

that of Lower Canada during the same period. An account of the origin of the population in the old Province of Quebec, from Champlain's time downwards, in respect to the French and Catholic immigrants and their descendants, has been so fully given, especially by Mgr. Tanguay in his "*Dictionnaire Généalogique*," that nothing can be added in this report on that point. Where lists are given of settlers in townships specially mentioned, they are arranged in these townships alphabetically, with the exception of the names of the officers, which are given in each list according to rank. Where no special township lists are entered, the names of petitioners and grantees in each volume have been arranged alphabetically, which admits of easy reference. To do more than this or to prepare a complete alphabetical single list of all the names in every volume was not possible in the time available for preparation. The names of the settlers referred to in the reports on the volumes calendared in previous years, together with exploratory surveys in Upper and Lower Canada, towards the Bay of Chaleurs and in the Maritime Provinces, &c. are to be found in note A.

The rules and regulations for granting the waste lands of the Crown may be found noted in the calendars, to which, therefore, inquirers are referred. The summaries of the letters respecting so important a period in the history of Canada are very full, in order to afford as much information as is consistent with the avoidance of excessive bulk in the report. The importance attached to the systematic settlement of the lands in Upper Canada, which, up till 1784, was an almost uninhabited wilderness, is evident by the correspondence of Simcoe, the first lieutenant governor, and of Mr. President Russell, who administered the Government of the Province in the interval between Simcoe's absence, and the accession of General Peter Hunter. Simcoe, especially, appears to have been actuated by the most anxious desire for the advancement and prosperity of the Province, and lost no opportunity of enforcing his views on Lord Dorchester, the Governor General, and on the Imperial Government, many of his proposals being, however, met by Lord Dorchester, in the opinion of Governor Simcoe, with great coldness and indifference. The tone of Simcoe's letters to the Colonial Secretaries gives evidence of disappointment at the want of appreciation his efforts met with, some of them charging Lord Dorchester with ignorance as to the proper measures, civil or military, that were necessary for the security, advancement and prosperity of Upper Canada. On this subject Lord Dorchester wrote to the Duke of Portland on the 10th of April, 1795, referring to a dispatch he understood Simcoe had sent to His Grace:—

In a former letter he (Simcoe) expressed himself as having a "Right to expect" those alterations to take place which were intimated to me in Mr. Dundas's first letter. But as I did not think it necessary for a commander-in-chief to enter into an explanation of his conduct with an officer under his command, on general suggestions, they passed without notice, till his views came forth more fully dilated, with much solemnity requiring me to change the constitution of the Indian Department. I no longer hesitated to lay before him the whole matter with my opinion thereon (Q. 71-2 p. 449).

The answer to Governor Simcoe was in sharp terms and was equally sharply replied to. Dorchester apparently feeling that he was not supported by the ministry, had determined to retire and wrote on more than one occasion to the Duke of Portland urging that his resignation should be accepted. On the 25th of April, 1795, he wrote:—