

Deputy Surveyor and paid out considerable money of his own to chain and axemen employed in the survey.

He received a commission as Justice of the Peace and was so well thought of that in 1788 he was recommended by the Detroit Merchants for a commission as Notary Public, an officer of much greater importance in the Civil law than at the Common law.

Smith was also in 1788 selected to go to Kentucky to induce immigration from that region into the Province.

Appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, July 24th, 1789, he kept the records (as far as they are extant) in excellent style, the handwriting and orthography (at least in English) being unexceptionable. In connection with his clerkship of the Court, he also was Clerk of the Peace and of the Sessions of the Peace.

He also became in 1789 the first Clerk of the Land Board of the District of Hesse with headquarters at Detroit, but this situation he lost the following year. The proceedings of the Board indicate that he was charged with selling Crown Lands and that he demanded an opportunity of justifying his conduct: the charge seems to have been without solid foundation.

He served as Clerk of the Court for three years and then retired and practised his profession as surveyor.

In July 1792 he went with Captain Matthew Elliott and Simon Girty accompanying a delegation of Indians to wait on the United States Commissioners then on an island in Detroit river to obtain a definite answer to the enquiry of the Indians whether the Commissioners were authorized to determine the boundary between the Americans and the Indians at the Ohio River.

He was placed in command of one of the Flank Companies of Militia in the Western District, and when General Wayne made his invasion of the Indian country, Smith was ordered out on active service and served from August, 1794 for four months on that service; he had his baggage taken by Wayne's armies.

In November, 1794 he was appointed Preventive Officer (Special) by Governor Simcoe of Upper Canada and served a year in that capacity. His position as a United Empire Loyalist was recognized by a grant in 1790 of 200 acres, Lot 30 concession 1 of the "Two Connected Townships", and in 1792 of Lot No. 12, First Township North side River La Tranche (Thames) and Lots Nos. 49 and 50 on the Petite Cote.

When Detroit was given up to the Americans in 1796, Smith made his election under Article II of Jay's Treaty of 1794 to remain a British subject, and continued to reside in Detroit. He was elected in the same year Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada for the County of Kent. His name appears in the list of 1,345 inhabitants of Detroit in 1806; later he removed from the American side and died at Sandwich in 1833. He was succeeded by