levied, with the power of suspending such practitioner from practising for three months; and in case of any further transgression of the law, the entire suspension from practising in any part of Lower Canada.

The six medical gentlemen having each accepted the office of lecturers to the Quebec medical school, shall receive by diploma, with the signature of the Governor-general and seal of state, their appointments as lecturers, having first duly and legally declared their assent to all the rules and regulations laid down by the legislature for the better management of the Quebec medical school, by subscribing and affixing their names.

Each lecturer to receive from the legislature, for executing to the best of his power the duties imposed upon him as lecturer to the medical school, 100*l.* per annum, payable at two instalments, the one in January, the other in April following.

That the lecturer on anatomy shall receive 150*l.* per annum from the legislature for executing the duties imposed upon him as lecturer.

That each lecturer commencing his appointed course of lectures shall continue in office as lecturer during the whole course.

Fees to be paid by persons entering the Quebec School of Medicine, according to the Act of the Legislature.

All Canadian born subjects entering the school of medicine, for the purpose of pursuing their medical studies, are to pay 30*l.* on receiving an admission ticket, which ticket will enable them to follow their required studies for the entire period of five years.

All persons not born in Her Majesty's North American colonies, wishing to pursue their medical studies at the Quebec school of medicine for one twelve-month only, including the attendance at the hospital, shall pay, on receiving a ticket of admission, the sum of 35*l.*; and any person desirous of attending the medical school for six months only, including the dissecting room and hospital attendance, will pay, on receiving the admission ticket, 25*l.*

Savings to be made, and Income towards the Support of the Medical School.

The sum of money hitherto paid to an apothecary residing in the hospital was 125*l.*, with board and lodging; it is now proposed to give 40*l.* per year, with board and lodging, to a young physician (*see* Regulations): here is the saving of 80*l.* per annum.

It is proposed that all sums of money paid by young men on becoming students of medicine shall be placed (*see* Regulations) towards defraying the expenses of the medical school.

There is good authority for thinking that many young men from the United American States will be anxious to receive the more essential part of their medical education at the school of Quebec, namely, anatomy, in the practical part of which they are very defective, and also in the knowledge of the practice of medicine and surgery, from the want of general hospitals.

That every apothecary, chemist and druggist, keeping an open shop, or vending drugs in any place or manner whatever, shall keep for sale the best quality of drugs, and that all chemicals, as well as all compositions of medicines, shall be made from such quality of drugs and prepared in the proper manner, according to the most approved laws of chemistry.

That every apothecary shall be obliged to keep all the simple mixtures and preparations of medicines of every kind as contained in and forming the London Pharmacopœia, and as ordered and directed by the Royal College of Physicians in London.

That every apothecary, chemist and druggist, on being visited by the authorized board of visiting medical men, shall submit to the examination required on such occasions, and consider themselves liable to the penalties that will be levied by the legislature, should the drugs, chemicals, or preparations of medicine, in their keeping, not be found good or of the best quality, or not prepared in the manner according to the approved laws of chemistry.

The practice of medicine and surgery in many parts of Lower Canada is conducted in the most reprehensible manner by persons under the denominations of physicians and surgeons, who, having obtained their stock of medical knowledge from books alone, independent of the several cases that may have been brought before them during the period of such study, and who, in consequence of gross ignorance, must, and do, from time to time, commit serious and fatal errors.

Others again are practising medicine and surgery upon the most inefficient and imperfect mode of education, obtained from the medical schools on the frontiers of the United States, where, from the total want of hospitals, students return entirely ignorant

of all practical knowledge, and in consequence commit from time to time most disgraceful errors.

There are others who arrive from Europe, with the slender information derived from having only attended a course or two of medical lectures in London, or elsewhere in England, without having had the requisite advantages of an attendance at any of the hospitals, and thereby never having past an examination, are found establishing themselves in the several districts of Lower Canada, and whose practice in consequence is productive of serious evils to the public.

In reference to the report signed by two of the medical board of examiners, the evils arising from the want of medical knowledge among the practitioners is amply detailed, and the great want of legislative power on the part of the medical board of examiners in the province of Lower Canada, both at Quebec, as also at Montreal, entirely prevents the necessary improvement in the important science of medicine.

The existing board of medical examiners having the public welfare greatly at heart, and feeling anxious to promote medical learning, have for some two or three years exerted an unauthorized authority by rejecting individuals found to be deficient in medical knowledge, and who came before them for examination, by refusing to license according to the ordinance passed in 1788.

The result of such proceedings on the part of the board of examiners of Quebec, although founded upon motives the most honest and upright towards the public welfare, have more than once subjected them to actions at law, and such actions have only been stayed by interference of the Legislature at the time and at the solicitation of the board themselves, whose only motive for such proceeding was that of supporting, if possible, the national credit of the medical profession, which is rapidly sinking into the lowest grade through negligence and the want of proper means for education.

On these grounds the suggestion, in the plan drawn up for the establishment of a medical school, was introduced.

(signed) *John Doratt*, M. D.

K.

Abstract of Payments to Convents.—1838.

Abstract relative to the Payments made by the Legislature of the Province of *Lower Canada*, to the several Convents established in *Quebec, Trois Rivières* and *Montreal.*

1st. It does appear from the report by the supérieure of the convent called L'Hôpital Général, at Quebec, and drawn up by order of the commissioners appointed for the relief of the insane, the invalid poor, and the foundlings in the district of Quebec, that the number of insane received into the convent called L'Hôpital Général, from the month of October 1824 to July 1838, a period of 14 years, have been 91; that the expenses paid by the Legislature of Lower Canada for their maintenance during the above period has been 8,226*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* (currency), which is at the rate of 580*l.* per annum.

There are at the present time 17 insane persons in close confinement within the miserable cells of the above convent.

It is impossible to establish any average of cases admitted and cured, as, from the best information which could be obtained, the insane discharged were not considered as cured, but only removed by friends. According to the same report, there remains due by the Legislature the sum of 485*l.* (currency), for the maintenance of the above 17 insane persons now in confinement, from 11 October 1837 to 10 July 1838 inclusive.

It does appear from the same report, that during a period of 14 years, namely, from the year 1824 to 1837 inclusive, 52 invalids have been received into the convent L'Hôpital Général.

The Legislature have granted for their maintenance the sum of 7,137*l.* 14*s.* (currency) during the above period, which will be found to be at the rate of 510*l.* per annum. And by the same report, there remains due by the Legislature, for the maintenance of 23 invalids, from 10 October 1837 to 10 July 1838 inclusive, the sum of 284*l.* Since the last-named period, eleven additional invalids have been admitted at the expense of the Legislature; and by this last statement, the expenses for the current year will be found considerably augmented.

2d. By report from the supérieure of the convent of L'Hôtel Dieu, at Quebec, and by orders of the commissioners appointed for the relief of the insane, the invalids and the foundlings, the Legislature have granted annually to the nuns of the convent L'Hôtel Dieu, in aid of their own funds, from the year 1826 to 1838 inclusive, the sum of 200*l.* (currency), for the maintenance and cure of ten additional sick poor, to be admitted into their hospital whenever required. The amount of monies paid by the Legislature during the above period appears to have been 1,950*l.* (currency), in consequence of the deficiency of 50*l.* in one year.

In the same report it appears that the nuns of the convent L'Hôtel Dieu have received into their care since the year 1824, 684 foundlings; and that there are in the said convent at the present time, under the charge of the Legislature, 79.

It

It also appears from the same report, from the last account delivered to the commissioners appointed, there is due by the Legislature to the convent L'Hôtel Dieu, the sum of 580 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* for maintenance of the foundlings, salaries to females in charge, and other sundries.

3d. It does appear, from the report from the supérieure of the Ursuline convent at Trois Rivières, there is due by the Legislature, for the support and maintenance of the insane, the sum of 200 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, from 10 October 1832 to April 1838, and also the sum of 52 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 *d.* for the maintenance of the sick poor from the same period, amounting to 252 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* currency. By the same report it appears that a grant was made to the Ursuline convent of Trois Rivières, 4 May 1838, for the sole expenses of the current year.

4th. From the report by the supérieure of the convent termed L'Hôpital Général, at Montreal, the Legislature have frequently granted pecuniary assistance towards the maintenance of the foundlings under charge of the nuns belonging to the aforesaid convent; and it is reported that the expenses for the maintenance of the foundlings, from 10 October 1834 to 10 October 1837, amounted to 3,831 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*, that the Legislature granted only 1,947 *l.*; in consequence, there was an excess of expense amounting to 1,884 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* currency.

By the same report, it is evident that the supérieure of the convent L'Hôpital Général has a demand upon the Legislature for the care of the two insane confined in the miserable cells erected by the Government in the year 1793, from 10 October 1836 to 10 October 1837 inclusive, amounting to 73 *l.* (currency.)

(signed) *John Doratt*, M. D.

L.

Report from L'Hôtel Dieu de *Quebec*.

À Monsieur *John Doratt*, M.D., Inspecteur-général, &c. &c.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous donner les renseignemens que vous desirez avoir sur l'établissement de notre Hôtel Dieu; vous me permettrez de vous observer que les biens de notre communauté, et ceux des pauvres de notre Hôpital ou Hôtel Dieu, sont entièrement séparés, et que notre Hôpital jusqu'à ce jour n'a été soumis à aucun commissaire.

Je me trouverai heureuse, Monsieur, si le tableau que je joins à la présente peut répondre à l'honneur de votre demande.

Je suis, &c.

(signé) *S. S. Antoine*, Supre.

Hôtel Dieu de Quebec, le 27me Juin 1838.

Tableau des Revenus de l'Hôpital de *Quebec*.

	£.	s.	d.
Rentes foncières de la ville	27	8	7
„ constitués á cinq par cent.	9	3	4
„ des baux à loyer	32	2	6
Les loyers des deux maisons, qui varient cette année, nous recevons	152	–	–
Rentes du petit Fief St. Laurent de 16 arpents de terre, dont les lods et ventes reviennent au Seigneur de l'Isle d'Orleans, nous n'avons que les rentes	–	15	–
Les cens, rentes et lods et ventes de la Seigneurie de St. Augustin se montent à peu près par année	125	–	–
Le domaine de cette seigneurie est peu de chose, les pauvres en retirent un loyer annuel de	12	10	–
Total £.	358	19	5

Le revenu du Moulin n'est pas fixé; il donne ordinairement entre 300 et 400 minots de blé, rarement a-t-il passé cette quantité, souvent même il a été bien au-dessous.

Les biens fonds des pauvres de l'Hôtel Dieu ne pouvant soutenir ordinairement par ses revenus que 25 ou 30 malades, et ce nombré n'étant pas suffisant pour subvenir aux besoins

des personnes qui réquierent une charitable assistance, et au désirs qu'ont les réligieuses de donner leur soins à l'humanité souffrante, la législature dans sa sagesse a bien voulu accorder, en 1826, une somme de 200*l.*, pour aider à la subsistence de 10 malades surnuméraires, ce quelle a continuée à faire d'année en année, comme suit :

1826.—Accordé	- -	£.200
1827.—Rien.		
1828.—Rien.		
1829.—Accordé	- -	200
1830.—Ditto	- -	200 mais nous n'avons reçu que 151*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*
1831.—Ditto	- -	200.
1832.—Ditto	- -	200.
1833.—Ditto	- -	200.
1834.—Ditto	- -	200.
1835.—Rien.		
1836.—Accordé	- -	400.
1837.—Rien.		
1838.—Accordé	- -	200.

M.

REPORT from *Quebec* GENERAL HOSPITAL, 5 July 1838.

Monsieur, Hôpital Général, 5 Juin 1838.

En réponse à votre adresse du 25 dernier, notre monastère, voulant se rendre au désir du public, s'est toujours chargé de quelques invalides, dont le nombre et le prix des pensions ont plusieurs fois variés selon les circonstances. Maintenant nous n'en avons que 23, soutenus aux frais de la province à 1*s.* par jour. Depuis 1824, ce sont des commissaires appointés par le gouvernement, qui désignent les invalides qui doivent occuper les places soldées par la province, et c'est à eux que nous présentons nos comptes. Les commissaires sont actuellement le Rev. G. J. Mountain, evêque de Montréal, Rev. C. F. Baillargeon, curé de Quebec, Thomas Wilson, Louis Massue et Joseph Morrin, ecuyers. En 1802, la législature ayant désiré que nous nous chargassions des insensés de la province, nous l'avons fait dans le désir de nous rendre utiles au public. Le nombre est actuellement de 17, à 1*s.* 6*d.* par jour.

J'ai, &c.

(signé) *S. S. Anselme*, Supérieure.

L'Hon. J. Doratt, M.D. Inspecteur-général des Hôpitaux,
&c. &c. &c.

N.

REPORT from *Montreal* GENERAL HOSPITAL, July 1838.

Monsieur, Montreal, 25 Juillet 1838.

En référence à votre lettre du 3e present, me demandant comme un des commissaires pour le soutient des insensés et des enfans trouvés, de vous donner tous les renseignements concernant les moyens pécuniaires pour le soutien de ces deux classes d'infortunées ; en réponse,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer, qu'ayant pris connaissances de la réponse que font à votre lettre les Dames de l'Hôpital Général, je n'ai rien à y'ajouter, et que ce serait abuser de votre temps que d'entrer dans des détails, qui ne serait qu'une répétition de ce qu'elles vous disent.

Permettez-moi, cependant, d'observer qu'une institution telle que celle des insensés, ne pourrait convenablement rester plus longtemps sous la direction d'une maison de filles, déjà très-occupés à d'autres devoirs, et pour d'autres raisons qui ce suggéreront facilement à votre idée.

J'ai, &c.

Sir John Doratt, M. D., (signé) *P. de Rocheblave.*
Inspecteur-général des Hôpitaux, &c. &c. &c.

Hôpital Général de Montreal.

L'HÔPITAL Général de Montreal a été fondé en 1753, pour le soulagement des pauvres invalides destitués de tout secours.

Les autres œuvres ci-après mentionnees n'etoient pas dans l'origine des œuvres de l'institution.

Les sœurs de l'Hôpital Général sont elles-mêmes administratrices de leurs biens, sous l'autorité de l'Evêque Catholique du diocèse.

Bien

Bien peu de tems après sa fondation, cet établissement à commencer à secourir les pauvres enfans abandonnés alors, et a continué à les recevoir et à en prendre soin ; ensuite, pour le mettre en état de continuer une œuvre aussi necessaire, et dont les dépenses devenoient considerables, le gouvernement est presque toujours venu au secours de l'établissement en lui octroyant des sommes de deniers pour le maintien des enfanstrouvés, et la législature a continuée à faire à l'Hôpital Général des octrois d'argent pour le même objet ; mais le surplus des dépenses a été payé par l'Hôpital Général.

Vers l'année 1793, le gouvernement d'alors a proposé à cette communauté de se charger temporairement, mais pour un temps qui n'a pas été fixé, du soin des pauvres insensés, moyennant que le gouvernement fît construire, à ses frais, sur le terrein de l'Hôpital Général, un bâtiment avec des loges pour les placer, et payât les dépenses que necessiterait le soutien des dits insensés.

Cette proposition ayant été acceptée par la communauté des sœurs du dit hôpital, il a été construit sur leur terrein, aux frais du gouvernement, un bâtiment contenant des loges pour les insensés, qui ont été placés, sous les soins de la dite communauté, et dont le gouvernement et la législature ont jusqu'à présent payé les dépenses.

Vers l'année 1830, la communauté, sans renvoyées les insensés qui se trouvaient alors sous ses soins, a cessé d'en admettre de nouveaux, parce que le bâtiment sus-dit destiné a les loger est devenu vieux, mal-sain et insuffisant ; de sorte qu'il n'en reste plus maintenant que deux dans les loges, auxquelles l'hôpital fait à ces frais les réparations les plus nécessaires pour le logement de ces deux individus.

La communauté n'a pas entendu se décharger pour toujours des insensés ; elle a cessé d'en admettre dans les loges du vieux bâtiment, parce qu'elle a jugé qu'il ne pouvait plus aucunement convenir à ces pauvres malheureux ; mais elle auroit probablement continué à donner ses soins aux insensés, si la législature avoit pu construire, sur le dit terrein de l'Hôpital Général, une maison convenable pour leur logement, et proportionnée aux besoins actuel de la population.

L'Hôpital Général a sous ses soins : 1. Des pauvres invalides et infirmes. 2. Des petits enfans trouvés. 3. Des petites orphelines des emigrés. 4. Quelques insensés.

Les revenus de l'Hôpital Général previennent : 1. De quelques terreins et bâtiments dans la ville, et l'Isle de Montreal et aux environs. 2. D'un fief à Chateauguay. 3. Du travail des sœurs qui composent la communauté. 4. Des secours volontaires accordés par les messieurs du seminaire de Montreal. 5. Des octrois de la législature provinciale, comme il a été dit ci-dessus, pour le soutien des enfans trouvés, mais les revenus de l'hôpital sont insuffisans pour en couvrir les dépenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Le montant de la dépense pour les enfans trouvés, depuis le 10 Octobre 1834 jusqu'au 10 Octobre 1837, a été de- - - - -	3,831	6	7
Et l'Hôpital Général à reçu de la législature seulement - - -	1,947	–	–
Ainsi les dépenses sont excédé de - - - £.	1,884	6	7

(signé) *Sœur Marguerite Beaubien,*

Montreal, 24 Juillet 1838. Supérieure de l'Hôpital Général de Montreal.

N. B.—Chaque sœur, en entrant à l'Hôpital Général, fait donation à l'établissement de tous ses biens présens et futurs, pour aider à continuer les différentes œuvres de l'Hôpital Général.

ETAT des ENFANS TROUVÉS qui ont été aux soins des Sœurs Grises, de l'Hôpital Général de Montreal, pendant le période du 10 Ocobre 1836 au 10 Ocobre 1837.

I. ÉTAT des ENFANS qui etoient reçus avant le 10 Octobre 1836, et qui ont continué á être en Nourrice.

			Mois.	Jours.
François - - - -	depuis le 10 Oct. 1836	mort le 12 Octobre 1836	–	2
Marie Anne - - -	,, ,,	,, 22 ,, ,,	–	12
Mary - - - -	,, ,,	,, 22 ,, ,,	–	12
Louis Marcelin - - -	,, ,,	retiré de nourrice 1 Nov.	–	21
Michel - - - -	,, ,,	,, 10 ,, ,,	1	–
Roch Maximin - - -	,, ,,	mort 12 ,, ,,	1	2
Joseph Philomini - -	,, ,,	,, 18 ,, ,,	1	7
Eusebe - - - -	,, ,,	,, 21 ,, ,,	1	10
Catherine - - -	,, ,,	retirée de nourrice 25 ,,	1	14
Anne - - - -	,, ,,	morte 5 Dec. ,,	1	25
Guillaume - - -	,, ,,	retiré de nourrice 10 ,,	1	29
Rosy - - - -	,, ,,	,, 11 Janvier 1837	3	–
Helene - - - -	,, ,,	,, 12 ,, ,,	3	1
Jean Baptiste - - -	,, ,,	,, 14 ,, ,,	3	3
Marie Angelique - -	,, ,,	morte 19 ,, ,,	3	9
Jeanne - - - -	,, ,,	retirée 25 Fevrier ,,	4	14
James - - - -	,, ,,	mort 1 ,, ,,	3	22
Marguerite - - -	,, ,,	retirée 15 Mars ,,	5	4
Marie Louise - - -	,, ,,	morte 29 ,, ,,	5	19

(continued)

			Mois.	Jours.
Marie	depuis le 10 Oct. 1836	retirée 29 Mars - 1837	5	18
Alexandre	„ „	„ 30 „ „	5	19
Mary	„ „	morte 2 Avril „	5	23
Maximin	„ „	„ 7 „ „	5	28
Mary	„ „	„ 8 „ „	5	29
J seph	„ „	„ 11 „ „	6	1
Jean Baptiste	„ „	retiré 13 „ „	6	2
Charles	„ „	„ 17 „ „	6	6
Joseph	„ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	12	–
Louis	„ „	mort 9 Mai „	6	29
Marie Philomene	„ „	„ 9 „ „	6	29
Marie Josephte	„ „	retirée 7 Juin „	7	27
Louis	„ „	„ 7 „ „	7	27
Pierre Charles	„ „	„ 16 Août. „	10	5
John	„ „	„ 19 „ „	10	8
Marguerite	„ „	„ 1 Septembre „	10	21
Jaques	„ „	„ 2 „ „	10	22
Adelaide	„ „	„ 4 „ „	10	24
Marguerite	„ „	„ 6 „ „	10	26
Marie Adeline	„ „	„ 8 „ „	10	28
William	„ „	morte 19 „ „	11	8
David Richard	„ „	retiré le 21 „ „	11	10
Philomene	„ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	12	–
Marie Osias	„ „	„ „ „	12	–
	Nombre de Mois et de Jours résultant de l'Etat - -		252	26

II. ETAT des ENFANS reçus depuis le dit 10 Octobre 1836, mentionnant le temps qu'ils ont été aux soins du dit Hôpital Général pendant le période susdit.

			Mois.	Jours.
Jeanne	reçu le 17 Oct. 1836	morte le 24 Octobre .836	–	8
Marie Adele	„ 20 „ „	y étant encore 10 - 1837	11	21
Louis	„ 25 „ „	mort 18 Nov. - 1836	–	25
Bridget	„ 2 Nov. „	„ 23 Juillet - 1837	8	22
Fraçnois Regis	„ 3 „ „	„ 12 Nov. - 1836	–	10
Elizabeth	„ 4 „ „	„ 14 „ „	–	11
Jacques Toussaint	„ 5 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. 1837	11	6
Charles	„ 9 „ „	mort 27 Nov. - 1836	–	19
Jeanne	„ 10 „ „	„ 28 „ „	–	19
Felix	„ 15 „ „	„ 27 „ „	–	13
Anne	„ 17 „ „	morte le 4 Sept. - 1837	9	19
Marie Philomene	„ 24 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	10	24
Marie Felicité	„ 17 „ „	„ „ „	10	17
Esther	„ 25 „ „	„ „ „	10	16
Jacques	„ 28 „ „	donné 3 Dec. - 1836	–	6
Mary	„ 7 Dec. „	y étant encore 10 Oct. 1837	10	4
Josephine	„ 14 „ „	morte 4 Fevrier „	1	22
Joseph	„ 16 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	9	25
Anne	„ 24 „ „	morte 24 Dec. - 1836	–	1
Jacques	„ 5 Janvier 1837	„ 14 Fevrier 1837	1	10
William	„ 7 „ „	„ 9 Mai „	4	3
Jeanne	„ 7 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	9	4
Helene	„ 7 „ „	„ „ „	9	4
Susanne	„ 11 „ „	morte 14 Janvier „	–	4
Antoine	„ 16 „ „	„ 25 Fevrier „	1	10
Philomene	„ 19 „ „	„ 6 Avril „	2	19
Catherine	„ 24 „ „	„ 8 Fevrier „	–	16
Jean	„ 25 „ „	„ 24 Mars „	2	–
Alphonzine	„ 29 „ „	„ 14 Fevrier „	–	17
Jerome Eustache	„ 5 Fevrier „	„ 25 „ „	–	21
George	„ 6 „ „	„ 24 „ „	–	19
Theodore	„ 10 „ „	„ 13 Mars „	1	4
Helene	„ 11 „ „	„ 16 „ „	1	6
Marie Domithile	„ 15 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	7	26
Marguerite	„ 20 „ „	„ „ „	7	21
Marie Amable	„ 21 „ „	morte 14 Avril „	1	25
Theophile	„ 22 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	7	19
Marie Celina Benard	„ 23 „ „	morte 27 Mars „	1	5
Angelique	„ 1 Mars „	„ 7 Juin „	3	7
Marie	„ 7 „ „	„ 15 Mai „	2	9
Zoe	„ 8 „ „	„ 27 Mars „	–	20
Godfroie	„ 9 „ „	„ 28 „ „	–	20
Marie Clothilde	„ 10 „ „	„ 6 Juillet „	3	27
Simeon	„ 11 „ „	mort 25 Mai „	2	15

			Mois.	Jours.
Antoinette - - -	reçu le 17 Mars 1837	morte 12 Avril - 1837	–	27
Janet Dorothée - - -	„ 17 „ „	„ 25 Mars - „	–	9
Maximin - - - -	„ 20 „ „	„ 7 Avril - „	–	19
Marie - - - -	„ 21 „ „	„ 12 Mai - „	1	22
François Patrick - -	„ 27 „ „	„ 13 Avril - „	–	18
Anne - - - -	„ 23 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	6	18
Marie - - - -	„ 24 „ „	morte 16 Mai - „	1	23
Marie Philomene - -	„ 27 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	6	14
Maurice Onsime - -	„ 27 „ „	mort 15 Avril - „	–	20
Leandre Hyppolite - -	„ 30 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	6	11
Joseph Vincent - - -	„ 30 „ „	„ „ „ „	6	11
Augustine Eugenie - -	„ 31 „ „	„ „ „ „	6	10
Marie Anne - - -	„ 2 Avril „	Morte 25 Avril - „	–	24
Marguerite - - -	„ 5 „ „	„ 17 Juillet - „	3	13
Joseph - - - -	„ 7 „ „	„ 8 Juin - „	2	2
Marie Philomene - -	„ 10 „ „	„ 14 Avril - „	–	5
John - - - -	„ 12 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	5	29
Marie Louise - - -	„ 19 „ „	morte 29 Septembre „	5	11
Antoine - - - -	„ 24 „ „	„ 7 Juin - „	1	15
Mary - - - -	„ 24 „ „	„ 17 Juillet - „	2	24
Emilie - - - -	„ 24 „ „	„ 26 Août - „	4	3
George - - - -	„ 26 „ „	„ 10 Juillet - „	2	15
Louis - - - -	„ 29 „ „	„ 3 Mai - „	–	5
Marie Philomene - -	„ 1 Mai „	„ 2 Juillet - „	2	2
William James - - -	„ 1 „ „	„ 13 Mai - „	–	13
Octave Maximin - -	„ 2 „ „	„ 12 Août - „	3	11
Julie - - - -	„ 7 „ „	„ 22 Mai - „	–	16
Reine - - - -	„ 8 „ „	„ 5 Avril - „	2	29
Jacques - - - -	„ 9 „ „	„ 26 Mai - „	–	18
Joseph - - - -	„ 14 „ „	„ 22 „ - „	–	9
Pierre - - - -	„ 14 „ „	„ 30 „ - „	–	18
Marie Philomene - -	„ 16 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	4	25
Marguerite - - -	„ 19 „ „	morte le 6 Juin - „	–	19
Margueret - - -	„ 19 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	4	22
Joseph - - - -	„ 22 „ „	„ „ „ „	4	19
Augustin - - - -	„ 22 „ „	„ „ „ „	4	19
Marie Anne - - -	„ 24 „ „	„ „ „ „	4	17
Marie - - - -	„ 24 „ „	morte 31 Juillet - „	2	8
Marie Anne - - -	„ 25 „ „	„ 10 Juin - „	–	17
Pierre - - - -	„ 26 „ „	„ 16 „ - „	–	22
Robert - - - -	„ 30 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	4	11
James - - - -	„ 31 „ „	„ „ „ „	4	10
Francis - - - -	„ 9 Juin „	„ „ „ „	4	2
Jean B'te - - - -	„ 9 „ „	mort 19 Juin - „	–	11
Joseph - - - -	„ 12 „ „	„ 25 „ - „	–	14
Marie Antoinette - -	„ 13 „ „	„ 24 „ - „	–	12
William - - - -	„ 14 „ „	„ 5 Juillet - „	–	22
Samuel - - - -	„ 19 „ „	„ 8 Août - „	1	21
Marie Henriette - -	„ 22 „ „	„ 7 Juillet - „	–	16
Camille - - - -	„ 27 „ „	„ 4 „ - „	–	8
Jane - - - -	„ 28 „ „	„ 9 „ - „	–	12
Joseph Leandre - - -	„ 6 July „	donné 11 „ - „	–	6
Sophie - - - -	„ 13 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	2	28
Marie Catherine - -	„ 19 „ „	„ „ „ „	2	22
Jean - - - -	„ 25 „ „	mort 4 Août - „	–	11
Damase - - - -	„ 28 „ „	„ 4 „ - „	–	8
Esthere - - - -	„ 28 „ „	„ 9 „ - „	–	13
Pierre Alexandre - -	„ 7 Août „	„ 3 Septembre „	–	28
Pierre - - - -	„ 19 „ „	„ 31 Août - „	–	13
Clemence - - - -	„ 21 „ „	„ 31 „ - - „	–	11
Joseph - - - -	„ 29 „ „	„ 4 Septembre „	–	7
Marie - - - -	„ 29 „ „	„ 13 „ - „	–	16
Helene - - - -	„ 1 Sept. „	„ 14 „ - „	–	14
Angele - - - -	„ 4 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	1	7
Archibault - - -	„ 8 „ „	„ „ „ „	1	3
Joseph - - - -	„ 11 „ „	mort 30 Septembre „	–	20
Marie Philomene - -	„ 13 „ „	„ 25 „ „	–	13
Jean B'te - - - -	„ 23 „ „	„ 5 Octobre „	–	13
Helene - - - -	„ 25 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	–	16
Marie - - - -	„ 28 „ „	„ „ „	–	13
Marie Delphine - -	„ 30 „ „	„ „ „	–	11
Elizabeth - - -	„ 30 „ „	„ „ „	–	11
Edouard - - - -	„ 7 Oct. „	„ „ „	–	4
Maximin - - - -	„ 10 „ „	„ „ „	–	1
Nombre de Mois et de Jours résultant de l'Etat II. - -			311	29

III. ETAT des ENFANS, qui n'étant plus en Nourrice, ont été aux soins du dit Hôpital pendant le tout ou partie du dit période du 10 Octobre 1836 au 10 Octobre 1837.

			Mois.	Jours.
Marie	depuis le 10 Oct. 1836	y étant encore 10 Oct. 1837	12	–
Olive	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
François	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Marie Anne	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Eugenie	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Maria	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Jean Bte	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
François Zosime	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Delphine	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Anne	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Agatha	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Louise	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Joseph Raphael	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Josephte	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Janary	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Jean	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Philomene	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
William	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Rosalie	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Ulalie	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Samuel	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Sophie	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Catherine	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Josephine	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Catherine	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Joseph Guillaume	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Jean Bte Jacques	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Ursule	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Etienne	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Helene	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Josephte	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Angelique Eleonor	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
William	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Maria	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Jean Bte	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Christine	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Marie	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Damase	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Victoire	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Marie	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Denis	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Marcelline	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Marie Anne	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Joseph	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Catherine	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
William	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Marie	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Julie	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
François Xavier	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Marie Salomie	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	12	–
Adeline	,, ,,	morte 3 Juin	7	25
Simon	,, ,,	mort le 28 Oct. 1836	–	19
Pierre Leon	,, ,,	,, 1 Dec. ,,	1	22
Paul Joseph	,, ,,	donné 11 Jan. 1837	3	22
Marie Anne	,, ,,	,, 26 ,, ,,	4	17
Bernard	,, ,,	mort 25 Avril ,,	6	16
William	,, ,,	,, 5 Mai ,,	6	26
Marie	,, ,,	,, 21 ,, ,,	7	12
Marie Tarcill	,, ,,	,, 27 ,, ,,	7	18
Joseph	,, ,,	,, 29 ,, ,,	7	20
Marie Lucie	,, ,,	,, 30 ,, ,,	7	21
Catherine	,, ,,	,, 30 ,, ,,	7	21
Marguerite	,, ,,	donné 6 Juin ,,	7	28
Marguerite	,, ,,	morte 23 ,, ,,	8	14
Alexis	,, ,,	donné 16 Août ,,	10	7
Elizabeth	,, ,,	morte 21 ,, ,,	10	12
François Magliore	,, ,,	,, 2 Sept. ,,	10	24
Monique	,, ,,	donnée 2 Oct. ,,	11	23
Louis Marcelin	,, 1 Nov.	mort le 25 Juin ,,	7	25
Michel	,, 10 ,,	,, 5 Mai ,,	5	26
Marie	,, 25 ,,	y étant encore 10 Oct. ,,	10	16
Guillaume	,, 10 Dec.	mort 25 Juin ,,	6	16
Rose	,, 11 Jan. 1837	y étant encore 10 Oct. ,,	9	–
Helene	,, 12 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	8	29
Jean Bte	,, 14 ,, ,,	mort 28 Avril ,,	3	15

			Mois.	Jours.
Zoe - - - -	depuis le 20 Fev. 1837	mort 6 Juin „	3	18
Jacques - - - -	„ 25 „ „	„ 1 Mai „	2	7
Marguerite - - -	„ 15 Mars „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	6	26
Alexandre - - -	„ 31 „ „	Mort le - 8 Mai „	1	8
Jean B^te - - - -	„ 12 Avril „	„ 2 „ „	-	21
Charles - - - -	„ 17 „ „	„ 25 Juin „	2	9
Jeanne - - - -	„ 19 Mai „	„ 25 Mai „	-	7
Marie Josephte - -	„ 7 Juin „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	4	4
Louis - - - -	„ 7 „ „	„ „ „	4	4
Samuel - - - -	„ 19 „ „	mort le - 8 Aout „	1	21
Marie Anne - - -	„ 27 „ „	y étant encore 10 Oct. „	3	14
Catherine - - -	„ 27 „ „	„ „ „	3	14
Pierre Charles - - -	„ 16 Août „	„ „ „	1	25
Jean - - - -	„ 29 „ „	„ „ „	1	12
Marguerite - - -	„ 1 Sept. „	„ „ „	1	10
Jacques - - - -	„ 2 „ „	„ „ „	1	9
Adelaide - - - -	„ 4 „ „	„ „ „	1	7
Adeline - - - -	„ 7 „ „	„ „ „	1	4
Marguerite - - -	„ 8 „ „	„ „ „	1	3
Davide Richard - -	„ 21 „ „	„ „ „	-	20
Nombre de Mois et de Jours résultant de l'Etat III. - -			825	7

Recapitulations et Compte de Dépenses des Enfans Trouvés.

	£.	s.	d.
Il y a eu aux soins de Sœurs de l'Hôpital Général pendant le période du 10 Octobre 1836 au 10 Octobre 1837, 43 enfans tenus en nourrice qui étoient reçus avant le dit 10 Octobre 1836, comme il parait en l'état I. ci-devant lesquels ont formé ensemble, à raison du temps que chacun y est resté pendant le dit période, 252 mois et 26 jours; ce qui, à raison de 1 *l.* par mois, forme une somme de - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £.	252	17	4
118 enfans qui ont été reçus pendant le dit période, comme il pérait en l'état No. II. ci-devant; lesquels ont formé ensemble, à raison du temps que chacun y est resté pendant le dit période, 311 mois et 29 jours, ce qui, à raison de 1 *l.* par mois, forme une somme de - - - - - - - - - - - -	311	19	4
95 enfans n'étant plus en nourrice, comme il parait en l'état III. ci-devant; lesquels ont formé ensemble, à raison du temps que chacun est resté au dit hôpital pendant le dit période, 825 mois et 7 jours de pension, sur le pied de 7 *l.* 10 *s.* par anneé, a fait une somme - - - - - - - - - -	515	15	5
Pour entretenir ces derniers enfans mentionnés en l'état III. de vêtement et de lits &c. &c. pendant le dit période, à raison de 20 *l.* par année pour chacun - -	137	10	9
Montant de la dépense pour les enfans trouvés pendant le dit période du 10 Octobre 1836 au 10 Octobre 1837 - - - - - - -	1,218	2	10

Montreal, 20 Decembre 1837.

(signé) *Sr Marguerite Beaubien*, Super^e.
Sr Elizabeth Forbes, dite *Mc Mullen*, Dpst.

État des insensés qui ont été aux soins des Sœurs Grises, de l'Hôpital Général de Montreal pendant le période du 10 Octobre 1836 au 10 Octobre 1837.

Marguerite McDonell depuis le 10 Octobre 1836, y étant encore le 10 Octobre 1837	365	jours.
Antoine Bailan - - - - - - - - - - - - -	365	„
	730	„

Recapitulation et Compte de Dépenses des Insensés.

	£.	s.	d.
Il y a eu aux soins des Sœurs de l'Hôpital Général, pendant le période du 10 Octobre 1836 au 10 Octobre 1837, deux insensés, qui ont formé ensemble, comme il parait en l'état ci-dessus, 730 jours de pension, à 2 *s.* par jour, a fait une somme de - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	73	-	-

Montreal, 20 Decembre 1837.

(signé) *Sr Marguerite Beaubien*, Super^re.
Sr Elizabeth Forbes, dite *Mc Mullen*, Dpst.

O.

Report from Montreal General Hospital for the Support of Insane and Orphans.

Monsieur, Montréal, 6 Juillet 1838.

Je viens de recevoir l'honneur de votre lettre du 3 du présent, me demandant comme un des Commissaires, pour le soutien des insensés et enfans trouvés pour le district de Montréal, et pour l'information du gouvernement de son Excellence, tous les renseignements

ments concernant les moyens pécuniaires de l'établissement ou asile des insensés et enfans trouvés. En réponse, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que j'ai communiqué votre lettre aux dames de l'Hôpital Général, sous les soins desquelles se trouvent ces personnes, et ces dames me promettent une réponse le plus tôt possible, que je ne manquerai pas de vous faire parvenir de suite en attendant.

Je suis, &c.

(signé) *P. de Rocheblave.*

Sir John Doratt, M.D.
Inspector-general of Hospitals,
&c. &c. &c.

P.

REPORT from MONTREAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Sir, Montreal, 5 July 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th June, and beg, in answer, to submit to you the following statement for the information of the Government of his Excellency the Governor-general.

The Montreal Orphan Asylum was established in the year 1822, under the immediate auspices of the Protestant clergy of this city, who framed the constitution by which it is governed, and delegated the entire management of its internal economy to a committee of ladies, consisting of a first and second directress, a treasurer, secretary, and a committee of management.

Since its establishment to the present time, the asylum has afforded a home to 264 children of both sexes, of whom 218 have been provided for, many having been adopted into respectable families, and others apprenticed to farmers and tradesmen; during the foregoing period there have died only 20 children, of whom six by Asiatic cholera, in the years 1832 and 1834.

The financial resources of the society *being entirely derived from voluntary contributions,* its usefulness has, of course, been limited to its revenues, which preclude the admission of more than 32 at any one period. This is a subject of deep regret to the managers, there being no other Protestant asylum for orphans in the city of Montreal.

From its foundation to the year 1832 the means of the society have been exclusively derived from charitable donations, and an annual subscription from its patrons, the epidemic of that unfortunate year having compelled them to increase the number of their inmates, they were under the necessity of applying to the provincial legislature for aid, when a sum of 100*l.* was granted them, and since that period the Legislature (when in Session) has annually voted them the sum of 50*l.*

The mean annual expenditure of the institution is - - - -	£. 235 - -
The mean annual receipts from subscribers - - - - -	75 - -

The difference to meet the expenditure is raised by appeals, from time to time, to the charity of the benevolent, in divers ways.

During the last two years the society has deeply felt the depression of the times, and it has only been by great personal exertion on the part of the ladies managers that the institution has been enabled to support its usual number of inmates.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Anne McCord,*
Secretary, M.O.A.

Sir John Doratt, M.D.
&c. &c. &c.

Q.

MEMORANDUM by Sir *John Doratt,* M. D., of the Expenses incurred by the Legislature of *Lower Canada,* for the Insane, Invalid Poor, &c., through the Convents at *Quebec* and *Montreal.*

EXPENSES incurred by the Legislature from the year 1823 to 1837, for the maintenance of insane persons in the convent termed L'Hôpital Général at Quebec, 8,226 *l.* 14 *s.* 4*d.* currency.

Expenses incurred by the Legislature from the year 1823 to 1837, for the maintenance of poor invalids at L'Hôpital Général at Quebec, 7,137 *l.* 14 *s.* currency.

Expenses incurred by the Legislature from the year 1826 to 1838, for the maintenance, of sick poor at the convent L'Hôtel Dieu at Quebec, 2,950 *l.* currency.

Expenses incurred by the Legislature for the maintenance of foundlings at the convent L'Hôtel Dieu, from the year 1824 to 1838, inclusive, 9,879 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* currency.

Expenses

Expenses incurred by the Legislature for the maintenance of foundlings and insane, two in number, at the convent called L'Hôpital Général at Montreal, from October 1834 to October 1837, 1,947 *l.* currency.

£.	s.	d.
8,226	14	4
7,137	14	–
2,950	6	–
9,879	13	4
1,947	–	–

TOTAL - - - £. 30,141 1 8 currency, in 14 years.

N. B.—The value of currency in Lower Canada is about 10 per cent. less than that of sterling money.

(signed) *John Doratt*, M. D.

R.

MEMORANDUM by Sir *John Doratt* of the Expenses incurred by the Legislature of *Lower Canada* for theMaintenance and Education of Poor, and purposes of Literature.

QUEBEC.

Quebec Diocesan Committee, 200 *l.* yearly, from the period of the Duke of Richmond's administration up to the year 1836.

From the year 1837 to 1838 inclusive, 111 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* currency.

Quebec Emigrant Society, from the year 1832 to the year 1837 inclusive, 5,797 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* currency.

Société d'Education de Quebec, from the year 1823 to the year 1838 inclusive, 7,159 *l.* 17 *s.* currency.

St. Andrew's School, 100 *l.* every year for the last eight years, 800 *l.* currency.

Quebec British and Canadian School, from the year 1829 to the year 1837 inclusive, 1,900 *l.* currency.

Quebec Ladies' Charitable School, 100 *l.* each year, from 1834 to the year 1837 inclusive, 300 *l.* currency.

Quebec Historical and Literary Society, from the year 1830 to the year 1838 inclusive, 850 *l.* currency.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Expenditure - -	111	2	2
" "	5,797	9	2
" "	7,159	17	–
" "	800	–	–
" "	1,900	–	–
" "	300	–	–
" "	850	–	–

TOTAL - - - £. 16,918 8 4 currency.

MONTREAL.

Ladies' Benevolent Society, in the year 1832 and the year 1834, the two years of cholera, 500 *l.* currency.

Orphan Asylum, in the year 1832, 100 *l.*; and from the year 1832 to 1837 inclusive, 250 *l.*: Total, 350 *l.*

Natural History Society, from the year 1829 to the year 1831 inclusive, 450 *l.*

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Expenditure - -	500	–	–
" "	350	–	–
" "	450	–	–

TOTAL - - - £. 1,300 – – currency.

		£.	s.	d.
TOTAL Expenditure	Quebec - - -	16,918	8	4
	Montreal - - -	1,300	–	
		£. 18,218	8	4

In the above statements no mention is made of the expenses incurred by the Legislature for the maintenance of the invalids, insane and foundlings, in the convents of Quebec, Trois Rivières and Montreal, such expenses being separately stated.

In a late report made by the Commissioners appointed for the relief of the insane, the invalids and foundlings, in the district of Quebec, the Commissioners state there is due by the Legislature the sum of 1,350 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* currency, for the period from 11th of October 1837 to 10th of July 1838, for the maintenance of the insane and invalids of the L'Hôpital Général, as also for the maintenance and care of the foundlings of the convent L'Hôtel Dieu.

(signed) *John Doratt*, M. D.

—No. 4.—

ADDRESSES

presented to the EARL of DURHAM in September and October 1838.

ADDRESS of the DEPUTATIONS from NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice-Admiral and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of *North America*, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Address of the Deputations from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.

IN approaching your Lordship on the eve of our departure from Quebec, we beg unanimously to offer to your Lordship the expression of our highest respect, and of the deep concern with which we have heard of your Lordship's rumoured intention to resign the government of these provinces.

The duties of the mission with which we have been entrusted by the Lieutenant-governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the frankness of communication permitted by your Lordship, have brought us into acquaintance with your Lordship's feelings and views in relation to British North America, and irresistibly impressed our minds with the conviction that your Lordship cherishes an ardent desire to elevate the colonies committed to your government, and entertains conceptions calculated to render that desire effective.

In a review of the short period of the government under your Lordship's personal direction, we behold your Lordship, with that feeling so congenial to Englishmen, which turns with repugnance from the shedding of blood on the scaffold, blending mercy with justice; while returning tranquillity had already rewarded an administration conducted without the sacrifice of one human life, and we were aware that improved laws and institutions were in preparation, which, under a Government firm, mild and impartial, gave to the future the reasonable prospect of restored confidence and renovated prosperity.

For the provinces with which we are more personally connected, we saw in the warm interest, the enlightened and comprehensive views, and extensive powers of your Lordship, the dawning of vigour and improvement hitherto unknown. With your Lordship's departure, these anticipations will, we fear, fade away; but, although it should be our lot to see these provinces continue feeble and nerveless, compared with the condition at which their natural advantages entitle them to aim, yet shall we ever remember with gratitude the statesman who, exalted in the first rank, and treading on the highest eminences of political life in our common country, hesitated not, at the call of his Sovereign, with disinterested zeal to undertake an office of unparalleled difficulty, and has given to these distant territories the benefit of his enlarged experience and vigorous conceptions. Your Lordship's comprehensive mind has opened to our view the animating prospect of great public improvements advancing our common welfare, and which will ever associate your Lordship's name with the highest prosperity of the Colonies.

We are unwilling to abandon the hope that your Lordship may yet continue in the administration of your high office. Under any circumstances, we beg to assure your Lordship, that our most ardent wishes for the happiness of the Countess of Durham, your Lordship and family, will accompany you through life.

J. W. Johnson, Member of the Legislative Council, Nova Scotia; *James B. Uniacke*, Member for the County of Cape Breton, and Member of Council; *Wm. Young*, Member of Assembly for the County of Inverness; *M. B. Almon*.—Deputation from Nova Scotia.

Charles Simmons, Member of the Executive Council, and Speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick; *Henry Peters*, Legislative Council; *E. Botsford*, Member of Executive and Legislative Council; *Hugh Johnston*, Member of the Executive Council and House of Assembly; *James Kirk*; *John Robertson*.—Deputation from New Brunswick.

I. H. Haviland, Member of Exceutive and Legislative Councils; *G. Dalrymple*, Speaker of the House of Assembly; *Joseph Pope*, Member of Assembly for Prince County.—Deputation from Prince Edward Island.

Quebec, 22 September 1838.

ADDRESS from TORONTO.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from Toronto.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the city of Toronto, respectfully approach your Excellency with renewed assurances of devotion and attachment to Her Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

We retain a lively and gratifying remembrance of your Excellency's visit to Toronto on the 18th of July last, of the reception given to your Excellency by the inhabitants of this city and vicinity, and of your Excellency's courteous and satisfactory reply to the congratulatory Address then presented to you; and we now beg to reiterate our expressions of confidence in your Excellency's administration contained in that Address, and of satisfaction at your appointment as Governor of British North America. At this important crisis, any public circumstance tending to destroy confidence in the stability and power of the Government cannot fail to be productive of the most disastrous results, encouraging faction, and paralysing the industry and enterprise of the country. And, impressed with this feeling, we would regard any occurrence which might have the effect of inducing your Excellency to retire from the government of British North America as a great public calamity.

The peculiar and unprecedented difficulties in which the affairs of British North America were involved when your Excellency assumed the government, ought to have secured for the acts of your administration the most liberal construction, and should have obtained for them the cordial and unwavering support of all those who are interested in the peace and prosperity of these Colonies, and the integrity of the British Empire; and we, therefore, have learned with great concern, as well as with just grounds of apprehension, the position which certain noble Lords in the British House of Peers have thought it necessary to assume in reference to your Excellency's administration.

Deeply and immediately interested in those measures which it is the object of your Excellency to mature, we find ourselves imperatively called upon at this juncture to express publicly our confidence in your Excellency, and again to tender to you the assurances of an active and cordial support in whatever measures you may devise or adopt, having for their object the benefit of all classes of the community; and we trust your Excellency, undeterred by opposition or misrepresentation, on the part of those who are unacquainted with the true interests of the country, will proceed to the accomplishment of those great objects of your mission—the tranquillization of British North America, and the advancement of her general prosperity.

(1,332 Signatures.)

ADDRESS from QUEBEC.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from Quebec.

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the city of Quebec and its vicinity, considered it as a strong proof of Her Majesty's gracious attention to the prosperity of Her North American Provinces, that it had pleased Her Majesty to commit the government thereof to your Excellency, in whose firmness, justice and integrity we placed the highest confidence, assured that in your hands the powers of government would be directed to the true interests of the people.

With these sentiments, we greeted the arrival of your Excellency, in the gratifying expectation that, whilst measures were adopted for the removal of the more immediate and pressing inconveniencies arising from the suspension of the powers of the ordinary legislature of this Province, and for restoring tranquillity to the country,—still suffering from the effects of a wicked and unprovoked rebellion,—there would, under the auspices of your Excellency, be matured such a system of government for the Canadas, as would re-establish therein upon a firm foundation social order, advance their welfare and prosperity, strengthen the ties which connect them with the parent State, and unite them inseparably in sentiment, as they are in interest, with the powerful Empire of which they form a part.

In the prosecution of the inquiries connected with this large and complicated subject, we cannot refrain from acknowledging with gratitude the unremitting exertions of your Excellency since your arrival.

It is, then, with the greatest concern we find that, whilst these important labours are in progress, circumstances have arisen which may lead to an unexpected and abrupt termination of your official connexion with this and the adjoining Provinces. We deeply lament the premature discussion in the British Parliament of the measures of your Excellency, and the course there taken, tending, as they have done, to weaken the moral influence of your government, to encourage the disaffected, and to create apprehensions in the minds of the loyal.

We looked forward with anxiety to the period when we should be put into possession of the result of your Excellency's labours, which it was hoped would lead to the establishment of an efficient system of government within the Colony, protecting the rights of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects therein.

Address from Quebec.

We are convinced that nothing could have contributed to the advantageous settlement of this grave matter, than the determination which your Excellency has been pleased to express, that you would communicate to the Provinces, for their consideration, whatever plan your Excellency may form for this purpose, before submitting it to the Cabinet and to the Imperial Parliament, thus affording to the inhabitants of these Provinces an opportunity of conveying to your Excellency and to the supreme authority of the Empire, a frank and loyal expression of their sentiments thereupon.

Convinced of your Excellency's eminent endowments, and of your diposition to promote the great objects confided to you, and apprehensive of the consequences likely to arise from your now withdrawing from the government of these Provinces, we beg leave to express an earnest hope that, notwithstanding these unlooked-for obstructions, your Excellency may be induced to continue to exercise the functions of your high office, until you shall have accomplished the important end of your mission, for the attainment of which, your Excellency may rely on our zealous co-operation.

If, however, your Excellency should entertain the conviction that you can no longer govern the Colony with satisfaction to yourself, we feel assured that upon your return to England you will, in another sphere, render the information which you have acquired by your labours here, conducive to the establishment of the permanent peace and welfare of these Provinces.

(4,287 Signatures.)

RESOLUTIONS from MONTREAL.

At a numerous Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City and Neighbourhood of *Montreal*, held in *St. Anne*'s Market-place, on Monday, the 1st of October, for the purpose of expressing to his Excellency the Earl of *Durham* the opinions entertained by the Meeting of the Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament in relation to certain acts of the Administration of his Excellency, and of the evils which would ensue from the relinquishment by his Excellency of the Government of these Colonies, the following Resolutions were adopted :—

Resolutions from Montreal.

Resolved 1st, That this Meeting is desirous respectfully to convey to his Excellency the Earl of Durham its firm persuasion that, in the performance of the arduous duties of his high and responsible office, he has been actuated by an earnest desire to accomplish the objects of his important mission ; and to express a deep regret that the proceedings in the Imperial Parliament affecting his Excellency, and the feeble and inefficient support received by him from Her Majesty's ministers, by impairing the moral force of his government, have discouraged the hope of its successful issue, and endangered the welfare of British North America.

Resolved 2d, That this Meeting laments his Excellency's determination to resign the government of these Provinces, at a time when confident hopes are entertained that, by his Excellency's residence among us, he has acquired accurate information as to the true cause of the difficulties which exist, and that these difficulties would be met by some comprehensive measure, calculated to take from the turbulent and disaffected the power of using their political rights, to the injury of the peaceable and loyal inhabitants.

Resolved 3d. That this Meeting respectfully submits to his Excellency its settled conviction, that in the consideration of a comprehensive measure for the future government of these Provinces, the Legislative Union of the Canadas and the establishment of an efficient legislature therein, afford the only means of accomplishing their pacification, and of perpetuating their connexion with the Empire, and that any general federation of the British North American Colonies would, in the opinion of this Meeting, be inadequate for the attainment of these important ends, and multiply the present subjects of discord.

Resolved 4th. That this Meeting would consider the relinquishment by his Excellency of his high office at the present critical period, as a public calamity, and respectfully, but earnestly, entreat his Excellency to disregard the attempts made in Britain to prejudice the public mind against his administration, to continue in the exercise of the high functions with which he has been honoured by Her Majesty, and thereby secure to himself the enduring gratitude of the inhabitants of British North America.

Resolved 5th. That the Chairman and Secretary of this Meeting be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to his Excellency the Earl of Durham.

(signed) *Peter M'Gill*, Chairman,
T. Mitchell, Secretary.

ADDRESS from KINGSTON, U. C.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from Kingston.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Clergy, Magistrates and others, inhabitants of the town of Kingston, in Upper Canada, most respectfully approach your Excellency with the expression of our unfeigned regret at your Lordship's intention of resigning the government of British North America, to which you had been called by the express command of Her most gracious Majesty.

We cannot but regard your Excellency's departure at this eventful crisis as productive of disastrous consequences to our prosperity, and the more so, as it destroys the hopes which we,

Address from Niagara.

during the period of your residence amongst us, acquired more genuine knowledge of the country and its affairs than had been collected by the Home Government since it has been a British Colony; armed with this knowledge, you will return to that august assembly in which you hold so distinguished a place; by it you will be enabled there to rebut the false charges, refute the false reasonings, and overwhelm with confusion the ignorance of your political opponents. Tell our gracious Queen that Her loyal Canadian subjects owe her a debt of gratitude for the appointment of your Excellency, and that they lament the state necessity which compels you to return. There, under the protection of the Throne and the people, complete that work which here you have so nobly begun, and in which you have been so untimely interrupted, and transmit to us, or may we hope personally deliver to us, a constitution which may perpetuate the British connexion, and will impress upon our minds the remembrance of your virtues.

Niagara, 3 October 1838. (Signed by the Committee.)

ADDRESS from the EASTERN DISTRICT of UPPER CANADA.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c.

May it please your Lordship,

Address from the Eastern District of Upper Canada.

We, the Grand Jury and Magistrates of the Eastern District of Upper Canada, desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity which is afforded by our attendance at Her Majesty's Court of Assize to express for ourselves and on behalf of the loyal inhabitants of this district our confidence in the integrity of your intentions, and in the wisdom of your deliberations for the firm establishment of constitutional principles in the portion of Her Majesty's Colonies over which you preside.

We fully appreciate the many and great difficulties that presented themselves upon your assumption of the government, some of which continue to clog the wheels of your administration, and to oppose the accomplishment of the object which you desire to effect; but we have looked forward with confidence to your firm and decided course of policy as sufficient to baffle the machinations of the enemies of good government, and to establish upon a solid and lasting basis, British laws, British institutions, and truly British feelings.

We have learned with indignation and disgust, that a party in the Imperial Parliament have, in accordance with the course that has always marked their public career, wantonly assailed your administration, and, with a view to foster and mature the seeds of revolution, that they have been so industriously instrumental in sowing both in this and the sister Province, have succeeded in withdrawing a portion of that power which the exigencies of the times and your local experience rendered it important for the interest of Her Majesty's loyal subjects that you should hold unshackled, and in the use of which your leniency and mercy have been so prominently conspicuous.

The apprehension that the conduct of your enemies in the Imperial Parliament may excite in you (as it justly ought) feelings of indignation, and that the policy which has been so unwisely sanctioned by those from whom a different course might be expected, may lead you to the conclusion that your means of usefulness have been so far withdrawn as to render your continuance in the administration of the government an irksome and unprofitable task, impels us to urge upon your Lordship a mature reflection upon the importance of a step which involves in it the peace, the welfare, and the safety of so many thousands of Her Majesty's faithful subjects, and to pause ere you resign that important station which you hold, accompanied with the confidence and esteem of the loyal portion of those over which you rule.

But should your Lordship feel, that imperative duty to yourself will force you, however reluctantly to withdraw from the government of these Provinces, we desire to assure your Lordship, that you will carry with you our unfeigned regret, as well as our most fervent wishes for your future prosperity and happiness, and our confident reliance in the important aid which our claims upon the Imperial Government will receive from your able and influential advocacy.

Cornwall,
3d October 1838. (Signed by the Chairman and the whole of the Grand Jurors, being thirty-one in number.)

RESOLUTIONS from STANSTEAD, L. C.

Resolutions from Stanstead.

At a Meeting of a number of inhabitants of Stanstead, held in the Academy, on Stanstead Plain, on Wednesday, the 3d October instant, pursuant to a short notice given for the purpose of expressing to his Excellency Lord Durham their vews and opinions of the recent proceedings of the Imperial Legislature, in regard to his Lordship's administration, and his consequent determination to resign the government of Her Majesty's Provinces in British North America,—

Selah Pomroy, esq., as senior Magistrate of the county, was unanimously called to the chair; and *William Ritchie*, esq., requested to act as secretary.

Moved

Moved by Colonel *W. Chamberlin*, and seconded by *James C. Peasely*, esq.

Resolutions from Stanstead.

Resolved 1st, After witnessing for a series of years the development of the resources of this Colony prevented, the energies of its inhabitants paralised, and the prospect of ultimate peace, confidence and prosperity nearly annihilated by contending factions, national prejudice and misrule, resulting in open rebellion, martial law, and finally the suspension of the constitution of 1791, that, it was with renewed hopes of the most salutary and beneficial results we hailed the appointment of a statesman so distinguished as his Excellency Lord Durham, to the administration of the government of this Province, armed as he was with extraordinary powers, as we supposed commensurate to the extent and magnitude of the difficulties to be overcome.

Moved by *Wilder Pierce*, esq., seconded by *Alexander Kilborne*, esq.

Resolved 2d, That his Excellency Lord Durham, in assuming the responsible and onerous duties of the government of this Colony at this alarming period, thereby foregoing the society, comfort and splendors of his rank and home, demonstrated to those most jealous of their liberties, that, however unlimited the powers seemed with which his Excellency was invested, they would be exercised only in mercy, and for the benefit of subject, colony and empire.

Moved by *S. Steel*, esq., and seconded by *Francis Judd*, esq.

Resolved 3d, We cordially approve of the policy and the public acts of his Excellency Lord Durham, as far as they have been promulgated, which to our conviction bear the impress of wisdom, especially the ordinance banishing the eight self-confessed traitors, which, whilst it is denounced as illegal, must be justified by necessity, as being the best alternative to prevent the exhibition of the mockery of a trial and the impunity of the guilty, as in the recent case of Chartrand's murderers.

Moved by *C. Bullock*, esq., seconded by *F. Judd*, esq.

Resolved 4th, That, notwithstanding the difference and respect due to the decision of the noble Lords, and the specious pretext, "regard for the liberty of the subject," which impelled them to interfere with his Excellency's administration, we cannot but deplore the fatality which induced them in the excess of their sympathy for a few confessedly guilty, to jeopardize the interests, peace and permanent welfare of all Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada, thereby diminishing Her Majesty's power and influence in this Colony, by encouraging the disaffected, and disheartening the loyal, in again exposing them to the calamities of uncertainty, anarchy, discontent, and a further deterioration in the value of real estate, at a moment they were fondly anticipating, as the result of his Excellency's administration, the revival of their prosperity.

Moved by *Alexander Kilborne*, esq., seconded by Mr. *John Chamberlin*.

Resolved 5th, That while we are overwhelmed in an unexpected manner and moment, with the extent of the accumulating evils to which we are exposed by this impolitic interference of the Imperial Legislature, with his Excellency Lord Durham's administration, coupled with the understanding that his Excellency deems it proper to resign in consequence; that the authority, "the exercise of which his Excellency observes has thus been so weakened as to render it totally inadequate to the grave emergency which alone called for its existence." We cannot forbear most respectfully to beseech his Excellency Lord Durham to reconsider this decision which his Excellency had in contemplation, in restoring tranquillity, reviving confidence, causing substantial justice to be administered, tempered with mercy, reforming all the institutions of the Province, and to promulgate those laws designed to secure protection to those great British interests which have been too long neglected, &c. &c.

Moved by Mr. *John Chamberlin*, seconded by *Wilder Pierce*, esq.

Resolved 6th, That should his Excellency Lord Durham resolve to continue to carry on the government of this Colony, we confidently trust and believe that the support and voice of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in America and Europe, would sustain his Excellency in his patriotic course, while the press, loaded with their remonstrances, would speedily induce the Imperial Legislature to confer all necessary powers for the full accomplishment of his Excellency's mission, *i. e.* to enforce obedience to the laws, to protect the loyal and well disposed, and to punish the guilty.

Moved by Dr. *Colly*, and seconded by *Wilder Pierce*, esq.

Resolved 7th, That we most highly appreciate the able and judicious conduct of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, both as Commander of Her Majesty's Forces as well as administrator of the government previous to the arrival of his Excellency Lord Durham.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor-General, as well as copies to the *Quebec Gazette* and *Morning Courier*, Montreal, for publication.

The Chairman having left the chair, the thanks of the Meeting were voted to him.

(signed) *Selah Pomroy*, Chairman.
Wm. Ritchie, Secretary.

ADDRESS from SAINT THERESE DE BLAINVILLE, L. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from St. Therese de Blainville.

We, the undersigned, Her Majesty's loyal subjects of British origin, inhabitants of Saint Therese de Blainville and the vicinity, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Excellency, to express our deep regret and indignation at the proceedings which have recently taken place in the Imperial Parliament (in reference to the line of conduct your Lordship has adopted since your arrival in these Provinces), and the extreme alarm with which we have heard of your Lordship's intentions to resign your high commission.

My Lord, we are not about to address you in the language of indiscriminate praise; servile flattery would be as offensive to your Lordship, as unbecoming men, who boast their origin from the glorious isles, whence we or our fathers have come such language would not suit the crisis at which we have arrived, nor express the sentiments we entertain.

We do not seek to mask the fact, that one of your Lordship's acts has been considered by us as highly impolitic lenity, but we have never questioned the rectitude of your Lordship's intentions.

Living in the midst of a population which we know, by experience, to be hostile to every thing British in its nature or origin, we have looked forward to the events of the coming winter with all the anxiety that our peculiarly exposed condition cannot fail to excite.

We remain resolved to maintain unshaken during the anticipated ordeal, the same active loyalty which at the peril of our lives we displayed during the last winter.

In your Lordship's upright and patriotic intentions we place unbounded confidence. On all hands your abilities are allowed to be of the first order, and it is known that the powers with which your Lordship has been invested are far beyond those generally entrusted to our Governors. We then conscientiously believe that your Lordship has the honesty to purpose, the talent to discern, and powers sufficient to do what is right. But if your Lordship deserts us in this crisis (disgusted by the unprincipled attacks of political rivals, and the base desertion or rather betrayal of men who prefer office to the integrity of an empire), the object of your assailants will be obtained. Your Lordship will forfeit the glory of effecting the noble objects which drew you here, and we are lost.

The might of the British nation, when at last it wakens to a sense of the true position of this country may redeem the cause, but we shall have been ruined. Our anticipations of a coming storm are grounded on our personal observations; and if in the hour of peril the helm be abandoned, or committed to the hands of the incapable or irresolute, what can we hope for?

My Lord, to us the emergency is fearful, and if we have transgressed the forms usually prescribed to the address of this nature, we plead in excuse the earnestness of our desire, "to perpetuate the connexion between these Colonies and the Mother Country."

(92 Signature

ADDRESS from STAMFORD, U. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from Stamford.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the village of Stamford and its vicinity, have heard with astonishment and deep sorrow, the violent and unjustifiable attacks made upon your Excellency's conduct as Governor General of the Canadas, by Lord Brougham, in the House of Peers, and with equal regret and surprise that the Premier, Viscount Melbourne, has intimated to the House the intention of his colleagues and himself to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Ordinances your Excellency thought proper to issue. Without entering into any opinion as to the legality or advantages of the Ordinance in question, we beg to assure your Excellency, that we repose the utmost confidence on your Excellency's firmness of purpose and determination to do what is right in the affairs of this distracted country, believing that your Excellency had the power and the desire to place the government of the British North American Provinces on a solid and firm foundation of peace and prosperity, calculated to raise them to the highest eminence in the scale of nations, as an important part of the Empire of Great Britain. We, therefore, earnestly and solemnly entreat your Excellency not to abandon the important post committed by Her Majesty the Queen to your care, a measure, which we feel confident, would be calculated to produce the highest state of anarchy and confusion, but to remain and carry on the great and mighty work of a complete and thorough renovation of the government of the Canadas.

(37 Signatures.)

ADDRESS from WHITBY, U. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George*, Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from Whitby.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of the township of Whitby and province of Upper Canada, respectfully approach your Excellency with assurance of devoted attachment to Her Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

We

Address from Whitby.

We hail as the omen of better days, your Excellency's arrival as Governor of British North America, and have marked with deep interest the gratifying reception which your Excellency has given to every topic of importance which has been laid before you, regarding the interest of strong proof of Her Majesty's gracious attention to the happiness and prosperity of Her North American Provinces, that it hath pleased Her Majesty to commit the government thereof to your Excellency, in whose firmness, justice and integrity we placed the highest confidence, assured that in your hands the powers of government would be directed to the true interests of the people.

We reflect with regret that your Excellency has not been granted a fair opportunity for the development of those plans in which we are so deeply interested, and which you so distinctly informed the inhabitants of these Provinces, would advance their general prosperity and consolidate their union with the parent country, but that when by your own assurance you were on the eve of unfolding your designs fraught with such importance to the Colonies, your Excellency has thought it necessary to express a resolution to retire from the government of British North America, a resolution which, if carried into effect, will, we are certain, prove a great public calamity.

Confiding as we still do in your Excellency's integrity and ability, we find ourselves imperatively called on at that perilous and eventful crisis to express in a public manner our attachment to your Excellency, our entire reliance on the wisdom of your liberal administration, our assurance of active and hearty support of any measures for the benefit of all classes, and most earnestly beseech your Excellency, not to be discouraged by the unhappy circumstance referred to, but to retain the administration of these Provinces, and, unawed by opposition and unruffled by misrepresentation, persevere in your benevolent and earnest endeavours to maintain the constitutional rights of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, and place on a permanent basis the security and prosperity of these important appendages of the British Empire.

In behalf of the Meeting,

(signed) *L. Heyden*, Chairman,
A. M'Pherson, Secretary.

ADDRESS from PERTH, U. C.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from Perth

We, the inhabitants of Perth and its neighbourhood, have heard with deep concern that recent accounts from England have induced your Lordship to think of leaving these Colonies before the close of the present season.

We cannot find language to express to your Lordship the satisfaction we felt at your appointment to the government of the British North American Colonies; and we still entertained unabated confidence that your Lordship from the enlightened, benevolent and just principles which have directed your public life, and from your great experience in the science of government, will be able to bring to maturity such a code of remedial laws as will restore peace and security to the people of Lower Canada.

As to this province, we also trusted that your Lordship's advice and influence would materially tend to remove the causes of that discontent which so widely prevails, and which were made the pretext for the late infamous attempt to overthrow the government.

Impressed with these feelings, and apprehensive of the consequences to the people of both Provinces, should your Lordship depart before you provide a remedy for the ills under which they labour, we are forced, by an irresistible sense of duty as well as of danger, to implore of your Lordship not to leave these Provinces in their present state of insecurity; but to persevere in bringing to perfection such measures as your Lordship has found the state of the country to require.

When your Lordship has done this, we feel assured you will meet with a reward within your own breast of far greater value than the world can bestow,—a consciousness of having been the means, under Providence, of preventing the horrors of civil war, of healing the wounds of a distracted community, and of restoring peace and prosperity to this once happy land.

With these high objects presented to your Lordship's patriotic labours, we again beseech you not to leave us, but to treat with indifference and unconcern the unworthy attempts of party opponents to injure or weaken your Lordship's government.

With great respect we remain your Lordship's most humble and obedient servants.

Perth, Upper Canada, one of the Military Settlements
on the Rideau, 2d of October 1838. (141 Signatures.)

RESOLUTIONS from MEGANTIC COUNTY, L. C.

Resolutions from Megantic County.

A Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Leeds was held at Hume's Tavern, on Saturday the 6th of October, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the report now current, of his Excellency the Governor-General the Earl of Durham being about to resign.

Z. Goff, esq., J. P., was called to the chair, and Mr. James Burray requested to act as secretary. The object of the Meeting being explained, a discussion on the subject ensued, after which, the following Resolutions, prepared in committee, were read by the secretary, and the question being put from the chair, were unanimously agreed to.

Resolutions from Megantic County.

Resolved 1st, That this Meeting has the fullest confidence in his Excellency the Earl of Durham as Governor-General of Her Majesty's dominions in North America, and that since his Excellency's assumption of the government of this Province, in the short space of little more than three months, tranquillity has been restored, public confidence revived, and every prospect of permanent peace and good government being established under his Excellency's administration.

Resolved 2d, That this Meeting, therefore, views with extreme regret the embarrassment thrown in the way of his Excellency's government, by discussions had in the Imperial Parliament originating with his Excellency's political enemies—reckless of the peace and welfare of the inhabitants of this Province.

Resolved 3d, That this Meeting, deprecating as it does this ill-timed interference with his Excellency's administration of our affairs, under very trying and difficult circumstances,—and having no pretensions to judge of the legality of the ordinances in question, on which such variety of legal opinions exist; it nevertheless highly approves and applauds the wise, merciful, and humane measures adopted by his Excellency the Earl of Durham towards the rebels.

Resolved 4th, That should the magnanimous and patriotic spirit which inspired his Excellency the Earl of Durham to undertake the arduous duties of his mission and government, yield to the factious opposition of his lordship's political enemies, and resign; this Province will again become a prey to all those troubles with which it was afflicted prior to, and at the time of, his arrival amongst us; and it is justly to be feared, that the last state of this country will be worse than the first.

Resolved 5th, That the foregoing Resolutions be forthwith transmitted to his Excellency the Earl of Durham, signed by the chairman and secretary on behalf of this Meeting; and that the editors of the *Quebec Gazette* and *Quebec Mercury* be requested to publish them.

(signed) *Z. Goff*, J. P. Chairman.
Leeds, Megantic, Oct. 6, 1838. *James Burray*, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS from MISSISQUOI and ROUVILLE COUNTIES, L. C.

Resolutions from Missisquoi and Rouville Counties.

At a Meeting of the loyal inhabitants of the counties Missisquoi and Rouville, held at Wheeler's Inn, Noyan, on the third day of October 1838, P. H. Moore, esq., in the chair, and Ralph Taylor, junior, secretary, the following Preamble and Resolutions were passed:—

Whereas a fearful state of alarm exists in the minds of the loyal inhabitants of these counties bordering on the frontier of this Province, created by the secret meetings of the disaffected and the frequent clandestine importation from the United States of arms, and munitions of war, and serious apprehensions are entertained that the rebellion of the French inhabitants heretofore, but imperfectly quelled, will soon break out again with redoubled violence, threatening the destruction of the lives and properties of Her Majesty's faithful subjects, and the dismemberment of this Province from the parent State. The inhabitants of the counties of Missisquoi and Rouville are convened under a deep and solemn sense of the duty which they owe as loyal subjects to the government under whose fostering care they have enjoyed protection and prosperity; to take into consideration the dangers that threaten this Province, and this frontier in particular, and to adopt such measures for mutual protection and defence, as the emergency demands.

Resolved 1st, That the inhabitants of these counties have heretofore given full proof of their loyalty and attachment to the government in time of peril, and are still determined firmly to adhere to those principles of obedience to the constituted authorities which are sanctioned by all laws, human and divine.

Resolved 2d, That as this wicked and unnatural rebellion, the cause of our beloved Queen is identified with that of every loyal subject, we mutually plege to Her Majesty's Government, and to each other our best exertions to maintain the integrity of the Empire, and to protect our families and properties from a ruthless rebellion, by which the safety of all is endangered.

Resolved 3d, That in these times of peculiar difficulty, when the greatest interests of the country are at stake, although we may not approve of every measure, it is the imperious duty of every good and loyal subject to strengthen the hands of government, which is labouring for the peace of the country, and the protection and the welfare of its inhabitants, and that it is at once unwise, impolitic, and even disloyal and dangerous to embarrass its operations either in its civil or military departments.

Resolved 4th, That in our peculiarly exposed situation, and with comparatively small numbers, harmony of feeling and promptitude and unanimity of action are essential to our safety and success, and that therefore we earnestly recommend the formation of voluntary corps of vigilance in the most exposed parts of these counties, for guards and patroles to watch the motions of the enemy, to act in concert, and communicate with each other and to the proper authorities any information important to the public safety; and that every man will keep his arms and ammunition in complete order for instant use. The said corps of vigilance to continue in being until the Government shall think proper to adopt more efficient measures.

Resolved 5th, That, considering the danger to which the loyal inhabitants on this frontier are exposed, to be great, from the secrecy, concert and vindictiveness of the rebels, an humble petition be addressed to the Commander of the Forces, praying for the establishment on the frontier of these counties, of a more adequate disposable force for their protection.

Resolved

Resolved 6th, That we gratefully acknowledge the protection of Divine Providence hitherto afforded us in the unhappy struggle; and, doubly armed in the confidence of a cause morally and politically just, we will cheerfully and fearlessly perform our duty to our country, in the firm expectation of the continuance of that protection. Resolutions from Missisquoi and Rouville County.

Resolved 7th, That copies of the proceedings of this Meeting be transmitted to his Excellency Lord Durham, and to Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces, through the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, conveying to the former our grateful sense of his Excellency's exertions in behalf of this Colony, and a firm reliance on his administration, which we hope to evince by our steady loyalty, and obedience to the laws; and to the latter, the assurance of our readiness, at any moment to afford him the most efficient aid in our power for the maintenance of order and tranquillity in this Province. Respectfully soliciting their sanction and support of all measures necessary for the attainment of these objects.

(signed) *P. H. Moore*, Chairman.
R. Taylor, junior, Secretary.

ADDRESS from BEAUHARNOIS, L. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the inhabitants of British origin in the seigniory, Beauharnois, take the earliest opportunity of expressing our deep concern and unfeigned regret at your Excellency's determination to resign the government of the British North American Provinces. Addresses from Beauharnois.

We were impressed with the warmest gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign for the nomination of your Excellency to the important trust with which your Excellency was charged.

We appreciated the exalted and disinterested feeling which at once induced the assumption of that trust, encompassed as it was with unparalleled difficulty.

We had in consequence given to your Excellency our fullest confidence.

We relied on your Excellency's acknowledged principles, talents and firmness for the re-establishment of permanent public tranquillity, the organization of new and much desired institutions, and an early restoration of our constitutional rights; and

We had every reason to believe that the measures which your Excellency was actively engaged in preparing, would accomplish those valuable ends.

We cannot, therefore, sufficiently deplore a course of events in the Mother Country, that not only threatens the destruction of all our well-founded expectations, but may lead to the most disastrous results in the colony.

Notwithstanding, we would still cherish a hope, that your Excellency, overlooking all subordinate considerations, and animated with the purest patriotism, would be induced to retain the government of those ill-fated Provinces, assured as your Excellency is of, and supported as your Excellency will be by our confidence, co-operation and gratitude.

Under any circumstances, your Excellency will be pleased to accept our fervent wishes for your Excellency's preservation and happiness,

Signed by me, agreeably to a resolution adopted at a public meeting held this day.

North Georgetown, Seigniory of Beauharnois,
1 October 1838. *James Wright*, Chairman.

ADDRESS of the Inhabitants of the Townships in the County of BEAUHARNOIS.

To His Excellency the Right honourable the Earl of *Durham*, Governor General of the *British North American* Provinces, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the townships of the county of Beauharnois, understanding that your Excellency has come to the determination to resign the government of these Provinces, beg to express our feelings of deep regret and sorrow at your having considered it necessary to take such a step.

When your Excellency assumed the government of these Provinces, long-continued misrule had caused a state of disorder and violence in the Canadian portion of your government unparalleled in the British Dominions; and the task of reducing the conflicting elements into order was justly considered to be of the most difficult description. A short time sufficed to convince the men of British origin of all parties, that in your Excellency they had found a person capable of applying a salve to their political evils, and of placing the country in a position worthy of its vast capabilities.

These hopes have been suddenly checked by a branch of the British Legislature and the acquiescence of the Ministry, in a point upon which they could not at the time properly judge, and the country is again threatened (should your Lordship adhere to your resolution) with a continuance of the old state of anarchy and confusion.

Your Lordship, we trust, will excuse us, if, in the conviction that, by adhering to your resolution, such would inevitably be the result, we take it upon us most earnestly to beseech that you would re-consider the propriety of your proposed resignation, and in spite of your

Address from Beauharnois.

justly wounded feelings, allow these afflicted Colonies the only chance now remaining of continuing appendages of the British Empire, by consenting to finish the important task so auspiciously begun.

Should our poor endeavours to alter your Excellency's determination prove futile, we beg to assure you, that on your departure, you will carry with you our most ardent and sincere wishes for the happiness of your Lordship and your family.

(134 Signatures.)

ADDRESS from BRIGHTON, U. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George*, Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from Brighton.

We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the village of Brighton and its vicinity, in the Newcastle District, and Province of Upper Canada, beg leave most respectfully to address your Excellency, at a time when every well-wisher to a continuance of the exitsing connexion between these Colonies and the Mother Country cannot but feel great alarm and apprehension, at the intimation of your Excellency's intention to withdraw from the government of British North America.

We assure your Excellency that we repose entire confidence in your Excellency's wisdom and intentions, and view with approbation your public acts, so far as we have had an opportunity of judging.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret we have noticed the recent unfortunate and inexpedient decision which took place in the House of Lords on the subject of your Lordship's Ordinances in Council lately promulgated by your Excellency,—a decision which we have too much reason to fear will not allow your Excellency time to accomplish the great object of your mission, the tranquillization of the Canadas, and the advancement of the general prosperity of British North America.

We would take leave to remind your Excellency, that we did hope from your Excellency's declared intentions providing all parties in these Provinces would lend you their aid and influence, that no obstacles raised at a distance would prevent or hinder the accomplishment of the great object your Excellency had in view in assuming the highly important trust committed to you by our most gracious Sovereign, feeling full confidence that a more judicious appointment could hardly have taken place.

We therefore implore your Excellency not to decide upon taking a step which may for ever blast our prospects as a British Colony, but to remain with us while any thing remains undone which may tend to the peace and tranquillity of these Provinces, in which event, the lasting gratitude of the inhabitants of Canada will be awarded to your Excellency.

Brighton, Newcastle District, Upper Canada,
October 1838. (58 Signatures.)

ADDRESS from ST. CATHERINE'S, U. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Governor-General of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, &c. &c.

Address from St. Catherine's.

We, inhabitants of St. Catherine's and its vicinity, in Upper Canada, beg to express to your Excellency our high sense of those motives which induced you, in compliance with the request of our Sovereign, for our benefit and that of the British Empire generally, to undertake the government of British North America, in a season the most critical, and surrounded by embarrasments and difficulties of an almost overwhelming nature.

We beg to assure your Excellency that, from that integrity of principle and firmness of purpose by which you have ever been distinguished, the rigid investigation which you are now making into the different departments of the government, and the causes which have retarded the prosperity of those Provinces, and duly appreciating, as we believe your Excellency does, the importance of these internal improvements which we so much require, the hopes of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects were resting on you, and they were waiting through the present season of difficulty with patient, but most eager and intense expectation for the publication of those measures which you had nearly matured for the public benefit.

We sincerely regret that any thing should have occurred to cause your Excellency the slightest annoyance while discharging your very difficult task, and our apprehension is that, should your Excellency determine to leave us now, your departure, by deferring the settlement of our difficulties, would be most injuriously felt. We therefore respectfully, but most earnestly, entreat your Excellency to persevere in the important mission you have undertaken, which we fondly hope will result in promoting the best interests of your fellow-subjects.

Such a course will, we are convinced, secure for your Excellency the support of the loyal inhabitants of these Colonies in all measures tending to the perpetuation of our connexion with the Mother Country.

St. Catherine's, U. C., 3 October 1838. (413 Names.)

The

The coloured population of St. Catherine's most fully concur in the sentiments expressed in the Address adopted by the Meeting of the second instant, and desire their names tb be added thereto as follows. Address from St. Catherine's.

(38 Names.)

These names have been taken down at the request of each individual, after the Address was carefully read and explained to the whole.

Jno. Mittleberger, Secy.

ADDRESS from CHIPPAWA, U. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable the Earl of *Durham*, Governor General of the *British North American* Provinces.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Chippawa and its vicinity, hailed with much satisfaction your Excellency's acceptance of the important office of Governor General of the Canadas, anticipating the greatest benefits from your Excellency's known determination of character to act uprightly for the public good. We have heard with dismay that your Excellency has been induced, from certain proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, founded on the wanton and malicious motion of Lord Brougham, on a late occasion, to intimate your intention to resign the high office committed by Her Majesty the Queen to your especial care. Satisfied of the direful consequences which must result to the whole Province in this determination, we respectfully and most earnestly beseech your Excellency not to abandon the high and honourable office of pacificator, assuring your Excellency that, without entering into the merits of the ordinance in question, we repose the fullest confidence in the integrity and honourable intentions of your Excellency's motives; relying on your Excellency's wisdom and abilities to place this part of Her Majesty's Empire on a firm and substantial form of good government, founded upon peace and prosperity. Address from Chippawa.

October 3, 1838.

(66 Signatures.)

ADDRESS from DRUMMONDVILLE, and the Vicinity of the FALLS OF NIAGARA.

To His Excellency the Right honourable the Earl of *Durham*, Governor General of the *British American* Provinces.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Drummondville, and the vicinity of the Falls of Niagara, have heard with indignation and deep regret the violent and unjustifiable attacks made upon your Excellency's administration as Governor General of the Canadas, by Lord Brougham, in the House of Peers, and with equal sorrow, that the Premier, Viscount Melbourne, has intimated to the House the intention of his colleagues and himself to advise Her Majesty to disallow the ordinance your Excellency thought proper to issue. Without entering into any opinion as to the legality or consequences of such ordinance, we beg to assure your Excellency we repose every confidence in the firmness of purpose and determination to act uprightly for the public good of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and that your Excellency had the power and the desire to place the Government of the Canadas on a solid and firm foundation of peace and prosperity, calculated to raise them to the highest eminence in the scale of nations, as a part of the British Empire. We therefore entreat and beseech your Excellency not to abandon this most important post, committed by our beloved Sovereign to your especial care and attention,—a measure we have every reason to believe will be attended with the most disastrous consequences of anarchy and confusion, but to remain and carry on the great and mighty work of complete and thorough renovation of the government of the Canadas. Address from Drummondville, &c.

October 3, 1838.

(30 Signatures.)

ADDRESS from the District of OTTAWA, U. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of the Queen's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice-Admiral and Captain General of all the *British* Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of *North America*, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the district of Ottawa, in the province of Upper Canada, humbly beg leave to address your Excellency on the present alarming crisis of public affairs, which has arisen particularly in that part of your Excellency's widely-extended jurisdiction which comprises the province of Lower Canada. Address from Ottawa.

We hailed your Excellency's appointment to your present exalted station as a gratifying omen of the highest public benefit to the Provinces at large, and we felt assured, that if soundness of judgment, and firmness and integrity of purpose in a ruler, could effect the restoration of peace and prosperity to the land, our gracious Queen could not have delegated Her power to an abler or more patriotic representative.

Address from Ottawa.

The occurrences which have recently taken place in the Imperial Parliament, in reference to your Excellency's administration of the government of these Provinces, have filled the country with alarm and indignation; and we humbly beg leave to express our sincere participation in the feelings of regret at the treatment which your Excellency has so undeservedly experienced, and at the same time to declare our unabated confidence in the wisdom of your Excellency's government.

We have had frequent reason to deprecate the changes which, for so many years, have been constantly occurring in the appointment of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in these Provinces; and we believe that a perseverance in this system of change has uniformly tended to render the government unstable, undecided, and ineffectual for all good purposes.

Cordially entertaining these sentiments, we sincerely deplore your Excellency's intended relinquishment of your exalted office, as vitally injurious to the best interests and prospects of these Colonies, as well as of the great Empire of which they form a part; and we cannot forbear entertaining the ardent hope that, cheered on and sustained, as your Excellency is, and will be, by the unanimous voice of Her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout these vast Provinces, your Excellency will determine on remaining to effect the difficult, but glorious and patriotic object of your Excellency's mission.

District of Ottawa, 6 October, 1838. (282 Signatures.)

ADDRESS of the CLERGY, MAGISTRATES and other INHABITANTS of the Town of KINGSTON, U. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice-Admiral and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of *North America*, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from Kingston.

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the clergy, magistrates and other inhabitants of the town of Kingston, in Upper Canada, most respectfully approach your Excellency with the expression of our unfeigned regret at your Lordship's intention of resigning the government of British North America, to which you had been called by the express command of Her most gracious Majesty.

We cannot but regard your Excellency's departure at this eventful crisis as productive of disastrous consequences to our prosperity, and the more so, as it destroys the hopes which we, in common with our loyal fellow colonists in this hemisphere, had cherished of your Excellency's administration, as we confidently anticipated that the policy which your Excellency intended to pursue would be eminently calculated to heal all animosities, restore peace and confidence in our land, strengthen and perpetuate our connexion with the parent State, consolidate and promote our commercial and agricultural interests, call into action our vast national resources and advantages, and, by the introduction of the superabundant capital and redundant population of the Mother Country, render British America British in fact as well as in name.

Without expressing any opinion as to the motives which may have actuated your Excellency's opponents and Her Majesty's Ministers, we take pleasure in assuring your Excellency, that the ordinance which appears to have been the indirect cause of your Excellency's resignation, can never be regarded as the edict of oppression or tyranny, but must ever be viewed by the loyal inhabitants of these Provinces as far too favourable to traitors in time of civil discord, and much more lenient than the criminals could have expected.

We beg to reiterate to your Excellency the confidence we entertain in your intentions and talents; and we earnestly solicit your Excellency not to withdraw from the government of these Provinces until those measures (in the prospect and promise of which, the people of these Colonies have placed so much reliance) have been matured and perfected.

George Okill Stuart, LL. D.
Archdeacon of Kingston.

(signed) *Alex^r Macdonell*,
Eps. Regiopolis.
John S. Cartwright,
Chairman Qr. Sessions, Mid. Dist.
Thos. Kirkpatrick,
Mayor of Kingston.

ADDRESS from the MAGISTRATES of the Parish of *Blairfindie*, in the County of *Chambli*, L. C.

A son Excellence le très Honorable *John George* Compte de *Durham*, &c. &c.

Address from Blairfindie.

NOUS, les soussignés, magistrats de la paroisse de Blairfindie, dans le comté de Chambli, supplions votre Excellence de vouloir bien nous permettre de lui témoigner les regrets sincères que nous cause la nouvelle du départ projetté de votre Excellence. Si après avoir été l'automne dernier en butte à tant de persécutions et de mauvais traitements, à cause de nos principes,

principes, politiques opposés à la majorite des concitoyens de notre paroisse, nous sommes maintenant si paisibles et heureux, la reconnoissance et le devoir nous obligent d'avouer à votre Excellence, que nous ne le devons qu'à l'administration humaine, sage et judicieuse de votre Excellence. Address from Blairfindie.

Qu'il nous soit donc permis de témoigner qu'elle seroit notre joie en apprenant que votre Excellence auroit changé ses dispositions, et se décideroit à continuer son administration, qui ne peut manquer bientôt de remplir le tout désire, nous voulons dire, la paix et le bonheur, de tous les sujets de Sa Majesté dans cette Province. Et osons-nous souscrire respectueusement

Votre très-devoués serviteurs,
(signed) *Timoleon Quesnet.*
L. Archambeault.

ADDRESS of the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of UPPER CANADA.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Privy Council, Governor General, Vice-Admiral, a Captain General in and over the British Provinces of *North America*.

It is with feelings of intense regret that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada have learned that your Excellency is about to resign the administration of public affairs in British North America. They looked upon your Lordship's long and consistent career in the furtherance of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and your gracious declaration, on the assumption of your administration in British North America, "that neither distinction of party, race or politics should cause the exclusion of any one from those advantages and that encouragement which their patriotism had a right to command," as the certain harbinger of a restoration to that permanent confidence and tranquillity on which the future prosperity of these Provinces essentially depend. Address from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Upper Canada.

We are quite convinced that it is only by the firm establishment of principles such as your Lordship so ably promulgated, that the future happiness of the people can be secured; and that it must prove highly detrimental to the public advancement, if secret societies and public processions, calculated to embitter and distract the whole current of social feeling, should be tolerated in the very infancy of a mighty Empire.

We had fondly hoped that the successive efforts of our late beloved Monarch, King William the Fourth, and of our present lovely and interesting Sovereign, would have been attended with happier results, and that the virulence of faction would, at their high behest, have been controlled or assuaged. It is therefore with feelings of grievous and bitter disappointment that we are compelled to announce to your Excellency that Orange lodges and Orange processions, which had heretofore been confined to Ireland, and there pronounced illegal—in many instances dissolved from better and kindlier feelings taking place, in some cases suppressed, in others those who have taken part in them punished—have been established and introduced into Upper Canada, where such feuds, party discord, and animosities should have remained unknown; and that on the 12th of July last past, many Orange processions took place in various parts of the Province, accompanied by threats, violence, and, in some instances, attended with flagrant breaches of the public peace.

We therefore confidently appeal to your Lordship, as one not only distinguished for your uniform advocacy of those great and imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty which throw a halo brighter than the blaze of jewels around your coronet, rivet the popular affection on your Lordship, and induce the people to repose with the most unhesitating reliance and assurance on your disposition to prevent such enormous evil, as also on your firmness and determinaton to carry your wishes into effect; and we therefore earnestly beg that your Excellency, previous to your resignation of the important trust confided to your care, will order a full, strict and careful investigation into this matter, so vitally important to the ultimate happiness and religious tranquillity of the Province.

We have made many efforts to induce the Executive to put down this increasing abomination, but hitherto without effect.

The Roman Catholics of Upper Canada therefore appeal unhesitatingly to you. They have long viewed your patriotic efforts with admiration, and they cherish the profoundest veneration for your illustrious father-in-law, the venerable Earl Grey, whose public life has been but one continued and consistent effort to promote the freedom of the human race, and remove those shackles from conscience, which will render his name and memory hallowed by every Roman Catholic throughout the British Empire.

We feel also desirous of bringing before your notice and attention the charter of King's College in Upper Canada, by which you will perceive that, although amended with a view to prevent ascendancy on the one hand, and exclusion on the other, the interests of the Church of England have been alone attended to, and that no other persons but those who belong to that church are likely to receive any encouragement, either in the appointment of professors or otherwise. Such unwise and invidious distinctions can only prove the legitimate source of many difficulties hereafter, and should be most sedulously and carefully avoided from the first, as your Excellency will admit that the prevention of an evil is far safer and easier of accomplishment than its remedy.

Address from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Upper Canada.

With reference to the clergy reserves, considering that we were expressly and designedly excluded, by the Act of 1791, from any participation in them, we have resolved not to embarrass the settlement of that question, by making application for any portion of them; nevertheless, as Her Majesty's Government have considerately and generously left them open for provincial legislation, we cannot but express our united and firm conviction, that, bestowing them exclusively on the Church of England, will cause general discontent, and that it would prove far more satisfactory to the great mass of the people, and more conducive to the general weal, were they devoted to the great and beneficient purpose of the religious and moral instruction of the whole people.

We cannot conclude these expressions of complaint, without adding another to the number; viz., that the unwise and injudicious conduct of those at home, who ought nobly to have sustained you, instead of joining in the ranks of your political and personal opponents, should induce your Excellency to relinquish the administration of public affairs on the continent. May we express our fervent entreaty that you will still continue to preside over us, the hope of the Provinces, and the security for their just, impartial and judicious government.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed by the Catholic Bishops, and 30 principal Inhabitants.)

ADDRESS from the Township of FARNHAM, L. C.

To the Earl of *Durham*, Governor-General of the *Canadas*.

Address from Farnham.

We, the undersigned citizens of the township of Farnham, and parts adjacent, in Lower Canada, beg leave respectfully to represent to the Earl of Durham, that we are so situated as to have been among the afflicted witnesses of some of the commotions which so greatly disturbed this Province during the autumn and winter of last year. We deeply regret those commotions, and, above all, deplore their lamentable issue, the shedding of blood, and that on no small or unimportant scale.

With these awful scenes in our recollection, we have hailed the paternal govrenment of the Earl of Durham, distinguished as we consider it to have been by moderation as well as firmness; and strong had been our hopes that it would be the means of permanently softening down the asperities of party, and of preventing the recurrence of such afflicting and degrading events.

It is, therefore, matter of grief and lamentation to us that circumstances should have induced the Earl of Durham to entertain the intention of retiring from these Provinces. We are persuaded that, notwithstanding these circumstances, his government would continue to have the support of good and moderate men of all parties, and that nothing which has occurred would materially weaken its strength and efficacy.

We shrink from the view of the too probable recurrence of confusion and bloodshed, should the Earl of Durham retire from Canada; and, as friends to peace, charity and good order, we venture most respectfully, yet earnestly, to implore him to continue to afford to these Provinces the benefit of his wise counsels, and peaceable, yet efficient protection.

Farnham, 9 October 1838. (Fifty-nine Signatures.)

ADDRESS from the Literary and Historical Society of QUEBEC.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor-General, Vice-Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of *North America*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from Literary Society of Quebec.

Six months have not elapsed since the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec performed the pleasing duty of offering to your Excellency their congratulations on your arrival on these shores, and on your assumption of the Government, and laid before you a statement of the objects which they were endeavouring to promote, and of the hopes and expectations which not they alone, but the rest of the population of the British North American Provinces sanguinely entertained of the beneficial results that should flow from your Lordship's enlightened labours in the arduous and noble mission which you had undertaken.

From your Excellency's assurances on that occasion, and still more from other subsequent evidences of the desire which your Excellency was pleased to express to co-operate in the views of the Society for the advancement of science and of literature, and for the cultivation of those pursuits which soften the asperities of political contention, the Society derived large encouragement to look forward with increase of hope to their future progress and prospects under your Excellency's wise and beneficent administration.

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It is, therefore, with no ordinary regret that they now approach your Excellency, to take leave of you on the occasion of your intended departure from the Province, with the purpose of resigning that power, from the exercise of which they had already experienced so much of good, and anticipated still greater benefits. Address from Literary Society of Quebec.

Abstaining studiously, and upon principle, from all intermeddling with matters of mere political concern, and devoting their attention to pursuits of science and literature alone, the Literary and Historical Society nevertheless could not be insensible to the advantages which those pursuits seemed likely to derive, in no limited measure or remote degree, from the application of your Excellency's enlarged and liberal views to the general concerns of the province. They looked forward with pleased and sanguine anticipation, in common with their fellow-subjects throughout British North America, to a new order of things, to the dawning of a better and a brighter day, in which they also should, as a Society, have reason to rejoice. Nor is this hope entirely foregone, when they now present themselves before your Excellency, to express their regret at your approaching departure; for they cannot but feel a confidence, justified by the encouragement they have already experienced from your Excellency by every public manifestation of your Excellency's principles and character, that even when no longer directly connected with the Government of this Province, your Excellency will still bear its interests in recollection, and that among those interests the promotion of literature and science within its borders will hold in your Excellency's estimation no inferior place.

The Literary and Historical Society have already had repeated occasion to acknowledge valuable instances of your Excellency's munificence, and of your disposition to promote their designs.

It now only remains for them, in taking leave of your Excellency, to express their respectful wishes for your Excellency's prosperous voyage, and return to the land of your fathers, and that you may there long continue, in private happiness, and in public honour, to fulfil the expectations of your own country, and the hopes of this, in that eminent station which you have attained among the statesmen of England.

(Signed by the Officers of the Society.)

ADDRESS from PRINTERS of QUEBEC.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General, Vice-Admiral and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of *North America*, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, Her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, printers, and others connected with the press, in the capital of the British North American dominions, respectfully request permission to add one to the very numerous Addresses which have been presented to your Excellency, expressive of regret at your intended departure from this continent. Address from Printers of Quebec.

Your Excellency has already received such unequivocal proofs of the confidence of the British North American colonists in your integrity, wisdom and talents, that our Address, which can only be an echo of numerous precedents, may be deemed supererogatory. We would fain hope, however, that your Excellency will be pleased to receive, as an additional mark of esteem and respect, the expressions of heartfelt regret for your resignation of a body of Her Majesty's subjects, who, from the nature of their profession, have had ample opportunities of watching the progress of events in this Colony since its political horizon was brightened by the arrival of your Excellency on our shores.

The sanguine anticipations to which the appointment of your Excellency as Governor General of British North America gave rise, were, we may be permitted to say, fully borne out by the acts of your Excellency, and by the measures which were known to be in contemplation; measures which promised to the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants of this distant portion of the British Empire a career of unprecedented prosperity. It is, therefore, a source of sincere regret and disappointment that your Excellency's political enemies in the Imperial Parliament should have so far forgotten their sacred and important duties, as to endeavour, by unworthy means, to embarrass the course of your Excellency, in whom the hopes of the loyal inhabitants of these Colonies were centred, and to whom the destinies of an important portion of the Empire were confided by our most gracious Sovereign.

Your Excellency having already expressed your determination to resign the government of these Colonies, it would be indelicate in us to pray, with preceding Addresses, that your Excellency would remain on this continent. But your Excellency has already conferred great benefits on this country; and we look forward with bright hopes to the time when your Excellency, having resumed your place in the House of Lords, will triumphantly answer those noble personages who have substituted the gratification of private rancour for the discharge of public duty. And we also, from your Excellency's declaration, confidently expect your Excellency's powerful advocacy in the Imperial Legislature of the cause of Her Majesty's North American subjects.

Address from Printers of Quebec.

With the sincerest wishes for the future happiness of your Excellency, and the Countess of Durham and family, we respectfully take leave, assuring your Excellency that the remembrance of your short stay in Canada will ever be associated in our hearts with the most grateful and pleasing recollections.

Quebec, October 1838.

(61 signatures.)

ADDRESS from St. George's Society, QUEBEC.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Lordship,

Address from St. George's Society, Quebec.

On behalf of the St. George's Society of this city, instituted for charitable purposes, we beg leave to approach your Excellency to express our unfeigned respect for your Lordship's character and proceedings in the high station filled by your Excellency as Governor General over this part of the dominions of our Sovereign, as also our deep regret at the prospect of your early retirement from a post which gave so much hope and comfort to this lately distracted land.

Although the objects of this Society are purely benevolent, we cannot remain unmindful or indifferent on an occasion like the present to the welfare of the land we live in, or to measures which tend to sever its connexion with our beloved Mother Country; we cannot therefore refrain from expressing our deep regret at the course which has led to your Lordship's return to England.

It has been our satisfaction and our pride to record in the list of its members your Lordship as the first of Old England's sons holding the high situation your Lordship is about to relinquish, and as the first life member of the Society, the largest coutributor to its charitable funds. While we desire to assure your Lordship that we shall retain you, in an especial manner, in our respectful and grateful remembrance, we also cherish the consolatory hope that this the land of our adoption is yet destined to find in your Lordship one of its most enlightened legislators and benefactors,—the firm advocate of all measures that may consolidate its interests with those of Great Britain.

We pray your Lordship to convey to our beloved Queen the assurance of our ever dutiful and affectionate attachment to Her Person and Government; and accept our heartfelt wishes for a safe and prosperous voyage to yourself, the Countess of Durham and your family.

Quebec, October 1838. (Signed by the Officers of the Society.)

ADDRESS from BYTOWN, U. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Councillors, and Governor General, Vice-Admiral and Captain General of Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of *North America*, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

Address from Bytown.

We, the inhabitants of Bytown and its vicinity, in the Province of Upper Canada, having heard, with deep regret, that events had taken place in the councils of our Sovereign, which might induce your Lordship to relinquish the high duties of your command in this country, cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing our deep disappointment at the loss we shall sustain in withdrawing your Lordship's valuable services at the present time.

We hailed the appointment of a nobleman of your Lordship's well-tried experience to preside over these Provinces as an event promising a speedy settlement of all our political difficulties, and felt deeply sensible of the sacrifices you made in undertaking such a task, at a time when these difficulties were much increased by the prevalence of the discontented within, and the encouragement they received from evil-disposed characters from without.

Our hopes of great benefit from your Lordship's exertions, during the short period of your residence among us, have not been disappointed. We have seen the disaffected put down, peace restored, and confidenne in trade and commerce beginning to revive, and all this accomplished with the exercise of the god-like attribute of mercy towards the misguided. We have seen your Lordship's powerful mind has been directed to the correction of errors, which have crept into the management of some of the most important affairs of these Colonies, and which have hitherto operated in retarding their prosperity, while at the same time your Lordship's views have been steadily directed, to draw forth and bring into action those great sources of public wealth and happiness with which these Colonies abound by nature.

Under all these promised benefits, from your remaining amongst us in the discharge of the duties of your exalted station, we cannot fail to regret the machinations of political opponents, the desertion of political friends, or any other cause, should induce your Lordship to withdraw from that station you so ably fill. We would, therefore, if consistent with your Lordship's own views, very respectfully solicit you to prolong your stay, to bring to maturity those plans which have been so ably commenced, and on which the future happiness and prosperity of these Provinces so intimately depend.

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The benefits which have flowed from your administration of the government of these Provinces will insure to your name a favourable place in the future history of these Colonies; and should your Lordship see proper to discontinue your residence here, we trust the experience you have acquired by that residence (short as it has been) will secure for the Canadas your Lordship's favourable consideration, while in discharge of your important duties in the councils of our Sovereign. Address from Bytown.

With every wish for the happiness of the Countess of Durham and family, and praying your Lordship will be pleased to accept the same.

(261 Signatures.)

ADDRESS from the GORE DISTRICT of UPPER CANADA.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice-Admiral and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of *North America*, &c. &c. &c.

We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, inhabiting the Gore district of Upper Canada, beg to approach your Lordship respectfully to address you on the occurring events directly affecting these Provinces. Address from Gore District, Upper Canada.

We have seen with grief and indignation the attacks made upon your Lordship's conduct in the Imperial Senate; and we beseech your Lordship not to allow those feelings of disgust or resentment (natural to an honourable mind under the unworthy treatment you have received) to induce your Lordship hastily to resign the high powers committed to you by our gracious Queen.

We feel that such a step would, now that your Lordship has become acquainted with the situation and circumstances of these Colonies, without having matured the various important measures your Lordship may have commenced, not only place your Lordship in a disadvantageous position with regard to your political opponents, but would be a great calamity to us, Her Majesty's loyal subjects in these Provinces.

Public men, of whatever rank or party, must be prepared for abuse from their opponents as a matter of course; and we hope that your Lordship will attribute what has recently transpired in the Imperial Parliament to a spirit of opposition which might naturally be expected, and to the want of correct information as to your peculiar and trying situation.

We beg of your Lordship to reflect how much we must suffer by the delay, confusion and uncertainty of the settlement of our many difficulties, should you in disgust throw up the high powers with which our beloved Queen has invested you for our behoof.

Many of us may differ from your Lordship in our political opinions; but we firmly trust that, after a dispassionate view of our circumstances and situation, your Lordship will see the necessity of remaining firm to your original purposes, and of proceeding with those measures already in contemplation for our benefit.

Far as we are from home, we are still Britons, and, as such, we deprecate the measures of those who would so far depart from the true principles of British justice as to condemn a man without knowing the circumstances which induced him to act or to judge of that which he intends to do, without ascertaining that which he has done.

Whatever may be your Lordship's determination, we beg to assure you, that you carry with you our best feelings and kindest wishes. When you shall have returned to that home where you are honoured and esteemed, and to that society you have so much adorned, we pray that you may feel some consolation for the sacrifices you have made for our good, in the remembrance that you leave behind many, very many true hearts, who are grateful for the kindness you intended, whether success shall have crowned your efforts, or factious opposition defeated them.

(1,180 Signatures.)

RESOLUTIONS from BRANTFORD, U. C.

Agreeable to notice, a Public Meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel in this town, on Monday, the 1st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of addressing his Excellency, the Earl of Durham, to express our confidence in his government, and to request his Lordship not to leave his important charge until his plans for the future government and prosperity of these Colonies shall be matured. Resolutions from Brantford.

John A. Wilkes, esq., was called to the Chair; and

Lewis Burwell, esq., was appointed Secretary.

After a few appropriate remarks from the Chairman, stating the object of the Meeting, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by *Henry Moyle*, esq., and seconded by Mr. *Watts*.

Resolved 1st, That the inhabitants of the town and township of Brantford viewed with no small degree of satisfaction the appointment of his Excellency the Right honourable

Resolutions from Brantford.

the Earl of Durham to the post of Governor General and High Commissioner over Her Majesty's North American Colonies, and of his arrival among us with ample powers to effect the beneficent intentions of his Sovereign towards Her transatlantic subjects,—powers which we felt assured could be confided to no personage more experienced and trustworthy.

Moved by Mr. *William F. Wallace*, and seconded by *F. T. Wilkes*, esq.

Resolved 2d, That these feelings of gratification and confidence were more than justified by the prudent, manly and impartial course adopted by his Excellency towards all parties under his government, and by the signal success that had already attended his endeavours to disarm the hostility of contending factions, and of the citizens of a neighbouring Republic, and, by a wise and conciliatory policy, to create, in even the most uncompromising of his opponents, in both the Canadas, a disposition to accord to his Excellency's conduct in his high vocation a fair and candid trial.

Moved by *Lewis Burwell*, esq., and seconded by Mr. *Henry F. Fay*.

Resolved 3d, That we lament with feelings of deep regret the recent conduct of certain noble Lords in the British Parliament, in reference to the Earl of Durham's administration; we cannot but be sensible that such a course of conduct is calculated to distract the minds of Her Majesty's subjects in these Colonies, to ferment a spirit of animosity and discord both at home and in the Colonies, which will not easily be subdued, unless the noble Lord now at the head of the government of British America is left to mature and bring into action the enlarged plans he has now in view for the future government and prosperity of these Colonies.

Moved by *F. T. Wilkes*, esq., and seconded by Mr. *John W. Downs*.

Resolved 4th, That Messrs. Moyle, Ross, Watts, Fay, F. T. Wilkes and Burwell be appointed a committee to draft an Address, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, soliciting his Excellency the Earl of Durham to continue his administration of the government of British North America, and that they also circulate the Address for signatures.

Moved by Mr. *William F. Wallace*, and seconded by Mr. *William C. Ross*.

Resolved 5th, That the Chairman be requested to transmit the Address to his Excellency the Earl of Durham as soon as it shall be signed.

After the usual ceremony of a vote of thanks being given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, the Meeting broke up.

(signed) *J. A. Wilkes*, Chairman.
Lewis Burwell, Secretary.

LETTER from Archdeacon *Strachan* to the Hon. *Charles Buller*, Chief Secretary, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir, Toronto, Upper Canada, 20 Sept. 1838.

Letter from Archdeacon Strachan to the Hon. Charles Buller.

THE intelligence received this morning of the proceedings of the House of Lords has filled us with consternation lest the dishonourable, and unjust treatment which Lord Durham has received, should have the disastrous effect of inducing that high-minded and talented nobleman to return to England

There are not, I am sure, ten honest men of reflection in the Canadas who do not condemn this shameful and uncalled-for interference with the Governor General's administration; and the prevailing opinion seems to be, that his Lordship will immediately take his departure.

My opinion is different; Lord Durham has undertaken a mission the most important, perhaps, that ever was entrusted to a British subject; the greater the difficulties, and the more numerous the impediments thrown in his way by factious opposition, the brighter his glory in its successful accomplishment. Nothing has happened which might not have been anticipated; it was foreseen that his Lordship's political opponents would take pleasure in troubling and traducing him, and certainly no event would gratify them more than his Excellency's resignation; but it is a gratification which, I trust, they will never taste.

I persuade myself that Lord Durham will treat with contempt those miserable attacks which disgrace their authors, and pursue, to its termination, the great object which brought him to Canada, and in the success of which, the happiness of millions depend.

With what noble dignity and honourable pride will his Lordship face and confound his enemies on his return next spring as the pacificator of the Canadas! I freely confess that the course which I most earnestly pray that his Lordship may adopt requires great forbearance and sacrifice of feeling; but for these a great statesman must ever be prepared, and they will greatly enhance the victory which his Excellency is sure to obtain. They will place him on a political eminence that shall make his opponents dread, rather than, as now, exult in his return.

I beg to apologize for this intrusion, and yet I mistake Lord Durham's generous and lofty bearing, if a frank expression of my feelings at this crisis be taken unkindly.

There

Letter from Archdeacon Strachan to the Hon. Charles Buller.

There is, perhaps, no man better known than I am in the two Provinces, or who has more influence with the respectable portion of the community, for I have friends and pupils scattered through the whole country; I have, therefore, good means of ascertaining the sentiments of those whose opinions are the most valuable, and I feel convinced that the outrage offered to his Lordship will unite them more strongly than ever in his favour; for here it has already produced a general burst of indignation.

I have only to add, that it will be a pleasure to me to contribute every thing in my power to the prosperous issue of Lord Durham's administration; and if Mr. Pitt considered the constitution which he conferred upon the Canadas one of the glories of his life, what glory must redound to the statesman who gives a free constitution to the British North American Colonies, and, by consolidating them into one territory or kingdom, exalts them to a nation acting in unity, and under the protection of the British Government; and thus not only insuring their happiness, but preventing for ever the sad consequences that might arise from a rival power getting possession of their shores.

I have the honour to be, honourable Sir,
With great respect,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
John Strachan,

ADDRESS from the House of Assembly of NEWFOUNDLAND.

To the Right honourable the Earl of *Durham*, Governor-General of the *British North American* Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

Address from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland.

We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, approach your Excellency, to give expression to our sincere respect for your Excellency's high character, as well as to convey to your Excellency our unanimous and unqualified approval of the public acts of your Excellency during the period you have filled the station of Her Majesty's Viceroy over the British North American Provinces.

In common with all the people of all the North American Colonies, we hailed your Lordship's appointment to the high office at the present crisis in Colonial government with hope and confidence, convinced that your Lordship was the individual, above all others, most competent to calm the stormy waves of public agitation, allay the kindling flames and angry strife of contending parties, by removing such defects from the local constitutions of the Colonies, as would make them move in harmony with the wants and wishes of the people, cement the connexion with and bind the Colonies to the parent Government, by the eternal bond of kindred affections and mutual interests, and lay the foundation of Her Majesty's throne in the hearts of her people.

So fully were we impressed with the advantages already derived from your Lordship's government, that we consider it our duty to convey to Her Majesty, in an humble and dutiful Address, our grateful thanks for Her great anxiety to promote the general interests of Her North American Colonies, and to secure their permanent connexion with the parent State, evinced by placing over them a nobleman so competent to detect the defects in the existing constitutions of the Colonies, and heal the distractions of their people, as your Lordship.

How great, then, must our disappointment be, after having our hopes raised to the highest pitch of expectation, to find your Lordship arrested in the execution of your magnificent design to form these vast Provinces into an integral part of the United Kingdom by the mean and selfish intrigues of contending factions, ever ready to sacrifice the best interests of the Empire to their lust for power. It may appear presumptuous in the House of Representatives of this remote and long-neglected Colony to pass an opinion on the acts and proceedings of the most powerful assembly in the universe; yet we cannot but express our deep regret that any measure should meet the sanction of the Imperial legislature, by which our best interests are sacrificed, and our opinion that their acts, in reference to your Lordship's mission, have been most injurious and objectionable. They would scarcely be tolerated in the wildest democracy, and could only find a parallel in the petty jealousies of the small oligarchies and aristocracies that had arisen in the middle ages, or in what may be called the "paltry raffle of colonial faction."

Your Lordship sailed from England, bearing with you at the same time the confidence of your Sovereign and that of the British people. Your object was to re-establish the dominion of your Royal Mistress in distant Provinces that had risen in resistance to her power. She invested you with all Her authority; Her unconquered armies, Her invincible fleets were placed under your command. Instead, however, of raising your trophies on the ensanguined fields of civil strife, on a country desolated, on inhabitants flying from their flaming villages, on fathers torn from their children, and wives from their husbands; instead of following the example, which, alas! history presented to your view, and taking advantage of the dreadful calm that follows an unsuccessful civil war, to immolate your hecatombs of human victims at the shrine of angry and offended power; yours, my Lord, were not such laurels. Your Excellency's friends in the British Senate, to oppose a factious opposition, could not fling on their table the blood-stained trophies of a Cannœ; boast of the military triumphs and cruelties of an Alva; but they could do no more. They could hold up your illustrious example as an exception to the precedents in the history of unlimited

Address from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland.

unlimited power; they could say that you not only conquered, but that you annihilated Her Majesty's enemies—you made friends of them.

For reasons which have not been yet explained to us, the representatives of this Colony had not an opportunity of meeting your Lordship at the seat of your government, in company with the delegates from the sister Colonies; yet, notwithstanding, we rested in perfect security, having unbounded confidence in your Lordship, that in any measures intended for the general benefit of the North American Colonies, the particular interests of this most ancient and valuable Colony would not be neglected.

We have observed, with unmixed satisfaction, the repeatedly expressed opinions of your Lordship, not only of the possibility, but of the practicability of permanently uniting these Provinces with the parent State. In these opinions we fully participate, and we see no good reason why Newfoundland and the other Provinces should not form a part of the United Kingdom as much as Yorkshire, Edinburgh or Cork.

And we again beg to assure your Lordship, that though we shall long regret the unhappy circumstances that have caused hopes thus ardently conceived to be so suddenly blighted, yet we are not without hope that, though your Lordship's views and our hopes have been frustrated, the knowledge that your Lordship has acquired will be of lasting advantage to us in another place.

House of Assembly, October 25, 1828. (signed) *Will. Carson*, Speaker.

— No. 5. —

Letter from Mr. *William Young* on the State of *Nova Scotia*.

My Lord, Quebec, 20 September 1838.

Letter from Mr. William Young on the State of Nova Scotia.

In the several interviews with which my associates and myself have been honoured since our arrival in Quebec, frequent allusion has been made to the revenue and expenditure of Nova Scotia, the composition of the two councils lately organised, and the evils that are complained of in the administration of her public affairs. The statement annexed to the joint communication which we addressed yesterday to your Lordship on the main object of our mission, contains a general and pretty accurate account of the sources from which the revenue of the province is derived, and the mode in which it is expended; and I feel that it is a duty I owe to my constituents and to the liberal or popular party with whom I usually act in the Assembly, to avail myself of this opportunity of placing before your Lordship in writing, in a more distinct and permanent form than a mere verbal communication, the principal grievances which the great majority of the people anxiously desire to be reformed. There are some well-informed and upright men in our province who ridicule the idea of there being any grievances with us, and distrust the party who have proclaimed their existence, and aim at their redress. If those who deny that there are grievances, mean only to say, that there are none of such magnitude as should render the people discontented with their condition, or disturb, even for an hour, the tranquillity of the government, I concur with them to the full extent. Abuses in Nova Scotia have never reached the same irritating or fearful height which we have witnessed in other provinces. The substantial blessings of an enlightened, and, upon the whole, an impartial and upright administration of the law, of perfect freedom of conscience, and the unfettered exercise of industry, of the absence of oppression in every form, have been long enjoyed by us, and have doubtless largely contributed in fostering that ardent attachment to the British Crown and institutions, which may be fairly said to be an universal feeling. I know not of a single individual of influence or talent, who would not regard a severance of our connection with the mother country, and our incorporation, which would soon follow, into the American Union, with its outrages on property and real freedom, its growing democratic spirit and executive weakness, as the greatest misfortune that could befall us. Let not your Lordship, then, or the British Ministry, be misled into a belief, that there is any party in Nova Scotia which does not reverence the name, and would not uphold, at every hazard, the supremacy of England. True, we admire the enterprise, activity and public works of the United States, and would wish that they were more largely imitated in our own possessions; but the people of Nova Scotia have no desire to purchase these or any other advantages, by deserting their constitution. They do, however, desire that our public affairs in some respects should be more economically and wisely managed: and it is to these that I have now respectfully to solicit your Lordship's most favourable attention.

See Journals of 1838, fol. 445.

First. The administration of the Crown Lands is universally and most justly complained of. Before the introduction of the present system, grants could be obtained on the payment of moderate fees, which were distributed among the different officers, and reduced the necessity and amount of salaries. In this point of view, the lands yielded some, though a very inadequate, revenue to the Crown, and the country was easily and quickly settled. Improvident and enormous grants to individuals, which have been the bane of other colonies, and were not unknown to our early history, have been long unheard of among us, and the old system, though far from effective, worked well and smoothly. But the Home Government were unhappily persuaded to erect a new office, with a salary disproportioned to its duties, and a substitution of sales at an upset price for the fees on grants, and ever since there has been murmuring and discontent on every side. The officers who used to receive the fees complained that they were deprived of their emoluments, and have increased their demands of salary; and the expense of maintaining the new office, and paying the commissioner his 500*l.* sterling a year, has swallowed up very nearly the whole proceeds.

ceeds. Upwards of 100,000 acres of land have been sold since 1831, and about 7,700 *l.* received, of which only 1,047 *l.*, as near as I can compute it, and that for the most part in the last year, has been paid into the casual revenue. This, however, is but a small portion of the evil. The young men of the colony, unable to purchase the wild lands on the terms now imposed, and who would constitute our most valuable and hardy settlers, are leaving us by hundreds, and the clearing and improvement of the country is greatly retarded. I rejoice, therefore, that your Lordship contemplates a thorough change of the system, and look to it with confidence and hope, as one of the most important benefits that will flow from your administration.

Letter from Mr. William Young on the State of Nova Scotia.

Journals of 1837, Ib. 199. fol. 1838. App. fol. 184.

Secondly. The oppressive and systematic encroachments of the Americans upon our fisheries have attracted universal attention, and exasperated all classes. It would be vain for me to attempt a discussion of this extensive subject, which has already engaged your Excellency's notice. The question is examined in all its bearings in a Pamphlet which I had the honour of sending to Colonel C. Couper, with the Journals and other documents referred to in this letter, and your Lordship will find a great body of facts collected by a committee of the Assembly in 1837, and annexed to their report, which fully establishes the reality and extent of injuries done to our people by foreign aggressors.

Thirdly. The expense of our customs' establihment is regarded as a serious evil. Previous to 1826 the principal officers were paid by fees, and enjoyed very large incomes. When these were abolished, a proposition was made to our legislature to grant an annual sum towards the maintenance of the establishment, which was accordingly done by the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 31, in consideration of the abolition of the fees, and of the benefit which the removal of the former burthensome restrictions would confer on the general commerce of the province. The Assembly of that day, however, is usually supposed to have made an improvident bargain, such as the present Assembly, I am sure, would never have yielded. They granted in perpetuity for the support of the customs' establishment no less a sum than 7,144 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* currency, payable out of the Imperial duties. Besides this large amount, the establishment, as I have already mentioned, exhausts the whole of the Crown duties, which are understood to yield about 2,500 *l.* currency. The establishment costs us, therefore, nearly, if not quite, 10,000 *l.*, and it collects about 15,000 *l.* worth of duties. The salaries are, many of them, enormous, and the colonial revenue is collected by a distinct department, which might easily be dispensed with, at an annual charge, including the commission of 15 per cent. paid in the out-ports, of about 2,500 *l.* The duties of both departments might be as efficiently, and with more convenience to the merchant, fulfilled by one, at an annual expense of about 6,000 *l.* So that in this single item a saving is quite practicable, with the approval and sanction of the British Government, of 6,500 *l.* a year—a sum nearly equivalent to all that the legislature can bestow on its favourite object, the intellectual and moral improvement and education of the people.

Prov. Laws, vol. 4, fol. 57.

Fourth. The Assembly has long been solicitous that every port in the province where there is a custom-house officer, should be declared a free port. The present system fosters the illicit trade which so injuriously affects our revenue, and cripples the activity of our foreign commerce. The Assembly have declared that they can see no reason to fear an equal open competition between the industry of their constituents and that of any other nation, and have earnestly petitioned the Home Government, and supported the application by very cogent arguments, that every port where a custom-house officer is stationed may be permitted to enjoy the privileges of a free port.

Fifth. The emoluments and salaries of some of the officers of government, not under the control of the legislature, are disproportioned to the means of the colony, and engender habits of expense which re-act upon the manners of the people, and hinder the accumulation of capital. The secretary of the province has 1,000 *l.* sterling a year out of the casual revenue, and holds besides the lucrative office of registrar of deeds. I will not undertake to state the amount of his income; but it is plain, that it far exceeds what any officer should derive from the public funds of a young and comparatively poor colony. The opinion is gaining ground, and I entirely concur in it, that none of our public officers, even the highest, with the exception of the Governor, should have more than 1,000 *l.* currency a year, and that none, except two or three of the highest, should receive more than a puisne judge. Connected with this subject is an unhappy question still open, and which all men must anxiously desire to have finally adjusted. Certain fees have been taken by our Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, under an old ordinance of Council, which the Assembly have repeatedly attacked as illegal. On the strict constitutional ground I have no doubt they are so, though I admit that much is to be said, and plausibly and forcibly said, by the advocates of the fees. They amount, on an average, to about 500 *l.* a year, and, for the sake of this sum, and the principle it is supposed to involve, we have the painful and singular anomaly of a court, highly respected for integrity as well as talent, exacting fees which the representatives of the people have denounced as contrary to law. For my own part, in consideration of these fees having been received for half a century, and, till of late years, with the implied acquiescence at least of the legislature and people, I would be willing to commute them by a reasonable allowance to the present Chief Justice and Judges. At one time, I think, the Assembly would have granted such a commutation; but nothing, I am convinced, would induce them to it now. In the debate of last session on the civil list, the majority offered, in exchange for the casual and territorial revenue, to grant permanently to Her Majesty the following salaries: To the Lieutenant-governor during his continuance in office, 3,000 *l.* sterling per annum; and to any future Lieutenant-governor, 2,000 *l.*; to the present Chief Justice, 850 *l.* sterling per annum, without fees, during his

Letter from Mr. William Young on the State of Nova Scotia.

his continuance in office; and to any future Chief Justice, 750 *l.* sterling; and to each of the Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court, 500 *l.* sterling, without fees. They resolved also, that the provisions for the Attorney and Solicitor General, and secretary of the province, should be made by annual votes, a point on which I differed from them for the same reasons that are put so forcibly in the Report of the Canada Commissioners. I think it right also to add, that I voted against the first Resolution, as I feared it might defeat the proposed settlement, and thought the salaries somewhat lower than they ought to be.

Sixth. The majority of the House of Assembly is dissatisfied with the composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the preponderance in both of interests which they conceive to be unfavourable to reform. This is the true ground, as I take it, of the discontent that is felt. The respectability and private virtues of the gentlemen who sit at the two Council Boards are admitted by all; it is of their political and personal predilections that the people complain. They desire reforming and liberal principles to be more fully represented and advocated there, as they are in the Assembly. The majority of the House, while they appreciate and have acknowledged the anxiety of his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to gratify their just expectations, have also expressed their dissatisfaction that the Church of England should have been suffered to retain a majority in both Councils, notwitstanding the remonstrances of the House, and the precise and explicit directions of the Colonial Secretary. Religious dissensions are happily unknown among us, and the true way to prevent their growth and increase, is to avoid conferring an inordinate power on any one sect, however worthy it may be of respect or favour. The argument in the Address of last session on this point appears to me irresistible. I have respectfully to invite your Lordship's consideration also of the Address passed by the House in the session of 1837. These documents are the authentic and deliberate expositions of the views entertained by the Assembly, and touch on most of the questions I have referred to in this letter. Had it not extended to such length, I would have been glad to introduce some remarks also on the jurisdiction and practice of the Admiralty Court, which will soon become an intolerable grievance, as some already consider it to be, and on the management of the post-office, and the Act which was passed during the last session, and which will save us, if it go into operation, about 1,000 *l.* per annum. There are other reforms demanded in our local affairs, particularly in the excessive number of our common-law judges and courts, and the want of an effective and easy appeal from our other tribunals, with which I shall not trouble your Lordship, as they are within the power of our own legislature. The reforms I have taken the liberty of urging depend, for the most part, on the British Government, and I earnestly hope that they will commend themselves to your Lordship's approval. An intelligent and powerful mind cannot fail to discover their substantial justice, and the high sanction of your Lordship would greatly assist us in our endeavours to accomplish them. Several of these points have been discussed by Mr. Uniache and myself in the presence of your confidential advisers, and I have shown the draft of this letter* to him and to my two other associates. The accuracy of the facts I have stated is, I believe, unquestionable, and I am confident that the great body of the people concur in the conclusion I have drawn from them.

I beg, therefore, in conclusion, respectfully to solicit your Lordship's powerful interposition in our behalf, and to assure your Lordship that I have written this letter purely on public grounds, being on terms of friendly intercourse with almost all the members of Her Majesty's Councils, and the officers of Government, whose emoluments, however, I consider, in many instances, higher than the province can afford.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm Young.*

His Excellency the
Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, Governor-general,
&c. &c. &c.

—No. 6.—

LETTER from the Right Rev. *A. Macdonell,* Catholic Bishop of *Kingston.*

Letter from the Right Rev. A. Macdonell, Catholic Bishop of Kingston.

My Lord, Quebec, 22 June 1838.

YOUR Excellency's arrival in these provinces, invested with more extensive powers than were ever yet entrusted to any British subject, shows the unbounded confidence which your Sovereign has been graciously pleased to repose in your Excellency's liberal and enlightened policy, and at the same time inspires the inhabitants with sanguine expectations, that those powers will be exercised to remove the grounds of the jealousies, discontents and disaffection which have occasioned already so much evil in both the Canadas, and, if allowed to continue much longer, will infallibly terminate in direful results.

A residence of 34 years in Upper Canada, and an uninterrupted intercourse during that period with a large proportion of the population of the province who are placed under my own charge, and a general acquaintance with almost all the respectable characters in both provinces, have given me opportunities of knowing the sentiments, feelings and disposition of Canadians which few others have had; and, understanding that your Excellency has expressed a desire of receiving all the informaton that can throw light on the causes which occasion the unfortunate differences and troubles that have existed, and still do exist

* Mr. Uniache, on reading the letter, wishes me to add, that he does not concur in it.

Letter from the Right Rev. A. Macdonell, Catholic Bishop of Kingston.

exist in these provinces, I consider it my duty to submit respectfully, but fearlessly and unhesitatingly, to your Excellency, such information as my opportunities have enabled me to acquire.

The population of Upper Canada is composed of Protestants of the Church of England, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Scots Highlanders, who joined the royal standard during the revolutionary war with the United States, and are called U. E. Loyalists, and their descendents, and the disbanded soldiers of the First Glengarry Fencible regiment, whom I conducted unto this province with an order from the home government to give them a grant of land; French Canadians, who inhabit the western district, and Irish emigrants, who have been pouring annually in great numbers into the province ever since the conclusion of the last war.

All the French Canadians, and a great majority of the Irish emigrants and Scotch Highlanders, are Catholics. All the Irish Catholics, and the whole of the Scots Highlanders, have given the most unequivocal proofs of their loyalty and attachment to the British constitution, by rushing to arms at the first call of the Government. The Scots Highlanders, not satisfied with mustering to the number of 2,000 men in their own province, volunteered their services to Lower Canada, and two corps of them served on the frontier until the excitement occasioned by the threats of the rebels had entirely subsided.

So successful were the exhortations of the Catholic clergy to their respective flocks, that scarcely any of them was implicated in the rebellion. The leaders and chief contrivers of the late outbreak were Protestants, Presbyterians and Methodists; but the majority of the rebels were Methodists and Presbyterians. Such of the Protestants as became disaffected and inimical to the Government, are so from jealousy and disappointment at seeing a certain party in and about Toronto assume too much power, and exercise what they think too much influence over the different Lieutenant-governors; so much so, that there is hardly a situation of trust or emolument that is not engrossed by themselves and their friends.

The Methodists and Presbyterians have become disaffected from their dread and abhorrence of a dominant church, and they cannot be persuaded but the establishment of rectories, and the postponement of the distribution of the clergy reserves, are preludes to a system which they are fully determined to resist to the utmost of their power; and it is in vain to expect that peace or permanent tranquillity can be established in the province until these questions are finally settled.

The warm and animated discussion which has taken place between the archdeacon of Toronto and the Honourable William Morris, of Perth, in reference to the right of the Presbyterians to a share of the clergy reserves, has raised a general excitement among the Presbyterians, which it will take a long time to allay, and which may terminate in unpleasant, if not dangerous consequences.

The Catholics, who compose a great proportion of the population of Upper Canada, are either Irish emigrants, Scots Highlanders, or French Canadians. All those, although not disaffected to the Government, are far from being satisfied. The Irish arrived in this county with their minds under a strong irritation, arising from the pressure of tithe exactions, rack-rents in their own country, and, above all, their mortal hatred to Orangeism, which they find rapidly spreading over this province: they are with great difficulty persuaded that they will meet with justice and fair play in Canada, and are thus predisposed to receive every unfavourable impression which the exaggerated misrepresentations of the disaffected, who are most anxious to win them over to their party, choose to make upon them.

Unable to build places of worship for themselves, or educate their children, they, as well as the Scots Highlanders, feel greatly disappointed at being excluded from their share of the clergy reserves, and at not receiving any assistance from Government for the education of their children, although the Methodists obtained this very year a grant of 4,100*l.* towards their seminary at Cobourgh.

There are abundant funds for education in the province, if the school lands were disposed of, and the proceeds applied to the support of district and common schools. The withholding of those funds, and of the clergy reserves, from the purposes for which they were intended, and the spread of the Orange system, are the principal, if not the only, grounds of discontent among all denominations in Upper Canada.

The Scots having contributed so materially to the conquest of the Canadas, and to the defence of them on every occasion when any attempt had been made to wrest them from the British crown, feel indignant that they should be deprived of all the rights and advantages which others enjoy who have not the same claims that they themselves have.

I humbly beg leave to submit to your Excellency a further claim, which the Catholic clergy of this diocese conceive to have on the Government, on account of the charge they have for many years past taken of the various tribes of Indians who inhabit different parts of this province, and of those who this year and last summer emigrated from the territories of the United States to the Manatoline Islands in Lake Huron. The Methodists, who have taken great pains to convert these simple people to their religious creed, have so disgusted the Indians by their interference with temporal concerns, contrary to the practice of the Catholic clergy, who confine themselves entirely to spiritual matters, that they have been most urgent to get Catholic priests among them; and I have so far complied with their solicitations, as to appoint two clergymen, who speak the Indian language, to Penetanguesshine and the Manatoline Islands; but as the Indians themselves can afford nothing towards the support of those clergymen, and my salary, although not half the amount of that which

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the Catholic Bishop of Quebec receives from the British Government, being burthened with the expenses of the education of 14 students for the ecclesiastical state, it is impossible for me to afford them any assistance, and the only means they have of supporting life in these remote and dreary regions, where their duty calls them to spend their time among savages, is the slender quota that falls to their share of the 1,000*l.* allowed by Government to all the Catholic clergy of Upper Canada.

The Jesuit property in Lower Canada had been bequeathed by the original donors for the purpose of instructing the Indians in the Catholic religion; and as that duty now principally devolves upon the Catholic clergy of Upper Canada, I should hope that your Excellency would see the justice and propriety of ordering at least a share of that property to go towards supplying the Indians with religious instruction, and thus fulfilling the original intention of the donors.

I have, &c.

Alexander Macdonell,
Bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada.

—No. 7.—

Memorial of Anthony Manahan, Esq.

MEMORIAL of *Anthony Manahan,* Esq., complaining of the total Exclusion of Roman Catholics (Irish) from all Places of Emolument and Honour in the Power of the Government of *Upper Canada.*

To His Excellency the Right honourable the Earl of *Durham,* Viscount *Lambton,* &c. &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of *North America,* &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

ENCOURAGED by the generous invitation to all of Her Majesty's subjects who had any matter to communicate, connected with the prosperity and tranquillity of these Provinces, over the destinies of which your Excellency has been happily called to rule by our most Gracious Queen, I, an humble individual, a magistrate of the Midland District, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Hastings Militia, and one of the Representatives of the county in the Provincial Assembly, most respectfully approach your Excellency humbly to state on behalf of 75,000 of Her Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Irish Roman Catholic inhabitants of this Province,—

That Irish Catholics constitute a full fifth of the population:

That hitherto, and always in the time of need and the hour of danger, they have proved their unshaken fealty to their beloved Queen, their devoted attachment to British institutions, their full and unmitigating determination to maintain and perpetuate the happy dependence of these Colonies upon the parent state, and their dislike for republican institutions:

That of all Her Majesty's faithful subjects in this Colony, Irish Catholics are those who have never complained, although always neglected when the patronage of the Executive was to be distributed; a fact which your Excellency may not doubt, when you ascertain that there is not one Irish Catholic in this Province in any office of profit or emolument:

That this exclusion has been, and still continues to be, keenly felt by the entire class it affects; and has been the means of inducing hundreds, if not thousands, of well-affected subjects, intending settlers, to seek elsewhere an asylum; especially those who were sensitively alive to the wrongs for centuries inflicted on their unfortunate fellow Catholics of Ireland, in times now happily fast going past, and the perpetuation of which they dreaded in this favoured land.

That those exclusions are chiefly, if not wholly, attributable to the absence of liberal and enlightened men in the councils of the Province, who, above party feelings, sectarian principles and family interests, would promote in common the Catholic with the Protestant to offices of emolument, honour and profit, knowing no distinction where integrity and talent recommended the Catholic as well as the Protestant, especially in the councils of former days, under whose influence, although not in office, the exclusions complained of are continued, and will be perpetuated unless remedied by your Excellency. Of this spirit of exclusion, your Excellency will find ample proof in a letter addressed by the Rev. William Macaulay, rector of Picton, brother to the Honourable John Macaulay, at present, and for life to be, Chief Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, no less inveterate in bigotry and prejudice. This letter was addressed to Sir Francis Head, who having appointed a Catholic to the office of sheriff of the Prince Edward's district, recently abandoned by Richard Bullock, Esq., now adjutant-general of militia, by reason of the inadequacy of its emoluments, 92*l.* per annum, to support him, was called upon by this clergyman to cancel any Catholic appointments which had been made, and never again to presume to appoint a Catholic to office in this truly Protestant Colony. Superadded, the petition of the Reverend William Rintoul, moderator of the Church of Scotland, in name and by appointment of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to the House of Assembly; a copy of which I most respectfully append for your Excellency's information.

Acting

Memorial of Anthony Manahan, Esq.

Acting up to the spirit and letter of the generous liberality they profess, Her Majesty's Ministry have recommended that the free colonial inhabitants of the Island of Trinidad, and, I believe, the other British islands in the West Indies, should be represented in the councils of the Colony, and that fit and discreet persons should be selected for appointment to the council in that island. In Upper Canada, where Irish Catholics constitute one-fifth of the population at present, and if immigration from Ireland be encouraged, my fellow Catholics from Ireland would soon amount to one-half its population, by the valour of whose ancestors the Canadas were conquered; by whose personal assistance these Colonies were defended against an invading republican enemy during the last war; by whose uncalculating attachment and firm loyalty the machinations of republicanizing agitators were speedily defeated at the late elections; by whose distinguished bravery the civil war incited by those agitators was immediately suppressed, and the designs of American sympathizers to invade us, were frustrated. Yet in Upper Canada there never was one Irish Roman Catholic an executive or legislative councillor, nor has one been ever appointed to any public situation of emolument and profit within the Colony. May it please your Excellency to permit me most respectfully to ask the question, Would religionists of any other persuasion, would people of any other country, knowing and appreciating British liberty, British justice, endure such exclusions, or with them would such unjust distinctions be compatible with the peace and tranquillity of the country? Rather, would not the complaints of English Protestants, Scotch Presbyterians, and English and Scotch Dissenters be hurled at the Throne until they became, without exclusion or distinction, sharers in the sunshine of executive favour and patronage? And may it please your Excellency, shall the acknowledged merit, the just claims of the Irish Roman Catholics of Upper Canada to a reasonable participation in the rights and immunities of Her Majesty's Protestant subjects be overlooked and neglected; shall the good actions of Catholics, never found murmurers at injuries, nor ungrateful for confidence or esteem, be unrewarded? Shall the councils of the Province, the public departments of Upper Canada, in short the entire machinery of its government, be carried on in this spirit of exclusion, without a voice to maintain Irish Catholic integrity and loyalty against the prejudice and bigotry overwhelming it, or supervise measures of impartiality and justice? Forbid it my Lord of Durham! I deem it enough to make your Excellency aware that such a state of things exists; a remedy, an effectual remedy, will be applied. The Irish Roman Catholic will be made happily to feel and to know that his integrity and talent are to be taken into common account with his Protestant brother. Then, oh then, how gratefully will the thousands here further your Excellency's laudable designs of filling up this country with a loyal, honest, industrious class of people from home, by encouraging the tens of thousands of their Catholic friends ready and willing to migrate to join them.

I most humbly crave your Excellency's indulgence for this intrusion; I am aware I shall by this simple act of justice to my fellow Catholics from Ireland, have raised a host of enemies in the notorious family compact of Toronto; but the motto I adopt is, "Fiat justitia, ruat Cœlum," thus translated, "Your Lordship will do justice, displease whom it may."

I have, &c.

Kingston, Upper Canada, 18 July 1838. (signed) *A. Manahan.*

Copy of the Petition referred to above.

Unto the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly,

The Petition of the Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada* in connexion with the Church of *Scotland*,

Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners, believing it to be at once the highest duty and interest of the State to make a formal recognition of Him who is the head over all things for His body the Church, and to promote and maintain His cause in the world, view with satisfaction the measure of unanimity which prevails in your Honourable House respecting the appropriation of the clergy reserves for the support of Christian ministers. Yet, inasmuch as they firmly believe that the Roman Catholic religion is that great apostacy which was foretold by the Apostles of the Saviour, they cannot regard the proposal to endow the ministers of that religion in Upper Canada without the most sincere alarm, convinced that such a measure would be at once opposed to sound principle, and extremely injurious to the temporal and spiritual [quere welfare] of this youthful community.

Your Petitioners do therefore earnestly pray, That your Honourable House will not sanction the appropriation of lands or money to the support of the Roman Catholic religion, or of any church or body of Christians who do not hold and avow the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion as they are set forth in the creeds and confessions of the Reformed Churches.

In the name and by appointment of the Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, at Toronto, the 26th day of January 1837 years.

(signed) *William Rintoul,* Moderator.

—No. 8.—

MEMORIAL of Representatives of *Scotch* Church in *Montreal.*

To his Excellency the Right Honourable *John George,* Earl of *Durham,* Viscount *Lambton,* &c. &c., Knight Grand Cross of the Most honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice-Admiral and Captain-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of *North America.*

May it please your Excellency,

Memorial of Representatives of Scotch Church in Montreal.

WE, the Members of the joint Committee of Representatives, nominated by the three congregations in the City of Montreal, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, for the purpose of vindicating and maintaining inviolate the constitutional rights and privileges of our church in British North America, beg permission to approach your Excellency, and to express our unfeigned regret that circumstances should have unhappily arisen at a crisis like the present, and while your Excellency was zealously labouring, with the fairest hope of ultimate success, for the permanent re-establishment of public peace, order and prosperity in the Canadas, to compel you to resign the government, and thereby throw a dark shade on our dawning hopes.

We deeply deplore this untoward and most ill-timed event, and beg to assure you that we participate unanimously and fully in the sentiments of confidence which are felt throughout the whole of British North America, in the wisdom, independence and integrity of your administration; and while we cannot but contemplate your departure from us with sorrow and dismay, as a public calamity, which, could we indulge the hope that your resolution may not be irrevocably fixed, we should most solemnly deprecate, we feel, at the same time, that it is inauspicious to the cause in which we are more immediately interested, and that we are thereby placed in circumstances, we fear, less favourable than we contemplated at our first formation, for the early attainment of the important object of our appointment.

In accordance with your generous invitation, at the commencement of your administration, we were preparing to bring before your Excellency a representation of the claims, and an expression of the complaints, of Her Majesty's faithful subjects throughout these Colonies in connexion with our national church, and were animated with the hope that when our claims should be fully submitted to you, they could not fail to obtain from your justice and wisdom that redress for which, we grieve to say, we have for many years past been petitioning too much in vain.

We will not attempt to conceal from your Excellency that there is a very general and deep sentiment of disappointment, regret and mortification in our minds, and we are well assured in the minds of all our brethren, in consequence of the long-continued and, as we humbly conceive, very unmerited neglect with which the claims advanced by us, as members of the established church of Scotland, have been heretofore treated by the authorities of the empire, both at home and in the Colonies; claims of which the justice has been repeatedly recognized, and in words solemnly sanctioned and proclaimed by the Government.

We cannot at present enter into a detailed statement of the grounds of our complaints, but we may be permitted to refer your Excellency to the accompanying appeal, which we have been induced to put forth in the present crisis to the members of our church, and of which we present herewith a copy. Amongst the facts introduced in this appeal, we would invite your special attention to two which are of recent occurrence, and one of which at least has taken place under your immediate administration in this province: first, the unexpected suspension of the payment of the grant of 500*l.* out of the proceeds of the reserved lands in this province to the ministers of the presbytery of Quebec, of which the first and only payment was made last year; and, secondly, the withdrawal of two small salaries of 50*l.* each, formerly enjoyed by the senior ministers of Quebec and Montreal. And we would press upon your Excellency's notice the manifest partiality shown in restoring to the Protestant bishop his salary, while the Government, at the same time, persists, in our case, in the refusal of one-half the amount of that salary to the whole body of our clergy in this province.

While we most sincerely regret that we are compelled to resort to this measure of making a public appeal to the sense of our people, in a crisis of excitement and agitation like the present, we feel the most perfect confidence that the intelligent and loyal population with whom we have to do, will act with calmness, moderation and prudence; and, persuaded that your Excellency will give the subject your early and earnest attention, we fondly indulge in the hope, that through your advice and mediation, our religious rights and interests shall be duly protected and permanently secured.

We would presume, most respectfully, to request permission to communicate to your Excellency, in the event of your early departure for Great Britain, such petitions and memorials as may hereafter be intrusted to us for transmission to the parent country, and we entreat your Excellency will be pleased to submit them to our gracious Sovereign, and to that branch of the Imperial Legislature of which your Excellency is a Member, accompanying them with such recommendation as you in your wisdom may think due to the justice and importance of our claims.

If

If the unanimous voice of the loyal inhabitants of these colonies cannot induce your Excellency to relinquish your purpose of retiring forthwith from the Government of British North America, we would offer our best wishes for the safe return of yourself, your Countess and family, adding our fervent prayers to Almighty God for your and their future health and happiness.

Memorial of Representatives of Scotch Church in Montreal.

(signed) *James Fleming*, Chairman.
Montreal, 30 October 1838. *David Chisholme*, Secretary.

— No. 9.—

ADDRESS from the Constitutional Association of *Montreal* to the Inhabitants of *British America.*

Fellow Countrymen,

Address from the Constitutional Association of Montreal to the Inhabitants of British America.

WHEN an industrious population, after years of suffering, are aroused to a sense of danger, by renewed attacks upon their rights and liberties, an appeal to those of kindred blood, animated by the same spirit, and allied by a communion of interests, can excite no surprise, and requires no justification.

Long and patiently have the population of British and Irish descent in Lower Canada endured evils of no ordinary description, relying on the interposition of the Imperial Government for relief. Deceived in their fondly-cherished trust, they are impelled to seek from their own energies that protection which has been withheld by the power on whose justice they reposed.

For half a century they have been subjected to the domination of a party whose policy has been, to retain the distinguishing attributes of a foreign race, and to crush in others that spirit of enterprise which they are unable or unwilling to emulate. During that period, a population descended from the same stock with ourselves, have covered a continent with the smiling monuments of their agricultural industry. Upper Canada and the United States bear ample testimony of the flood-tide of prosperity, the result of unrestricted enterprise and of equitable laws, which has rewarded their efforts. Lower Canada, where another race predominates, presents a solitary exception to this general march of improvement. There, surrounded by forests inviting the industry of man, and offering a rich reward to his labour, an illiterate people, opposed to improvements, have compressed their growing numbers almost within the boundaries of the original settlements, and present in their laws, their mode of agriculture, and peculiar customs, a not unfaithful picture of France in the seventeenth century. There, also, may be witnessed the humiliating spectacle of a rural population not unfrequently necessitated to implore eleemosynary relief from the Legislature of the country.

It were incredible to suppose that a minority, constituting nearly one-third of the entire population, imbued with the same ardour for improvements that honourably distinguishes their race throughout the North American continent, and possessing the undisputed control of all the great interests of the colony, would resign themselves to the benumbing sway of a majority, differing from them so essentially on all important points, whilst any mode of deliverance was open to their choice. Nor would supineness or indifference on their part produce a corresponding change in their opponents, or mitigate the relentless persecution with which they have been visited. The deep-rooted hostility excited by the French leaders against those of different origin, which has led to the perpetration of outrages on persons and property, and destroyed confidence in juries, who have been taught to regard us as their foes, has extended its pernicious influence beyond the limits of Lower Canada. Upper Canada, repulsed in her endeavours to open a direct channel of communication to the sea, has been driven to cultivate commercial relations with the United States, whose policy is more congenial with her own. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will learn, with indignant surprise, that the destruction of their most important interest is countenanced and supported by the Assembly of this province.

A French majority in one province has caused these accumulated evils,—a British majority in the United Provinces will compel their removal.

If it be the desire of the French Canadians to isolate themselves from the other subjects of the Empire, by cherishing the language and manners of a country which stands to them in the relation of a foreign power, the effects of such a prejudice will chiefly be felt by themselves, and may be left for correction to the hand of time; but, when national feeling is exhibited in an active opposition to the general interests of the British American Provinces, when immigration is checked, the settlement of the country retarded, and the interests of commerce sacrificed, to the visionary scheme of establishing a French power; it becomes the solemn duty of the entire British population to resist proceedings so pregnant with evil. Let it not be said that a million of freemen permitted their rights to be invaded, and their onward course impeded, by a faction which already recoils in alarm from the contest it has rashly provoked.

Connected as are the Provinces of British America by a chain of rivers and lakes, affording the means of creating an uninterrupted water communication between their extremities, at a comparatively small expense; possessing within themselves the elements of an extensive trade by the interchange of those products which are peculiar to each, and forming parts of the same Empire, they have the undoubted right to require that these advantages

Address from the Constitutional Association of Montreal to the Inhabitants of British America.

shall not be sacrificed by the inertness or the mistaken policy of any one State; more especially when, as in the case of Lower Canada, that State, from geographical position, exercises a preponderating influence on the prosperity of all.

The facts which have been made public in two addresses, emanating from this Association, conclusively establish the want of education among the French population, their subserviency to their political leaders, and the hostility of those leaders to the population of British and Irish descent. Many additional illustrations of their hostile policy might be adduced.

At a time when men of all political parties in the sister provinces are united in opposing the contemplated change in the timber duties, the Assembly of this province, far from lending their assistance, have countenanced the attack, by recognizing as their agent in England an individual who is distinguished by his advocacy of the Baltic interests, and his active opposition to the colonial trade. To aid in the prosecution of this design, they have not scrupled to appropriate a part of the provincial funds (obtained under the pretext of defraying their contingent expenses) to reward their agent, and to circulate through the British press statements that are calculated to mislead the public mind; thus gratifying their national animosity, by lending a willing aid to ruin the shipping and mercantile interests of the British American provinces, and to prevent the influx of immigrants from the British Isles, who are brought to the Colonies at a trifling cost by the vessels engaged in the timber trade.

Upper Canada is honourably distinguished for works completed and in progress, remarkable for their magnitude and for the extensiveness of their destined utility. The St. Lawrence Canal, at this moment in active progress, will complete an uninterrupted navigation for vessels of considerable burthen from the upper lakes to the line dividing that province from Lower Canada; but at that point the spirit of British enterprise encounters the influence of French domination; the vast design of rendering the remotest of the inland seas accessible to vessels from the ocean, is there frustrated by the anti-commercial policy of the French leaders. We look in vain to their proceedings for any manifestation of a desire to co-operate in the great work of public improvement which animates, as with one spirit, the entire North American population of British descent; nor is their adverse disposition less visible in their opposition to other important designs; they either refuse to grant charters to carry into effect works of acknowledged public utility, or, when after repeated and earnest applications, charters are obtained, they are clogged with restrictions of an unusual character, in the hope of rendering them inoperative.

In all new countries the deficiency of capital proves a serious impediment to the exertions of the enterprising and industrious, and it would be among the first duties of a wise Legislature to invite the introduction of foreign capital, by the adoption of an equitable system of law, that would inspire confidence in personal and in landed securities. In Lower Canada, from the absence of Offices for the Registration of real estate, and from the system of secret and general mortgages, not only is foreign capital excluded, but the Colony is impoverished by the withdrawal of funds for profitable and secure investment in other countries. In tracing the motive of resistance to a measure that more than any other would advance the public welfare, we again encounter the pernicious influence of French exclusiveness. A general distrust of the titles and securities of landed estate is suffered to exist, in order to prevent the acquisition of real property by immigrants from the British Isles.

This spirit of exclusiveness, which betrays itself in all the proceedings of the Assembly, disfigures even those measures, which, it might reasonably be expected, would inspire sentiments of a more lofty and generous nature. Although the British Act of the 14 Geo. III. which confirmed the right of the French Clergy to tithes, declared, most probably for that very reason, that the religious communities should not hold estates, they continue in the undisturbed possession of tracts of land, exceeding fifteen hundred square miles in extent, besides possessing property of great value in Quebec, Montreal, and elsewhere. In addition to the revenues derived from these possessions, the Assembly annually appropriates large sums of money out of the Provincial revenues for the support of those communities, and for the establishment of institutions rigidly and exclusively French, whilst to other institutions on a liberal foundation, affording relief to all, without distinction of origin or creed, a fair participation of legislative aid has been refused.

It is to "the great body of the people" thus characterized, that his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, the representative of a British King and the head of the Commission deputed to inquire into our complaints, has declared that all future appointments to office shall be made acceptable.

A Legislative Council constituted on such a principle, would be but a counterpart of the Assembly; it might, and no doubt would, relieve the Executive from the odium of sanctioning the illegal appropriation of a part of the provincial revenues, by the mere vote of the Assembly; but it would not prevent the same misapplication of the public funds being effected by bill, which is now accomplished by an address to the head of the Administration.

A Government thus conducted, would forfeit all title to our confidence, would be regarded but as an instrument to secure the domination of a party, and the brief period of its duration would be marked by scenes of outrage, and by difficulties of no ordinary description.

The French leaders, if we are to credit their reiterated assertions, entertain an attachment so deep, so absorbing, for elective institutions, that they would at once confer that important privilege, to its fullest extent, without reference to previous habits, education, or political dissensions. How much of this ardour may have been called forth by a desire to establish

Address from the Constitutional Association of Montreal to the Inhabitants of British America.

establish French ascendancy, and to depress British interests, may fairly be deduced from a review of their past proceedings. Without discussing the question of elective institutions which, it is obvious, cannot be introduced to the extent demanded by the Assembly, under the existing political relations of the colony, which relations we are resolute to maintain, we distinctly aver, that we are not influenced by idle apprehensions of a government of the people, and for the people; but it must be emphatically a government of "the people," truly represented, and not that of a French faction; the government of an educated and independent race, attached to the principles of civil and religious liberty; and not that of an uninformed population, striving for domination, and seeking to perpetuate in America the institutions of feudal Europe.

To the people of the sister Colonies we appeal, earnestly recommending the adoption of measures for assembling at some central point, a Congress of Deputies from all the Provinces of British North America. A British American Congress, possessing strength from union, and wisdom from counsel, by the irresistible weight of its moral influence, would supersede those other remedial measures which are the last resource of an insulted and oppressed community. On it would devolve the solemn duty, calmly to deliberate on all matters affecting the common weal, and firmly to resist all attempts to invade the rights, or impair the interests of the United Provinces.

In submitting a brief recapitulation of the objects of the Constitutional Association, it may not be misplaced to offer a few observations explanatory of the position of parties in Lower Canada, and of the sentiments of the British population towards their fellow-subjects of French origin.

The moral guilt of exciting national hostility undoubtedly rests with the French leaders, who alone benefit by the distracted state of the country; but the facility with which the French peasantry have received these impressions, and the unanimity with which they support the aggressive policy of their leaders, render them, although less culpable, yet equally the determined opponents of our rights and our liberties. Unhappily, their want of education prevents a direct appeal being made, through the press, to their judgment; but those of their countrymen who are not blinded by the infatuation of party, who possess education to comprehend, and opportunity to make known, the sentiments of the British population, may be led to reflect upon the consequences that must result from their present delusion. Should the admonition be disregarded, on them let the responsibility rest.

The province of Lower Canada, whether regarded as a part of the British Empire, or of the great North American family, is evidently destined to receive the impress of national character from those States by which she is surrounded. An obstinate rejection of all measures, having for their aim the gradual removal of those peculiarities which distinguish the population of French origin, may retard, for a time, an inevitable event, but will certainly hasten the introduction of changes of a more abrupt and decisive character.

A dispassionate examination of the changes required by the British population, will satisfy all unprejudiced men, that they are adapted to the general interests of society, are liberal and comprehensive in their character, and unconnected with party objects.

To relieve landed estate from the servitudes and exactions of feudal law;

To introduce Registry Offices, and put an end to the iniquitous frauds that grow out of the present system;

To promote works of public improvement;

To encourage agriculture, and protect commerce;

To recognize an equality of rights among all classes;

To resist the domination of sect or party, and to establish a general system of education divested of sectarian tests:—These are our objects and our demands; they are based on truth, are essential to national prosperity and to individual security; they admit of no compromise, and from them we will not recede.

The threatening aspect of the times demands action; neutrality, the usual resource of ordinary minds, will not be attended by an immunity from danger; it must remain with the population of French origin to decide, whether, by continuing to support the leaders they have hitherto selected, they are to be regarded as hostile to our just claims; or, by uniting with their fellow-subjects of British origin, they will compel the introduction of salutary reforms, consign to their native insignificance the few individuals who alone profit by the present system of misrule, and by repudiating ancient prejudices, and exclusive pretensions, place themselves in accordance with the spirit of the age.

To us, it is in one respect a matter of indifference what their decision may be. The principles we espouse are identified with the happiness of the human race; they have taken root with our language in all quarters of the globe; and wherever that language is spoken, there shall we meet encouragement, and thence shall we derive force.

Although Lower Canada presents the strange spectacle of a British Government, bestowing its confidence on men who have openly avowed their hostility to England, and their desire to effect a separation from the Empire; although by the connivance of that Government, the provincial funds have been illegally applied to reward French agitators, to support French journals, and to pay French agents; yet do we feel the proud conviction, that the energies of Britons will rise superior to the emergency, and that, despite an unnatural coalition, the banners of our country will continue to wave over a British Province.

Address from the Constitutional Association of Montreal to the Inhabitants of British America.

The voice of supplication has been unheeded amidst the insolent clamours of faction. United British America, assuming an attitude alike removed from menace or from fear, will proclaim her wrongs, assert her rights, and claim from the Imperial Parliament that interposition which shall remove existing grounds of complaint, and carry with it a sufficient guarantee against future aggressions.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Montreal Constitutional Association.

J. Guthrie Scott, Secretary,
Montreal, January 1836.

William Robertson, Chairman.

APPENDIX (A.)

TO

REPORT

ON

THE AFFAIRS

OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

FROM

THE EARL OF DURHAM,

HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COMMISSIONER,

&c. &c. &c.

(Presented by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *February* 1839.

[*Price* 8*d.*]

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we, in common with our loyal fellow Colonists in this hemisphere, had cherished of your Excellency's administration, as we confidently anticipated that the policy which your Excellency intended to pursue would be eminently calculated to heal all animosities, restore peace and confidence in our land, strengthen and perpetuate our connexion with the parent State, consolidate and promote our commercial and agricultural interests, call into action our vast natural resources and advantages, and, by the introduction of the superabundant capital and redundant population of the mother country, render British America *British* in fact as well as in name. Address from Kingston.

Without expressing any opinion as to the motives which may have actuated your Excellency's opponents and Her Majesty's Ministers, we take pleasure in assuring your Excellency that the ordinances which appear to have been the indirect cause of your Excellency's resignation, can never be regarded as the edicts of oppression or tyranny, but must ever be viewed by the loyal inhabitants of these Provinces as far too favourable to traitors in time of civil discord, and much more lenient than the criminals could have expected.

We beg to reiterate to your Excellency the confidence we entertain in your intentions and talents, and we earnestly solicit your Excellency not to withdraw from the government of these Provinces until these measures (in the prospect and promise of which the people of these Colonies have placed so much reliance) have been matured and perfected.

(signed)

George Okill Stuart, LL. D., Archdeacon of Kingston; *Alexander Macdonell*, Eps. Regiopolis; *John S. Cartwright*, Chairman Qr. Sessions, Mid. Dist.; *Thomas Kirkpatrick*, Mayor of Kingston.

ADDRESS from COBOURG, U. C.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Cobourg, in the province of Upper Canada, beg leave to approach your Excellency to offer the expression of our sincere regret at the unfortunate occurrence of the recent debate in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the ordinances lately promulgated by your Excellency in Council; without expressing any opinion upon the legality of those ordinances, we lament the discussion of their validity at the present period, as calculated to inspire the disaffected in Lower Canada with a belief that the crime of rebellion may continue to be committed with impunity, and to render a settlement of our difficulties more remote and uncertain. Address from Cobourg.

We cannot but feel that a fair opportunity has not been afforded to your Excellency for the development of those plans which your Excellency has assured the people of this Province will tend to maintain their "eternal" connexion with their beloved mother country.

Confiding in the patriotism, firmness and ability of your Excellency, we entreat your Excellency not to be discouraged by the untoward circumstance alluded to, but manfully and earnestly to persevere in your endeavours to place the security and prosperity of these important appendages of the British Crown upon such a foundation as shall be satisfactory to the whole Empire.

And, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

Cobourg, September 28, 1838. (133 Signatures.)

ADDRESS from NIAGARA.

To His Excellency the Right honourable *John George* Earl of *Durham*, Viscount *Lambton*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the undersigned members of a committee appointed to sign on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Niagara and its vicinity, in meeting assembled, beg to assure your Excellency, that we read with dismay and alarm an account of the proceedings of the British House of Peers, casting a reflection on a part of your Excellency's administration. Whether these proceedings emanated from a spirit of philanthropic patriotism, or were the offspring of envious faction, we do not presume to decide. But we cannot withhold our opinion, that this uncalled for measure is fraught with dangerous consequences to the Colonies and the Empire, by destroying that confidence which your Excellency had restored, by estranging those affections which your Excellency had reclaimed; by blighting that prospect which an unhappy people have vainly hoped was about to open to their view. We understand that your Excellency has resolved to take your departure for Britain on the 10th of the current month. Were we, Sir, to indulge the impulse of our feelings, we would entreat you to remain where you are; but if it be your deliberative resolve, such is the confidence in the wisdom, integrity and judgment of your Excellency, that we would not, if we could, from selfish gratification, stop you one moment on the way. You have, Sir, during Address from Niagara.