

## Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1828.

of the grammar school of Upper Canada, which had been given to another. Reasons of priority, &c., to entitle him to receive the salary. Page 374

*Enclosed.* Copy of minute of the Board of the Royal Institution on the subject of the application for a salary to the secretary. 380

(Other minutes, petitions &c., follow.)

September 12,  
London.

Memorial of John Wright on behalf of John Jacob Astor for access to the reports of the commissioners on the claims for losses of the loyalists for proof that no compensation was made to the children of Colonel Morris, entitled in fee simple to lands in Dutchess County in the State of New York. 541

October 1,  
London.

Latham to Hay. Would the produce of a French colony in Africa landed at either Halifax, Quebec, or the ports of Newfoundland from a British vessel for reshipment to England, also in a British vessel, be subject to any duty in the colony. 370

October 5,  
Reigate.

Grece to Murray. Demands a decision whether he can answer, or if he flatters himself that he (Grece) like a petitioner for favour will retire in silence. He demands no more than justice. 217

October 8,  
London.

Davies to the same. Sends document which has just reached him. 178

October 10,  
Reigate.

Grece to the same. Has received letter dated the previous day which evades the question by a reference to the unlawful and swindling letters of his predecessors. Is in no respect his inferior, except as regards the transitory exaltation the sovereign had conferred and is his superior in all honest ways. Means to publish the whole correspondence relating to this fraud and plunder. 219

October 20,  
London.

Campbell to Murray. The grievances have arisen from the Act of 1791, which, although liberal and well meant, was not adapted to the geographical situation of the country, nor to the peculiar state of the population. In the first case there was the want of a port of entry for the upper province and for the other the arrangement was by many years premature for the lower province, by giving almost universal suffrage. The irreconcilable differences in the character of the respective populations, the constitution placing the power in the hands of the most numerous, excluding the other part from any effective share in the representation and who are consequently driven to the Executive government and Legislative Council for the enjoyment of their rights. This injustice can only be remedied by a change in the qualifications of elector and elected. The nature of the change proposed. How the change would beneficially affect legislation. The benefit of English law is already secure to the Eastern Townships, and only a court is needed to enforce that law without waiting for any alteration in the constitutional Act. But the great remedy for all complaints is an almost total alteration in the Act 31 George 3, involving either reunion of the two provinces or a different boundary line, giving the port and island of Montreal to the Upper province, which would involve many changes. The Crown and clergy reserves should be sold and the proceeds applied to education and not for any clerical purpose, giving an equal chance for all religious denominations to stand or fall by their own exertions. This would also make all churches more useful and tend to allay discontents. Is satisfied that by the 31 George 3, the clergy reserves were intended for the two national churches, and had this been acted on from the beginning, no question would have been raised. Is satisfied that the revenue raised under the Act 14 George 3, is at the disposal of the Crown, but for provincial purposes. The embarrassment that would be caused by giving up the rights of the Crown in this respect, as in that case application must be made to the Assembly which is liable to be under the influence