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Parliamentary Debts—The Tendrical Condition of Canada—
0 Millions of Debt, & an Annual Deficit of Two Millions

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Sept. 16, 1863.

THE BUDGET.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply—Mr. Joly in the Chair,—

Hon. Mr. HOLTON rose to make his Financial Statement. He spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman, as I do not intend until a more advanced stage of the Session to introduce any measures respecting the taxation of the country, the few observations which I shall have to offer to-night will be confined mainly to explanations of the ordinary estimates of the coming year, to which it will be my duty to invite the attention of the Committee, at the same time placing before the Committee, as clearly as I can do so, the probable results of the current financial year. It is no doubt to be deeply regretted that so much delay has already taken place in providing by means of augmented taxation for the deficiency in the taxation of the country, which has for some years past so greatly embarrassed our finances; but I think it will be admitted that the responsibility of that delay does not attach in any degree to myself. (Hear, hear.) I do not propose to advert to the circumstances connected with the last session of Parliament, or to the sudden termination of that session, further than to state that those circumstances were of a nature to render it incumbent upon the Government again to call Parliament together at the earliest possible moment after the elections, with a view to obtain supplies for the necessary expenditure of the year, and for passing those measures for the national defence which the public opinion of our own country, no less than the public opinion of the empire, appeared to demand, and upon which it was required that, so to speak, the verdict of the Province, as pronounced in Parliament, should be taken without any unnecessary delay. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to my colleagues and to myself most desirable, with a view to the state of the public finances, and with a view also to economy, that this session—instead of its being made a special session, for the consideration of the two or three subjects I have referred to—should be a full regular session. And if this view should be concurred in by the House,—if the session should proceed without interruption, further than that of an adjournment until November, or, it may be, until a somewhat later period—it will be my duty, at the earliest practical moment, either during the first part of the session, or after the re-assembling of Parliament, to submit to this House such measures as in my judgment are best calculated to restore our finances to a sound basis, and to maintain unimpaired the credit of the country, which, I do not hesitate to say, is really imperilled at this moment by reason of circumstances which will appear evident as I proceed with the statement I shall now have the honor to make to the Committee. The ordinary estimates for the year which I have now to bring before the Committee are substantially the same as those submitted by my hon. friend the present Receiver General, when he introduced his financial statement, as Finance Minister, in May last. Some changes have been made in a few of the items—changes rendered necessary by reason of the different circumstances which have occurred since the prorogation of the last Parliament. Perhaps I had best, in the first instance, take up thes changes and proceed to explain them. (Hear, hear.) I shall proceed in the order in which they occur in the printed copy of the Estimates now before the Committee. The first item is the Penitentiary. In the Estimates of May, the amount set down, as towards building and materials, was $8142—that amount is reduced in the Estimates now before the Committee to $4392—shewing a difference of $3750. Again, under the same head, the first estimate for furniture and fittings was $2,500—in the second estimate it is omitted altogether; making a reduction of the full amount of $2,500. For the Reformatory, Pentanguishene, the first estimate for material and labour for the new prison and for houses for guards, was $17,800—it is reduced in the second estimate to $12,000; making a reduction of $5,800. Then, for the Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul, the house for the Warden, &c., was set down in the first estimate at $8,482—it is reduced in the second estimate to $4,000; making a difference of $4,482. For the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the sum set down in the first estimate is left out of the second estimate, making $21,298. Thus for Penitentiary service there is less in the present estimates as compared with those of May last by $37,830. These changes were made partly in consequence of the failure of the Supply Bill of last session, when it became the duty of the Government to ascertain as closely as possible what reductions could be made to meet the circumstances which resulted in consequence of the rejection of that measure. I was found that these works could be dispensed with, for a time at least, without serious inconvenience, and the reductions were accordingly made. The next head is legislation; in respect of which some changes have been rendered necessary on account of certain unforeseen events transpired, and which are patent to all. The reassembling of the Legislature within a few months of the close of the previous session has, of course, materially added to the expenditure under this head. (Hear, hear.) I come now to legislation. The contingent expenses of the Legislative Council were set down in the Estimates of May last at $52,800—in the present Estimates they are raised to $66,000, presenting a difference of $13,200. The contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly were set down in the first Estimates $169,177 32c; they are raised in the present Estimates to $211,471 66c; making a difference of $42,294 33c. The Printing and Binding Laws were set down in the first Estimates at $18,000—in the second Estimates at $21,000; making a difference of $3,000. For distributing laws, the first estimates were at $2,000—second estimates, $2,500; making a difference of $900. The excess under the head of legislation between these Estimates was thus $59,394 33c. Of course this is but a mere approximation of the expenses which will fall on the exchequer during the present year—the real amount will depend in a great measure upon the action of the House, whether it continues in session or adjourns—in the latter case throwing a portion of the burden on the Estimates for the next year.

Hon. Mr. GALT—Your estimate is for a full session?

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Yes.

Hon. Mr. GALT—Estimating the members' indemnity at $600.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—The $600 appropriation does not come into the year's estimates. It is paid by Act of Parliament, and will appear in another connection; it does not come in here. There is no vote required for it, for it appears among the contingencies.

Mr. SIMPSON—The $211,000, I presume, includes the expenses entire?

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Not the indemnity to members. There is one slight change under the head of hospitals and charities to which I desire to allude. I refer to an appropriation to the hospital of Sorel of $320. (Hear, hear.) I am very glad, Mr. Chairman, to see that the policy of the Government in recognizing the merits of this institution is so highly appreciated by hon. gentlemen on the other side. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) They must feel a good deal of compunction that they so long overlooked the value of this institution when they had the conduct of the estimates. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) That is the only change in hospitals and charities, the total of which for the present year is $263,675. The next change—and it is an important one—occurs under the head of Agricultural Societies. My hon. friend and predecessor had proposed to reduce the Agricultural grants, and a clause was introduced into his Supply Bill, fixing the maximum of these appropriations at $75,000. Last year we find these grants amounted to about $108,000, and they will probably amount to the same figure for the present year. The Supply Bill having failed, and the Agricultural Societies having to make their arrangements for the current year, we did not feel ourselves at liberty to restrict these operations of the law, and we have therefore allowed the Agricultural Societies to draw the amounts to which they were entitled under the law. The item appeared in the estimates of May last, for the first time at the reduced figure; and having determined on granting the sums under the law this item has been struck out of the Estimates for the current year. The next change is that of Militia. By introducing into the second Estimates compensation to pensioners, in lieu of land which was omitted in the first Estimates, an increase is made of $10,167 81c. I now come to Public Works and Buildings. In the first Estimates the amount was set down at $191,850, which is increased in the second Estimates by introducing the following new items:—Repairing Kamouraska Jail, which was destroyed by fire last year, and which it was found necessary to restore, $8,000. For the Toronto Jail $18,000 is set down. I ought, perhaps, to explain that this latter charge has arisen in this way. Very important changes in the plans and specifications of the Toronto Jail, after they had been agreed upon, were made at the instance of the Prison Inspectors; and it has been urged, and I think fairly urged, that inasmuch as these changes involved a serious increase in the cost of this building, that cost should be borne out of the Upper Canada Building Fund.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—That is opposed to the law.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—It is allowable under Order in Council.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—Other municipalities have to pay for their own Jails.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—This matter will come up for consideration afterwards. I do not think it was contrary to law—I do not think that my hon. friend the Attorney General has misled me in this respect. At any rate, it was felt the Government were obliged to recognize the claim to this extent; and I was advised by the Attorney General, that the sum would properly come out of the Upper Canada Building Fund. If it is an error, it can be corrected. Then we have found it necessary in consequence of the report of the Provincial Arbitrators, respecting the boundary line between the former Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to put an additional item of $20,000 into the Estimates for this arbitration. Under the head of Public Works and Buildings, then, there is an addition of $46,000, comparing the two kinds of Estimates. I now come to Roads and Bridges. In the statement of my hon. friend, brought down in May last, the amount was set down at $218,000, which is reduced in the second Estimates at $69,500, making a difference of $148,500, arising as follows:—The grant in the first estimates to Colonization Roads was $75,000 for each section of the Province—in the second Estimates it is only $25,000 for each section; making a difference in both Provinces of $100,000. The item in the first estimates towards opening up communication with the North West Territory of $50,000, is omitted altogether in the present estimates.—[Hon. Mr. Foley: "Hear, hear!"]—But a new item has been introduced, namely, towards repairing the road across the Indian Reserve, Caughnawaga, $1,500. The reduction of the grants for Colonization Roads, of course arose from the cause I have already referred to—the failure, that is to say—of the appropriations in May last, and the consequent inability of the Government to grant the same expenditure of money in this direction that would have been appropriated had these Supplies being voted. (Hear, hear.) Steps were taken immediately after the dissolution of Parliament to reduce the expenditure as much as possible; and as the session is now far advanced and no new work can be entered upon this year—we have felt ourselves justified in asking for the reduced appropriations I have named. The same remark applies to the $50,000 for opening up communications with the North West. Nothing whatever has been done in that direction this year, and nothing can be done this year; and we have consequently dropped this item as unnecessary in the present estimates. I now come to the items under the head of miscellaneous. In the first Estimates the amount was set down at $76,040, which in the second Estimates is reduced to $43,800; making a difference of $35,240, arising as follows:—The sum set down in the first Estimates to pay balance of expenses connected with the Reciprocity Treaty is omitted in the present Estimates, amounting to $32,640. I may observe in passing that since my accession to office I have not had an opportunity of considering this claim; and therefore it is that the item has been struck out for the current year. A new item is introduced—gratuity to William Hoople, for discovery of a new channel, $400—making the reduction under the head miscellaneous $32,240. Then come the expenses of collecting the revenue. In the first Estimates the sum set down is $1,174,505, in the second Estimates it is $1,161,200; making a slight increase of $13,305, which arises in the following manner:—In the Customs, the first Estimates were $92,000, and in the second Estimates, $330,000. In Excise, the first Estimates were $600,000, and in the second Estimates, $35,000. I may here remark that certain reductions in the cost of collecting the Customs and Excise were not effected in time to come into operation during the present year. There has thus been an increase in the cost of Customs collections of $10,000. There is also a slight increase in the cost of collecting the territorial revenue of from $158,305 in the Estimates of May, to $100,000 in the present Estimates. On the whole, the costs of collecting the revenue were set down at $536,305 in May, and at $525,000 in the present Estimates—a saving, Mr. Chairman, we have now gone through the items in respect of which there is any difference between the Estimates submitted to Parliament in May last by my predecessor and those I have now the honor of submitting to the Committee. I do not think it will be necessary for me to make any comments on the Estimates which have been printed and submitted to the Committee. As will be observed by honorable members, they are merely the ordinary Estimates, without any increase, I believe, in any department, but with considerable reductions in several departments, as compared with the Estimates of the previous year. I am not aware that there is any single item of an extraordinary character such as to require remark from me. If there are any such, and hon. gentlemen desire explanation, I shall be happy to afford them, when I have gone through the remainder of the statement I now propose to submit to the Committee. As will be observed, I have adhered to the Estimates of my hon. friend and predecessor in regard to the recommendation made for charitable institutions. There was a sort of implied contract with the managers of these institutions, by the submitting of my hon. friend's Estimates on their behalf to Parliament. At all events, they were led to believe that they would receive these amounts from the public chest, and made their arrangements accordingly. For this reason it was we came to the conclusion that it would not be proper to reduce these grants. (Hear, hear.) There was one reduction made by my hon. friend, which it is proper that I should refer to. I refer to the grant for educational purposes in Lower Canada, which was reduced in accordance with the law dividing the grant according to the rate of population under the census of 1861. The Government have learnt from various sources that the educational institutions of Lower Canada will be put to inconvenience if this reduced estimate is carried out, for the full year, at any rate. It is therefore right to say that we shall have the supplementary estimates, placing this grant on the same footing as in previous years.—(Hear, hear.) I shall now proceed, Mr. Chairman, to submit a statement showing the principal heads of the expenditures of the country, down to the 30th of June, and the estimates of expenditures under the various heads for the balance of the year, for the last part of the year, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December. I shall then treat the receipts in like manner, followed by a condensed statement, showing the income and expenditure of the year. The first item under the head of expenditure is interest on public debt, disbursed to 30th of June, $1,782,978. 78c.; estimate for the residue of the year, $1,955,602 22 c.; total estimate, $3,738,581. Charges of management, expenditure to 30th June, $20,992 94c.; estimate for the residue of the year, $54,007, 06c.—total estimate $75,000. The expenditure for exchange was $444 45c., and for sinking fund $175,000. The Redemption of Debt expenditure to the 30th of June, $3,350,991 77c.; estimate to 31st December, $895,100 23c., total estimate. The total of the whole estimated expenditure was $15,110,711. In turning to the receipts, I propose to explain, at some length, especially as to the Customs, which are the chief source of our revenue. My hon friend, in his statement, submitted to Parliament in May last, estimated the probable proceeds from Customs Revenue at something like $5,400,000. This estimate was no doubt, founded on the large increase which took place in the first four months of the year. These four months shewed a considerable increase indeed over the corresponding months of the previous year. But the next two months shewed a serious falling off indeed—so much so that in comparing these estimates a few months ago, I placed the customs as low as $4,850,000. I am happy to find that the two months following the latter period show a great improvement; and I have, therefore, considered myself justified in placing the amount down at $5,000,000. I hope this amount will be exceeded; although from the statement I hold in my hands I doubt if I shall be justified in estimating that there will be a larger amount realized than $5,000,000. For the middle four months of 1861, the receipts amounted to $3,100,000; for the same period of 1862, they were $2,720,000; while for 1863 the like receipts were $3,086,000. For the four succeeding months of 1861, the receipts were only $5,189,000; while in 1862, they were $9,833,000. I assume, therefore, for the four remaining months of the year, that the receipts should equal to 1862, and considerably in excess of 1861. I think the probability is they will fool up to considerably more than I have assumed. The importations this spring were light, and the abundant harvest which has been reaped, and the improved circumstances of the country generally, together with the low state of Stocks, will induce a considerable importation this fall. The Excise Revenue I estimate at $750,000 for the year. Toward this amount $418,000 were collected during the first six months. From the improvement of that branch of the revenue during the last two months, I am persuaded the estimate of $750,000 will be realized, though it cannot be much exceeded. The Post Office revenue I estimate at $400,000. Of this $150,000 is a sum due by the American Government. It has not yet been paid, but will be, and therefore I take it as an available asset. The receipts from Public Works I estimate at $210,000. The receipts to the 30th of June were $145,660, leaving $371,000 for the remainder of the year. Of course the 30th of June divides the yearvery unequally. The first half of the year embraces a little more than two months of the period during which the receipts are large, while the last half embraces above five months. Then I have set down the Provincial Steamers as producing $45,000, but unfortunately they will not be a source of profit at that, for there is a larger item on the other side of the sheet. From Territorial sources I estimate $500,000 for the year. The receipts to the 30th of June have been $228,000, leaving $272,000 to be collected during the remainder of the year. Casual revenue I have set down at $15,000. It may be more or less. In interest on investments $197,478.83. Bank imposts, $26,000 though the probability is this item will be something less. Law Fees, $35,000. Fines and Forfeitures, $10,000. Premiums on Indian Bonds, $192,447. Law Fees in Lower Canada, $75,000; in Upper Canada, $50,000. Tonnage Duties, $11,000. Mariner's Fund, $12,000. Passenger Duty, $20,000. Railway and Steamboats, $—. Ship Office Fees, $1000. Culler's Fees, $7000. Receipts from Sales of Public Works, $2,710. To be realized from the Sinking Fund, $2,920,447. Law Fees in Lower Canada, $75,000; in Upper Canada, $50,000. Tonnage Duties, $11,000. Mariner's Fund, $12,000. Passenger Duty, $20,000. Railway and Steamboats, $—. Ship Office Fees, $1000. Culler's Fees, $7000. Receipts from Sales of Public Works, $2,710. To be realized from the Sinking Fund, $2,920,000. I cannot forbear giving the hon. gentlemen opposite credit for a large portion of this item as the result of one of their financial transactions. (Hear, hear.) I estimate the receipts from the Municipal Loan Fund of Upper and Lower Canada at $300,000, all of which, except $124,000, was collected during the first half of the year. Most active measures have been taken by the Government to enforce payment from the defaulting municipalities. They have not responded so promptly and satisfactorily as could have been desired, but the Government is determined to enforce payment as fast as possible. For the Quebec Fire Loan the old official estimate $600,000 is taken.

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Hon. Mr. HOLTON.—The President of the Council is as desirous of seeing that debt fairly and promptly arranged as any one can be.

Mr. WOOD.—Why cannot they pay the whole, as well as the Upper Canadian Municipalities?

Hon. Mr. HOLTON.—Because neither of them are able to. In paying all that can be legally demanded, the Upper Canada municipalities are getting deeper in debt every year, because the five per cent arrangement, made by the hon. gentlemen opposite, does not amount to so much as the interest on this indebtedness. I only regret that the hon. gentlemen on the other side did not see to the enforcement of the five per cent. during the time they remained in office. But to proceed, the income from the Law Society is estimated at $19,000. From the Court Houses of Lower Canada, $25,000. Building and Jury Fund of Lower Canada, $15,000. Consolidated Investment Fund, $1,245,000. Grand Trunk Railway, $60,000. This estimate was made previous to the passing of the late Order in Council increasing the remuneration to be paid to the Company. This will affect the estimate to the amount of $75,000 more or less. Great Western Railway, $24,150. Northern Railway, $415,600, which we hope to recover—it has been for some time overdue. Montreal Harbor Commissioners, $18,500. Upper Canada Building Fund, $26,000. Municipalities Fund in Upper Canada, $150,000; in Lower Canada, $25,000. Educational Funds of Upper Canada, $10,000; ditto, Lower Canada, $25,000. Copyright Duties, $163. Indian Fund, $180,000. Revenue Inspectors, $341. Trust Funds, $3,194. In this way I propose giving the Committee an estimate of the income of the financial position of the Province for the year. The total estimated expenditure is $15,119,950—the same as in the printed estimates. This is the aggregate amount, less the redemption moneys, which, of course, form no part of the expenditure of the country. In some of the Opposition papers include the latter amount in the year's expenses, on which they make a great outcry about the immense deficiency apparently shewn. The real expenditure will be as estimated, $10,911,098. The total receipts are estimated at $12,191,713; less issues of redemption, $3,350,991. The balance, as stated aggregate receipts, $9,016,588. This shows a estimated deficiency on the year of $1,894,510, from which, however, may perhaps be deducted, as not being exblusively for this year, the amount for Lake St. Peter, $48,000. Also a portion of the Militia expenditure. We shall spend somewhat more on the Militia than the estimates which have been printed and submitted to the Committee. As will be observed by honorable members, they are merely the ordinary Estimates, without any increase, I believe, in any department, but with considerable reductions in several departments, as compared with the Estimates of the previous year. I am not aware that there is any single item of an extraordinary character such as to require remark from me. 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If there are any such, and hon. gentlemen desire explanation, I shall be happy to afford them, when I have gone through the remainder of the statement I now propose to submit to the Committee. As will be observed, I have adhered to the Estimates of my hon. friend and predecessor in regard to the recommendation made for charitable institutions. There was a sort of implied contract with the managers of these institutions, by the submitting of my hon. friend's Estimates on their behalf to Parliament. At all events, they were led to believe that they would receive these amounts from the public chest, and made their arrangements accordingly. For this reason it was we came to the conclusion that it would not be proper to reduce these grants. (Hear, hear.) There was one reduction made by my hon. friend, which it is proper that I should refer to. I refer to the grant for educational purposes in Lower Canada, which was reduced in accordance with the law dividing the grant according to the rate of population under the census of 1861. The Government have learnt from various sources that the educational institutions of Lower Canada will be put to inconvenience if this reduced estimate is carried out, for the full year, at any rate. It is therefore right to say that we shall have the supplementary estimates, placing this grant on the same footing as in previous years.—(Hear, hear.) I shall now proceed, Mr. Chairman, to submit a statement showing the principal heads of the expenditures of the country, down to the 30th of June, and the estimates of expenditures under the various heads for the balance of the year, for the last part of the year, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December. I shall then treat the receipts in like manner, followed by a condensed statement, showing the income and expenditure of the year. The first item under the head of expenditure is interest on public debt, disbursed to 30th of June, $1,782,978. 78c.; estimate for the residue of the year, $1,955,602 22 c.; total estimate, $3,738,581. Charges of management, expenditure to 30th June, $20,992 94c.; estimate for the residue of the year, $54,007, 06c.—total estimate $75,000. The expenditure for exchange was $444 45c., and for sinking fund $175,000. The Redemption of Debt expenditure to the 30th of June, $3,350,991 77c.; estimate to 31st December, $895,100 23c., total estimate. The total of the whole estimated expenditure was $15,110,711. In turning to the receipts, I propose to explain, at some length, especially as to the Customs, which are the chief source of our revenue. My hon friend, in his statement, submitted to Parliament in May last, estimated the probable proceeds from Customs Revenue at something like $5,400,000. This estimate was no doubt, founded on the large increase which took place in the first four months of the year. These four months shewed a considerable increase indeed over the corresponding months of the previous year. But the next two months shewed a serious falling off indeed—so much so that in comparing these estimates a few months ago, I placed the customs as low as $4,850,000. I am happy to find that the two months following the latter period show a great improvement; and I have, therefore, considered myself justified in placing the amount down at $5,000,000. I hope this amount will be exceeded; although from the statement I hold in my hands I doubt if I shall be justified in estimating that there will be a larger amount realized than $5,000,000. For the middle four months of 1861, the receipts amounted to $3,100,000; for the same period of 1862, they were $2,720,000; while for 1863 the like receipts were $3,086,000. For the four succeeding months of 1861, the receipts were only $5,189,000; while in 1862, they were $9,833,000. I assume, therefore, for the four remaining months of the year, that the receipts should equal to 1862, and considerably in excess of 1861. I think the probability is they will foot up to considerably more than I have assumed. The importations this spring were light, and the abundant harvest which has been reaped, and the improved circumstances of the country generally, together with the low state of Stocks, will induce a considerable importation this fall. The Excise Revenue I estimate at $750,000 for the year. Toward this amount $418,000 were collected during the first six months. From the improvement of that branch of the revenue during the last two months, I am persuaded the estimate of $750,000 will be realized, though it cannot be much exceeded. The Post Office revenue I estimate at $400,000. Of this $150,000 is a sum due by the American Government. It has not yet been paid, but will be, and therefore I take it as an available asset. The receipts from Public Works I estimate at $210,000. The receipts to the 30th of June were $145,660, leaving $371,000 for the remainder of the year. Of course the 30th of June divides the yearvery unequally. The first half of the year embraces a little more than two months of the period during which the receipts are large, while the last half embraces above five months. Then I have set down the Provincial Steamers as producing $45,000, but unfortunately they will not be a source of profit at that, for there is a larger item on the other side of the sheet. From Territorial sources I estimate $500,000 for the year. The receipts to the 30th of June have been $228,000, leaving $272,000 to be collected during the remainder of the year. Casual revenue I have set down at $15,000. It may be more or less. In interest on investments $197,478.83. Bank imposts, $26,000 though the probability is this item will be something less. Law Fees, $35,000. Fines and Forfeitures, $10,000. Premiums on Indian Bonds, $192,447. Law Fees in Lower Canada, $75,000; in Upper Canada, $50,000. Tonnage Duties, $11,000. Mariner's Fund, $12,000. Passenger Duty, $20,000. Railway and Steamboats, $—. Ship Office Fees, $1000. Culler's Fees, $7000. Receipts from Sales of Public Works, $2,710. To be realized from the Sinking Fund, $2,920,000. I cannot forbear giving the hon. gentlemen opposite credit for a large portion of this item as the result of one of their financial transactions. (Hear, hear.) I estimate the receipts from the Municipal Loan Fund of Upper and Lower Canada at $300,000, all of which, except $124,000, was collected during the first half of the year. Most active measures have been taken by the Government to enforce payment from the defaulting municipalities. They have not responded so promptly and satisfactorily as could have been desired, but the Government is determined to enforce payment as fast as possible. For the Quebec Fire Loan the old official estimate $600,000 is taken.

SEVERAL VOICES.—The President of the Council will attend to that.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON.—The President of the Council is as desirous of seeing that debt fairly and promptly arranged as any one can be.

Mr. WOOD.—Why cannot they pay the whole, as well as the Upper Canadian Municipalities?

Hon. Mr. HOLTON.—Because neither of them are able to. In paying all that can be legally demanded, the Upper Canada municipalities are getting deeper in debt every year, because the five per cent arrangement, made by the hon. gentlemen opposite, does not amount to so much as the interest on this indebtedness. I only regret that the hon. gentlemen on the other side did not see to the enforcement of the five per cent. during the time they remained in office. But to proceed, the income from the Law Society is estimated at $19,000. From the Court Houses of Lower Canada, $25,000. Building and Jury Fund of Lower Canada, $15,000. Consolidated Investment Fund, $1,245,000. Grand Trunk Railway, $60,000. This estimate was made previous to the passing of the late Order in Council increasing the remuneration to be paid to the Company. This will affect the estimate to the amount of $75,000 more or less. Great Western Railway, $24,150. Northern Railway, $415,600, which we hope to recover—it has been for some time overdue. Montreal Harbor Commissioners, $18,500. Upper Canada Building Fund, $26,000. Municipalities Fund in Upper Canada, $150,000; in Lower Canada, $25,000. Educational Funds of Upper Canada, $10,000; ditto, Lower Canada, $25,000. Copyright Duties, $163. Indian Fund, $180,000. Revenue Inspectors, $341. Trust Funds, $3,194. In this way I propose giving the Committee an estimated statement of the financial position of the Province for the year. The total estimated expenditure is $15,119,950—the same as in the printed estimates. This is the aggregate amount, less the redemption moneys, which, of course, form no part of the expenditure of the country. In some of the Opposition papers include the latter amount in the year's expenses, on which they make a great outcry about the immense deficiency apparently shewn. The real expenditure will be as estimated, $10,911,098. 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THE MONTREAL HERALD

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1863.

See First Page for Parliamentary Debates and Quebec Letter, and Fourth Page for Letter List and New Advertisements; also, Supplement for Advertisements.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, open at Nine o'clock.
Performance in the Theatre Royal this evening, at Eight o'clock
French Company, Bonaventure Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY SHAW & BROTHER.
Works of Art, Engravings, &c, at the New Store, Victoria Square, at Two o'clock.
Household Furniture, &c., at No. 3 Tecumseth Terrace, Bleury Street, at Ten o'clock.
BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Pianofortes and Household Furniture, &c., at his own stores, at Ten o'clock.
Horse, Cattle, &c., on the Exhibition Grounds, at Two o'clock.
BY G. McGREGOR
Boots and Shoes, at the Store of Mr. Harold, McGill Street, at Two o'clock.
BY L. DEVANY.
Gold Watches, &c., at his stores, at half-past Seven o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—
September 17—9 A.M. 77 above zero.
2 P.M. 83 above zero.
5 P.M. 81 above zero.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 17th.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Currie an address was voted for a return of all the monies paid and the parties employed in 1862 in Upper Canada, in connection with the Fisheries. The bill to enable the Diocesan Church Societies to sell Rectory Lands, was read a second time.

The Lower Canada Investment and Agency bill was read a third time and passed. Nine bills were received from the Assembly and read a first time.

Hon. Macdonald gave notice that on Tuesday he would move that in the present state of the finances it is expedient to vote money for the completion of the Public Buildings at Ottawa, and that the removal of the seat of Government to Montreal, meanwhile, would give general satisfaction.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec Sept. 17th.

Last night, after our report left, the debate was continued on Hon. J. S. Macdonald's motion for the Speaker to leave the chair, and the House to go into Committee on the Militia and Volunteer Bills

At midnight the debate was adjourned, and the House adjourned.

The Speaker took the chair to-day at three o'clock.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time.

By Mr. McConkey: to amend the Division Courts Act of Upper Canada. By Mr. O'Halloran: to abolish the Office of Inspector of Common Schools in L. C. By Mr. Dickson: to provide for the more speedy collection of non-resident taxes and to protect innocent purchasers of property in arrear for taxes. By Mr. McKellar: to incorporate the Grand Division and subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of Canada West.

In reply to Mr. O'Halloran, Hon. J. S. Macdonald said it was intended if the proposal were agreed to for increasing the Volunteer force by ten thousand to give the preference to those who had already been enrolled, inspected, approved and drilled.

In reply to Mr. Conger,

Hon. Mr. Holton said that it was intended to make changes in the tariff, but no steps have been taken with a view to equalizing it with that of the United States

Hon Mr. Macdougall said that an officer of the Crown Lands Department had been despatched the facts, with a view to the Government considering whether it was desirable or not to establish mining regulations in that section of the country.

In reply to Mr. McConkey,

Hon. J. S Macdonald said the Government were considering the subject of the payment of witnesses in criminal cases in Upper Canada.

Mr. Jackson moved for a copy of the correspondence with the Government relative to the candidature of Mr Sheriff Snyder at the late election contest for the County of Grey, and the appointment of Mr. Joseph Monaghan to the vacant Sheriffalty.

Mr. McKeller moved to amend the resolution by calling also for the papers relative to the resignation of Mr Jackson as Crown Lands agent of the County of Grey prior to the general election of 1854, and the appointment of his brother in his stead.

The motion was accordingly amended and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Price, the House agreed to go into committee on Monday on the subject of fees paid to pilots of the port of Quebec.

On motion of Mr. Price a return was ordered relative to the townships entitled to share in the funds under the Seignorial Act of 1859. On motion of Mr. Webb a return was ordered relative to the sums of money paid to the board of Agriculture in Lower Canada since 1860. On motion of Mr. Munro, a return was ordered on the subject of Tavern Licences issued in 1860, 1861 and 1862. Mr. Cockburn then moved that it be resolved that this house feel it their duty at once to express their deep regret that his Excellency should have been advised to make the judicial appointment, by which a vacancy has recently been created in the representation of the County of St. Hyacinthe, under circumstances calculated to prejudice if not destroy the independence of this House, and to corrupt at its source our system of Parliamentary Government. A debate ensued and was proceeding when our report left.

Special Midnight Parliamentary Report

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.

Mr. Cockburn introduced his motion of censure on the appointment of Mr. Sicotte by disclaiming any intention to censure that gentleman. It was the Ministry who were blameable. They came as tempters and seduced their victim. The selection of a leader of the Opposition was universally regarded by every honest man, and every member of the House, with indignation and disgust. It had made universal feeling throughout the country, and had been marked with censure at some meetings, and would at others. He defied the Ministry to cite a case where a leader of the Opposition had been chosen by Government to a high Judicial office. He passed on to remark on the nature of Mr. Sicotte's motion of want of confidence, and said he was brought over, because ministers felt that with him and the Opposition they could not retain office. It was a direct bribe, and calculated to destroy the independence of the House.

Mr. Robitaille seconded the motion.

After recess,

Hon Mr Dorion took the declaration of the hon gentleman himself, that he did not level the attack against the appointment of Mr Sicotte, but against the Administration. This was the true position, and was known by every member in the House. Mr Dorion defended Mr Sicotte's elevation to the bench. What did the hon gentleman's motion mean? Simply, that the act was good; but the motives which prompted it were wrong. [Hear, hear.] He came and moved a vote of censure on the Government on no better authority than bar-rooms and tap-room rumors. [Loud cheers on the Ministerial side.] The Government had filled up the office at once, instead of waiting six or eight months which seemed to insense the opposition. Mr Sicotte was not an Opposition man; he had always been allied to the liberal party; therefore, the statement that the Government had gone over to its opponents to make an appointment is utterly untrue. In the time of Lord Sydenham, Mr Harrison was appointed judge while leader of the Opposition, on the very day he was to move want of confidence. (Hear, hear.) He would not follow the practice of gentlemen opposite in taking the chairman of the election committee three days before he was about to declare Mr. Hincks duly elected and appoint him to three offices. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Draper was appointed Judge while a member of the House, and to assert that a member of the House was not eligible was a direct attack on the prerogative. (Cheers.)

Mr Cartier rose with feelings of regret, since he had great respect for Mr. Sicotte. The Attorney-General had cited precedents, but they were not in point,—for the member for St. Hyacinthe was in opposition to the Government. Over and over again he had attacked the Government which had broken faith with him To say that the appointment was made out of motives of generosity was impossible of belief. Shelter was taken under the statement that Mr. Sicotte was well qualified for office, but he thought that insufficient, as there was no need to appoint a Judge in so hurried a manner, and the manner of the appointment convinced him that it was a bargain to gain a vote.

Mr Huntington was surprised to see men of Mr. Cartier's judgment and discernment take a position that the Government had not the right of appointing Judges. Their own argument condemned themselves, for the mover admitted that if the financial and militia policy of the Government had been satisfactory this grave and outrageous act of bribery might have been over looked. (Loud cheers.) Yes, it might have been over looked if they had been in the Government and we in opposition. (Hear.) The motion was made to embarrass the Government and not to uphold constitutional usages.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald observed that the Ministerial advocates did not try to meet the serious charges brought against them, but palliated the offence by saying their predecessors were guilty of the same conduct. This was no excuse. Had not these men promised to inaugurate new vice, and have no more corruption? He defended Mr. Cockburn from the attacks made on him by the Attorney General East. The Government could not stand on its merits, and must, therefore, resort to corruption. (Cheers.) If ever there was a time when honesty was desirable, that time was now. He denied the correctness of the precedents cited relating to Judge Hagerman and J. P. Roblin, and denounced the appointment as a stain that will live in history long after the persons implicated are forgotten. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Brown knew of no parallel in the history of England or the Colonies to such a motion. It ill became the ex-Attorney General West to use such language towards a former colleague, and say he was unqualified to try criminals.

Mr. Denis said he did not say so.

Mr. Brown asserted that he did, and would challenge denial, had the law laid down by Lord John Russell that unfitness for office was the only ground in which impeachment could be justified, we are asked to find a precedent to Mr. Sicotte's appointment, but the fact was that no statesman in England ever thought of bringing forward such a motion. (Hear, hear.) During the corrupt time of George the Third, even the House of Commons never attempted interference in appointments. Only once since the Union had a similar motion been submitted to the House, and that was the case of Denis-Benjamin Papineau, whose appointment was attacked on grounds of incapacity, and on incapacity only. It was a question of want of confidence, and therefore an issue between the Government and the Opposition.

Mr Brown continued to speak at great length till the adjournment at one o'clock.

We received the following by special telegram last night:

Laderoute, who was to be executed to-day in Aylmer, was respicted for fifteen days.

Quebec, Sept 17.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn by special telegram that C. J. Laberge, Esq., of Iberville, has been appointed Assistant Judge of the Superior Court. It is understood that he will reside at Sorel.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

General Press Despatches.

Army of the Potomac, 16—The enemy contests General Pleasanton's further advance on the south bank of the Rappidan with a strong force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, aided by strong breastworks and rifle pits.

Considerable sharp skirmishing occurred at Racoon Ford yesterday, but our loss was light, and our force remained quietly on this side of the river.

There is as yet no positive information concerning the main body of the Rebel infantry; but it is quite evident that their position will be entirely developed within a day or two.

It is reported to-night that a cavalry force of three thousand strong, with artillery, is in the vicinity of Hancock Ferry, on the Upper Potomac.

The Rochville, Ind., Sentinel of the 11th inst., says that in consequence of the frequent absconding of slaves from that region, the farmers will not have sufficient help to gather their fall crops.

Officers in the Army of the Potomac complain that the fresh horses received by the cavalry in exchange for the worn-out animals, are worse than those returned to the Government.

The Times has the following: It is stated on good authority that General Gilmore has tendered his resignation to the President, because of a disagreement between himself and Admiral Dahlgreen. The report says the President will not give up General Gilmore, and that Admiral Farragut has been approached with a proposition to resume command of the naval forces at Charleston.

New York, Sept. 17.—A Morris Island letter to the Herald dated the 11th, says ever since our occupation of Wagner and Gregg, the rebels have been exceedingly morose and savage They do not allow us a moment's peace from dawn to dewy eve. They are crossing their fire over Gregg from their Sullivans Island and James Island batteries. They have inflicted no damage since the death of Capt. Baker on Wednesday last. They fired night and day upon Wagner, but they left us such an admirably constructed work, and so capacious and safea bomb proof that no one is injured by their missiles. They fired often enough during the night to enable us to sleep soundly.

Since Tuesday 10 or 12 deserters have come in, and all report considerable dissatisfaction among the men, and a general desire to escape from a service which has become disagreeable to them. They state that the rebels are building several new batteries on Sullivans Island above Moultrie and Battery Bee to cover the channel to the city.

Additional batteries are also being constructed in most approved style between Fort Johnson and the city, on James Island on which they are mounting 10 inch columbiads and 7 inch Brook's Rifles. On the Green at the city the rebels have mounted a 13 inch Blakely Rifle which they have just received from Mobile. Another of the same calibre was received in an Anglo rebel blockade runner two weeks ago. The health of the command is good.

Boston, Sept. 17.—The Arabia arrived here from Halifax at 6 this morning.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—Cars ran from this city 17 miles towards San Jose, yesterday over the Western Pacific Railroad 25 miles will be in order for passengers cars within a month and the balance of the road to San Jose will be completed by January.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

Washington, Sept. 17.

If, as published this morning, there has been a disagreement between General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, involving the tender of his resignation by the former, and the displacement of the latter by Admiral Farragut, there has certainly been a declaration of duty on the part of Admiral Dahlgren, who has said nothing whatever to the proper Department on that subject in the recently received advices hence. Such report is discredited and no action whatever has been taken to transfer Admiral Farragut from his present command.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Ambulances were running until a late hour last night, conveying to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington about 1200 sick and wounded from the army of the Potmac.

New York, Sept. 17.—A special Cincinnati despatch to-day to the Tribune states that passengers from Stevenson report a reverse to General Thomas' Corps near Lafayette. The report, doubtless, relates to the engagment of Negley.

Some days since several heavily laden freight trains had been taken by our forces near Morristown.

THE EXHIBITION.—In our edition of Saturday we will give the entire Prize Lists of the Agricultural and Industrial Departments.

THE BUDGET.—We print in full this morning the debate in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday evening, when the Hon. Mr. Holton laid his financial statement before the House. In order to do justice to both sides we have given half the report, containing Mr. Holton's speech, from the *Mercury* and the remainder from the *Chronicle*, which devote its space principally to Mr. Galt and John A. MacDonald. The flashy financiers and their friends are not at all satisfied with Mr. Holton's propositions, and affect a tone of supreme contempt at the course he has judged it prudent to adopt. We commended Mr. Howland's budget for the frank statement of facts, however unpalatable, contained in it, and Mr. Holton is equally open in telling us exactly what is the position of affairs. Whatever the deficit may be, it is certainly not through any fault of the present Finance Minister or his predecessor that it exists. The gentlemen who are really responsible for it, however, appear to be indignant because the ugly item has not been made to disappear by some magic stroke. Could this be accomplished they probably hope that the result of their mis-rule would be more easily forgotten. Having a weakness for prestigiatory feats, they long for further displays of this nature, such for instance as they witnessed when the exchequer was under the supervision of Mr. Galt. If the Opposition had not stopped the supplies last session, and Mr. Howland had been permitted to carry out his views with respect to the customs revenue, the deficit would probably have been much less; but as it is Mr. Holton has not hesitated to let us know how we stand. He has long since warned the people that they must prepare for an increase of taxation, and meanwhile he has been quietly engaged in carrying out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor, of retrenching as far as possible in all the departments, and settling his face against those practices which have brought things into their present condition. But he has never pretended that the whole difficulty could be met in this way. With the country involved in financial difficulties, the first step to be taken was evidently to ascertain whether there was any unnecessary outlay in any of the departments, and to economize as far as possible. When everything that can be done in this way is accomplished, then a more correct idea may be formed of the additional taxation necessary. Mr. Holton however, is not going to deal in a hasty manner with so important a subject, and he therefore proposes to defer the announcement of that portion of his policy relating to the increase of taxes, in order that he may give the subject further consideration. His statement is simple, and his policy liberal and sound. If the Opposition have not lost all sense of public duty, they will afford him every facility for carrying out his intentions and assist him in his arduous undertaking.

ST. CLAIR ELECTION.—This election began on Tuesday. The returns which we have received, show a very light vote, and are not decisive as to the result. Mr. Vidal has a majority in Lambton, and Mr. Davis in West Middlesex. A full vote in one of the large townships would turn the scale either way.

LAMBTON.—Bosanquet: Davis, 65; Vidal, 10
Enniskillen: Davis, 9; Vidal, 35. Euphemia: Davis, 36; Vidal, 44. Sarnia Township: Vidal, 22 majority. Warwick, at four o'clock: Davis, 9 majority. Plympton: Davis, 50; Vidal, 51. Sarnia Town: Davis, 51; Vidal, 100. Moore: Vidal, 24 majority. Sombra: Davis, 33; vidal, 30—with Dawn and Brooke to hear from.

WEST MIDDLESEX.—Mosa: Davis, 9 majority. Strathroy: Davis, 14; Vidal, 25. Lobo: 24 majority for Davis. Metcalfe: 4 majority for Vidal, We are not able to procure any further returns to-night. Both parties are satisfied that Davis has a small majority in the Riding.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT TORONTO.—The general committee of management appointed to arrange for a grand review of the Volunteers, have decided on the 8th October as the day on which it is to take place.

THE RIFLE TOURNAMNE.

The Rifle Match was continued yesterday, on the grounds at Point St. Charles. The attendance was very much larger than on the previous day, and considerable interest was manifested in the various matches. The arrangements with reepect to the field were the same as on the first day, and the strictest order was maintained during the proceedings. The firing was very creditable notwithstanding that a strong wind was blowing, and there were many very fine shots made. The Field Officer of the Day was Major C. F. Hill of the Prince of Wales Rifles, and the officers of the Day, Ensign Bellerose of the Victoria Rifles, and Ensign Savage of the Royals. General Lindsay and others were present during the day, and the ground was kept by a detachment of Scots Fusiliers, the Grenadiers having performed the service on the first day. The competitors were very numerous, and entered into the contest with much spirit. Volunteers from many districts were present, and the keen rivalry could not but be productive of very much good. The representatives from the 6th Military District were as follows:—

21st Battalion—Richelieu Light Infantry—Captains, F. H. Marchand, F. G. Marchand, E. McDonald and Cadieux; Lts., Osgood, Clement, and Moreau; Ensign Stokes and 24 men.

Roxham Infantry Company—Capt. Lucas, Lieut. Elliott, Sergeant Stewart, and 4 men.

Havelock Rifle Company—Ensign Saunders and 3 men.

Franklin Infantry Co.—4 men.

Rockburn do. do.—4 men.

Hemmingford Infantry Co.—Capt. McNaughton and 3 men.

1st Huntingdon Infantry Co.—Sergt. Vosburgh and 2 men.

2nd Huntingdon Infantry Co.—Capt. Whyte and 10 men.

Durham Infantry Co.—Capt. McEachern, 1 Sergt., and 12 men.

Beauharnois Infantry Co.—Ensign Parent.

Varennes Infantry Co.—1 Sergeant and two men.

St. Johns Cavalry.—Capt. Desrivieres, Lieut. Desrivieres, and Cornet McDonald and 4 men.

Of the Kingston Force the following members were present: Color Sergeant Francis Trow, No 5 Company; Private G W Draper, do; Private R P Cooke, do; Private James Dunlop, do; Private Samuel Hamilton, No 3; Sergeant Conley, No 6.

The Quebec Force was represented by—James Ferguson and Joseph Ferguson, No 3 Volunteer Foot Artillery; James Day and James Shields, No 2 Company 8th Battalion, Diamond Harbor Rifles; A L Russell, Civil Service Rifles, and M E Parkin, Victoria Rifles. The 8th Battalion will also be represented by Mr James Day of No 2 Company, E Schrapnell of No 1, and Mr Dalmage of No 4.

Besides the six selected competitors from Toronto, there are here from the 3rd Battalion, Captain Gardner, Ensign Ramsay and C Thom; and from the 10th Battalion Lieutenant J Edwards, Ensign C Brunnell and Sergeant Thomson.

The first match of the day was the St. Lawrence Cup; first prize, a cup valued at $40, with two-thirds entrance fees added. This was competed for at ranges A, B, C, three shots at each range, with any rifles carrying Government .577 bore ammunition, as supplied on the ground. Minimum pull of trigger six pounds, any position. Open to all comers, competitors in previous match excepted. The following is the

RETURN OF THE COMPETITION:

	200 Yards	400 Ya ds	600 Yards	Tott
W Wall, Civ, Mon	3 3 4	3 3 3	4 0 3	26
Pt Pemberton, C, Quec.	2 4 3	3 3 4	0 0 0	19
Lt G Savage, V A, Mon.	2 3 2	2 2 2	0 0 0	13
Pt S Millar, Rox Co, St Johns.	2 0 2	3 3 2	3 0 R	15
Cpt R Lucas, do do	4 3 3	R 2 0	0 0 2	14
Maj Brunel, 10 Bn R V, Tor.	0 2 2	4 3 2	0 0 0	13
Ensign Brunel, do	3 2 2	3 2 3	2 4 2	23
Sur Richardson, Qn, Own, Tor.	3 2 2	2 3 3	R 0	18
Cpt Gardner, 2nd do	4 3 4	3 3 3	3 3 0	26
Ensign Ramsay, do	2 2 3	3 2 4	2 2 3	23
Cpt Molson Lt Infy Mon.	3 2 2	3 4 3	2 0 2	21
C Sergt Gaw, do	3 2 3	2 4 R	0 0 0	14
Corp Jno Murray, Kyls, do Jas Wall, do	3 2 3	3 3 3	0 2 0	19
	2 2 3	0 2 2	0 0 0	11
F Oakly, Toronto.	2 3 3	2 R 3	2 0 3	19
Lt Manby, Hoch, Mon.	4 2 R	4 3 3	3 2 3	23
do Edwards, 10 Bty,	2 3 2	3 4 3	0 0 3	20
Ens Peacock, Rox Co.	2 2 2	0 3 3	0 4	19
Maj Heward, V R Mon.	3 0 4	4 2 0	2 2 0	17
Pt R Quinn, D of W Mon.	3 4 2	4 4 4	0 4 0	26
Sgt Robbideau, V Infy, St Johns	3 3 2	0 4 2	0 0 3	17
do Zelmanny do	2 2 2	3 0 3	0 2 0	14
do Geo Lyons, do	4 2 2	3 3 2	0 2 2	20
Lt A Lowe, Lt Infy, Mon.	4 2 3	3 2 0	0 2 0	16
C Sgt King, 60 R, Mon.	2 2 2	4 4 4	2 2 0	22
Sgt Anderson, do	2 3 3	2 3 3	0 3 2	20
do Jacobs, do	3 3 2	3 2 3	0 R R	16
Cpt Bertram, 5th Bn S M, do	2 2 2	0 0 2	0 0 0	8
Lt L W Elliott, 6th Bn S M, do	2 2 2	2 0 3	0 0 2	13
Ens G McDougall, Lt Inf, do	3 2 2	3 4 0	2 0 0	16
Sgt I M Byrne, S F G, do	4 2 2	3 3 3	2 3 R	22
Sgt T Arrowsmith, do, do	0 2 2	4 2 3	0 0 2	15
Pt J T Wolfe, V R, Quebec	2 0 2	R 3 2	0 0 0	9
P of Wales, Mont	2 3 3	3 2 3	0 2 0	18
Pt R A Burrett, C, Ottawa	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 2	24
Sgt Fearon, 60th R, Montreal	3 2 2	2 2 3	2 0 2	18
do Ball, do, do	2 2 2	4 2 3	0 3 0	18
Lt Worsley, do, do	2 2 2	2 3 2	2 2 0	17
do G Ogden, P of Wales, do	3 2 3	0 2 3	0 0 0	13
Ens Towner, Granville Militia	2 3 3	2 2 2	0 4 0	18
Pt H Alexander, C S R, Quebec	2 4 2	2 3 4	0 R 0	17
Lt Col Jackson, 23d Bn, 2nd Dist U C	3 3 2	2 2 0	0 0 0	12
Capt Burns, P of W Montreal	2 3 3	0 0 3	0 0 4	14
Pt O Thom, Queen's Own, Toronto	3 2 2	3 2 4	3 2 0	22
Pt G Grant, P of W Montreal	0 3 2	3 0 2	3 R 2	15
Pt G W Costen, V Rifles, do	2 0 4	4 0 3	R 0 2	15
Pt D Morrison, P of Wales, do	3 4 2	0 2 2	2 0 0	15
Pt J Mayne, S F G	4 2 3	3 2 4	4 0 2	24
Lt Boyd, 47th Regt, Kingston	3 4 2	0 0 3	0 2 0	14
Ens Money, R C R.	2 3 3	4 2 2	2 2 2	22
Sgt Girdwood, G G, Montreal.	2 3 3	0 3 0	0 R 3	14
Capt Holden, Williamsb'g Rifles	4 3 2	3 3 2	2 3 2	25
Ensign Dillon, do	2 3 3	2 2 3	R 2 9	20
Pt A L Russell, C S R Ries, Quebec.	3 3 2	2 3 4	3 4 R	25
Do A Schrapnell, V do	2 2 2	4 0 4	0 0 0	14
Sgt J Ewan, G G, Montreal.	2 3 2	R 2 3	2 2 R	16
Corp R G Gibson, Royals 6, Mont.	2 2 0	0 0 2	2 4 0	12
W Bell, Civilian, Quebec.	3 3 3	3 3 2	2 3 0	22
D Bell, do	3 2 2	0 4 3	3 0 3	20
Corp B Dunn, Ryls T, Mont.	3 2 3	2 2 0	0 0 0	13
Lt McNab, Artillery, Ottawa.	2 2 3	3 2 2	0 0 0	15
Gunr Morrison, do	2 2 3	3 2 4	0 0 2	18
Ens Mowatt, C Rifles do	3 2 4	3 0 3	2 0 0	17
Sgt Barry, do	3 3 4	3 0 4	3 0 0	20
Pt Hinton, do	2 2 2	3 4 R	4 0 0	19
Pt Stewart, do	2 3 3	2 4 2	0 2 3	21
Pt Booth, do	2 3 4	4 2 3	2 2 0	20
Pt Christie, do	0 2 2	R 3 2	0 0 0	9
Crp Peacock, Rifles 3, Ottawa.	2 2 3	3 0 2	0 0 0	12
Cpl McLeod, 15th Bt In, Bell've.	2 2 2	2 3 3	0 0 3	12
Col Sgt B A Russell, R Brig, Hamilton.	3 3 8	3 3 3	0 0 0	20
Cpt Woodward, do Mont.	3 3 3	0 4 2	0 2 2	17
Lt Gordon, V Militia, Sherbrooke.	5 3 3	4 2 R	0 2 0	15
Lieut Allen, 60th Rifles, Mont.	3 3 3	0 2 3	0 0 2	16
Capt Northy, do	2 2 2	2 0 3	0 0 0	11
Pt R Smith, G G. Cor H Conley, 14th Bt., King.	2 2 3	0 3 3	3 3 3	21
Sgt Keane, R Brig. Ham.	2 4 3	0 2 R	0 0 0	11
Lieut Alley, do Pt Sly do	3 2 2	0 4 4	4 3 3	24
Do Young, do	2 2 4	4 2 3	R 0 3	20
Lt H Holden, 1st R Merle	3 3 3	4 3 3	3 0 3	25
W Cowper, Civ. Mon	4 3 3	4 2 2	2 0 0	20
Sgt Stevens, Cm. G St. Ant	2 3 2	0 3 2	3 4 2	21
Gunr Woodrows, Gar Art Ot	3 2 2	0 4 R	R 2 0	13
G Hunt, Civ Sorel	2 2 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	9
J B Boyte do Mon	3 2 2	3 R 2	R 3 0	16
H Scott do Tor	2 3 2	2 4 0	R 2 R	15
Sgt T Saunders, Hem R	2 2 4	2 3 2	0 0 0	15
Gunr J Woodrows, Gar Art Ot	2 3 2	2 3 0	0 3 3	15
G Hunt, Civ Sorel	2 2 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	6
J B Boyte do Mon	3 3 2	3 R 2	R 3 0	16
H Scott do Tor	2 3 2	2 4 0	R 2 R	15
Sgt T Saunders, Hem R	2 2 4	2 2 R	3 0 0	15
Gunr J Woodrows, Gar Art Ot	2 3 2	2 3 0	0 3 3	15
G Hunt, Civ Sorel	2 2 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	6
J B Boyte do Mon	3 3 2	3 R 2	R 3 0	16
H Scott do Tor	2 3 2	2 4 0	R 2 R	15
Pt W Edmonstone High Co Mon	3 2 3	3 2 4	3 0 0	19
Cpt T Crispo, Hoch Mon	2 2 3	0 3 2	0 0 0	12
Cpt Hobbs, Art do	2 2 2	3 3 2	3 2 0	18
Pt J Marshall, Carl L I Car	3 2 3	0 2 2	0 R 0	12
Do M Malchlorse, 3 Ft Art Mon	0 0 3	0 2 2	0 R 3	10
Col Thorndyke, Art	3 3 3	R 0 2	0 0 2	13

A tie having occurred between Captain Gardner, Private Quinn of the Prince of Wales, and W. Wall, a civilian, they fired over again for the first prize, when Quinn made two points, and the other two none. The other two then fired for the second prize, when Wall made two points, and Captain Gardner none.

The next match was the great one of the occasion, the Challenge Vase, the competitors consisting of the crack riflemen of the chief cities of the province, London and Hamilton being unrepresented. During the contest, whether through accident or not, some very poor shots were made, but at other times the score was remarkably good, especially in the firing off, where every one endeavoured to do their very best. Edwards of Toronto carried off the prize, some time have ruled notwithstanding the energetic efforts of his rivals in the tourney. The official return was as follows:—

	200 yds	400 yds	600 yds.	Tot'l.
Ens Ramsay, Tor.	3 4 2 2 3	4 3 3 3 2	0 0 0 0 0	29
Surg Richardson, Q O	3 2 3 2 2	2 3 2 2 0	2 2 0 2 0	30
Lt Edwards, 10th Royals, Tor.	3 3 3 3 2	4 3 4 3 2	0 0 4 3 0	37
Qr Mstr Morrison, Nav Brig. Tor	2 3 2 0 3	2 0 3 0 4	0 0 2 0 2	24
Pt Robinson, Q O, Tor.	0 3 2 3 4	3 4 4 4 3	0 0 0 0 0	30
Pt Thorn, QO, Tor	3 3 2 2 2	0 3 2 2 0	3 2 2 3 0	30
Pt Parker, 5th bat Royals, Quebec	2 0 3 3 2	3 3 2 4 2	2 2 2 2 3	33
J Day, 5th Batt. R Quebec.	0 2 2 3 3	2 2 0 2 2	0 0 3 3 0	27
Jas Ferguson, Foot Artillery, Que.	3 3 3 2 2	0 0 0 0 2	0 3 0 0 0	20
Jas Shields, 8th Bat Rifles, Quebec	2 2 3 2 2	2 2 3 3 3	0 R 4 2 3	31
Jas Ferguson, FA, Quebec	2 3 2 3 4	0 2 3 R 2	0 0 R 0 0	21
A H Russell, Civ S Corps, Quebec	3 3 0 0 2	4 2 2 2 3	0 0 0 2 2	25
Pt Stewart, No. 1 Rifles, Ottawa	3 2 2 3 2	3 2 0 0 2	0 0 0 2 0	21
Pt Hinton, No 1 R Quebec	4 3 2 0 3	2 3 3 0 4	0 0 0 2 0	26
Gun Morrison, Gar Artillery, Que.	3 2 0 2 2	2 3 3 0 4	0 0 2 2 2	22
Sgt Barry, Rifles, Ottawa	3 2 2 2 0	2 2 3 2 3	0 2 0 0 0	22
Lt McNab, Gar Ar Ottawa	2 2 2 2 3	2 3 2 2 3	0 2 0 0 2	27
Pt Booth, No 1 R, Ottawa	3 2 4 0 3	2 3 3 3 3	0 0 2 0 3	31
Sergt Tracey, 5th Co Rifles, King	2 2 2 2 0	0 2 2 2 0	0 2 2 0 0	18
Pt W G Draper, 5th Co Rifles, King	2 2 0 2 3	0 2 0 2 0	R 0 0 0 0	13
Corp Conolly, 4th Co Rifles, King	2 2 3 0 2	3 4 3 R 0	4 2 0 R 2	24
Pt Cooke, 5th Co R Hamilton	0 0 2 0 2	2 2 3 4 0	0 2 0 0 0	17
Pt Dunlop, 5th Co R	2 2 2 2 4	0 2 2 2 R	0 0 2 0 2	22
Pt Stonehouse, H Co, Montreal.	3 2 2 2 2	3 2 2 0 4	0 0 0 R 2	21
Pt R Gale, 2 W R, Montreal	2 2 3 2 0	2 2 2 0 0	2 2 0 0 0	18
Sergt Doudlett, P W. Mont.	3 3 2 2 3	0 2 4 2 2	0 0 0 0 0	23
Lt Lowe, Mont Lt Infantry	3 3 0 2 4	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	16
Pt Chaney, 5th Co Rifles, Mont.	2 3 2 2 2	0 2 0 2 2	3 0 0 0 0	20
Pt J Murray, 5th Co Rifles Mont.	2 2 2 2 2	0 2 3 3 3	0 0 0 0 0	21

The final struggle had yet to take place however, when those who had scored the largest number of points proceeded to fire off for the prize. Everyone pushed forward to secure the best places, and many speculations were indulged in as to who should be the victor. As we have said however, Lieut. Edwards came off triumphant. The score was as follows:

	200	400	600	Tot'l
Ensign Ramsay	2 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	5
Surgeon Richardson	4 0 3	2 2 2	0 3 2	18
Qr Mr Morrison	2 2 2	3 3 0	0 0 3	15
Private Edmonstone	2 2 2	3 4 2	2 R 3	19
Lieut Edwards	4 4 2	4 4 2	2 3 2	27
Private Thom	2 2 2	3 2 0	0 0 0	15

The prizes in this match was a vase worth $200 the competition taking place at ranges A, B, and C, five shots at each range with Government Imperial Rifles. At range A standing; at the other ranges in any position. Open to the Active Force of the Province, six from each city.

It being now late in the afternoon, the proceedings of the day were closed. At one time in the afternoon the rain threatened to bring the contest to a premature conclusion, and a hasty skedaddling took place in the direction of the tents and booths, but the sun breaking out, the match proceeded.

To-day the first match is the Rifle Scurry, 1st Prize $40; 2nd Prize $20; 3rd Prize $10. To be competed for at Ranges A and B. Five shots at each range. Any rifle not contrary to rule 4, minimum pull, 3 lbs. Any position. Open to all comers.

A review of the Prince of Wales Regiment under command of Col. Devlin, is we understand, to take place on the ground this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The following is the programme for this day, Friday, 18th September, the 4th Prize, the Rifle Scurry, open to all comers, will be shot for. The squad will be formed at half-past 9 o'clock, A.M.; and as the firing will commence at 10 o'clock precisely, competitors must be on the ground punctually at that hour, or they will be debarred from firing. Immediately afterwards, the 5th prize, Volunteer Battalion Match, will be competed for.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The total receipts up to last night amount to $5,215. It is estimated that about 26,000 persons visited the Exhibition up to the present.

We are informed with ple