

1792, for his new capital of Newark, (which had a previous name as Lennox) with the accompanying military support of the Queen's Rangers, who boasted a revolutionary history no less interesting than his own.

A strange and crude "capital" was that where Simcoe established his Government House. True, it had a fort, well manned for those days, while its companion fort across the Niagara River was then also in possession of the English, but the little village could boast of less than half-a-hundred pioneer houses with a meagre population, but the fact that these inhabitants were mostly United Empire Loyalists was, no doubt, one of the determining factors in the choice of Newark. At this time the population of Upper Canada was only about ten thousand whites and as many Indians.

Simcoe lost little time in convening his first Parliament, and through it sowing the seed of responsible government, though he was the virtual ruler and law-maker. His first appointments were Major Littlehales, as Military Secretary; Colonel Thomas Talbot, as Aide-de-camp; Mr. Gray, as Solicitor-General; John Small, as Clerk of the Executive Council; William Jarvis, as Civil Secretary; Peter Russell, as Receiver-General; D. W. Smith, as Surveyor-General, with Thomas Ridout and William Chewett, as Assistants. Peter Clark was appointed Clerk of the Legislative Council, and Colonel John Butler, Superintendent of the Indian Department.

At last the seventeenth of September, 1792, arrived, when the sixteen representatives were summoned to their new and important duties. The chosen members of the first Parliament of Upper Canada were:—

JOHN BOOTH,
MR. BABY,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
PHILIP DORLAND,*
PETER VANALSTINE,*

JEREMIAH FRENCH,
EPHRAIM JONES,
WILLIAM MACOMB,
HUGH MACDONELL,
BENJAMIN RAWLING,

* Peter Vanalstine was elected in Philip Dorland's place, the latter refusing to be sworn in, being a Quaker, and not taking his seat in consequence.