

Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor.

able hovels, never intended for the habitation of human beings, and in converting portions of fine forest lands into a labyrinth of rubbish, the haunt and harbour of every description of vermin, made worse than ever to clear,---) were directed to confine their first and stipulated labours to the opening and clearing out of the road to its full width of allowance, and to sow it down with grass seeds---instead of being an utter waste of capital and of time---not only the settler himself, but the whole township, would reap the benefit, as the several allowances for road would thereby furnish excellent pasturage for the cattle running at large---and always be in a fit state for roads---whenever they might be required for that purpose.

Resolved,---that an humble address be presented to his excellency the lieutenant governor---praying that he will be pleased to direct an experiment to be made pursuant to the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Fothergill gives notice that he will on the fifth day of next session of the parliament move the following resolutions---

Resolved,---that strongly marked geographical boundaries, whether for great kingdoms, or smaller states, are always the best, as being the least liable to doubt or change, and the easiest to defend from foreign aggression.

Resolved,---that in the opinion of this committee, the line separating Upper from Lower Canada, as established on the division of the province of Quebec, has been at least at one point, most injudiciously drawn; the river Ottawa down to its junction with the St. Lawrence, below the island of Montreal, being the boundary pointed out by nature for the upper province on the east.

Resolved,---that from the circumstance of being land locked on all sides, either by foreign states, or by territory under the control of another legislature---Upper Canada suffers the most serious inconvenience, and loss, from the want of a sea-port.

Resolved,---that the geographical situation of the two Canadas is such that they have but one outlet to the sea, and but one channel of communication with the mother country; and, that the only key thereof is in the possession of Lower Canada, whereby the province of Upper Canada is deprived of her due share of power either to impose, repeal, or regulate those import duties on which the public revenue is so generally dependant---this province having little more than a mere veto, and no deliberative voice, in the enactments which create or affect those duties.

Resolved,---that it was clearly the intention and policy of France in those judicious and able instructions which were given to the early founders of Montreal [and which directed them to select the highest practicable point for ship navigation from the sea, as the site of that city] to give to the upper country a port of entry which was destined to become the future emporium of this vast country.

Resolved,---that however generous and politic it may have been deemed at the period of the division of the province of Quebec, to draw a fancied, and fanciful, line of demarkation between the French Canadians, and the British population---for the purpose of leaving the former in the undisturbed possession of their religion, laws, and institutions---the time has now arrived when it is imperiously requisite to adopt a more wise and liberal policy, with a view not merely to consolidate, but to reciprocate, and equalize the natural advantages of situation possessed by these colonies.

Resolved,---that in the opinion of this committee, it must appear obvious to every one that the line which has been drawn across the eastern point of the peninsula formed by the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence---and which separates seigniories of Rigaud, Vandriue!, Newton, New Longueuil, and Soulange---from Upper Canada, creates a most arbitrary, injurious and unnatural boundary to this province on that side.

Resolved, that from their long approximation to a British neighbourhood, and the consequent gradual assimilation to British feelings, the few seigniories that would be affected by the desired change are less likely to object to the purposed measure than those which are situated further down the St. Lawrence.

Resolved,---that the only means by which, for a great length of time in a new country, any material revenue can be raised for the support of government, being dependant on the possession of a sea-port, the necessity of endeavouring to obtain such an advantage, by every legitimate exertion on the part of this province, is strongly impressed upon the mind of this committee.

Resolved,---that an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying for such an alteration in the boundary line of Upper Canada towards the east, as would give to it the benefit of a sea port.

Resolved,---that in the event of failing to obtain a port of entry from the sea, it appears exceedingly desirable to this committee that a legislative union between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada should take place, with a representation proportioned to the population and territorial extent,---and that the same should be respectfully prayed for by this house, or what would be yet more politic, wise and generally advantageous, namely, an union of the whole four British provinces of North America, under a vice royalty, with a fac simile of that great and glorious fabric, the best monument of human wisdom, the English constitution.

Mr. J. Jones, from the committee to whom were referred the contingent accounts of the present session presented two reports which were received and read as follows:

The committee upon the contingent expenses of the present session to whom was referred the petition of J. Carey beg leave to report that the whole of Mr. Carey's claim, for printing during the last session was allowed; but in consideration of a different scale for compuling the work done, during the present session, having been admitted, the petitioner considers himself entitled to pay for his work then done upon the terms, allowed by this session---which your committee cannot recommend, on the ground, that if such claim is allowed there will never be an end to the like claims for arrearages from session to session.

JONAS JONES, *Chairman*.

17th February, 1827.

The committee appointed to audit the contingent accounts of the present session, recommend the payment of the following sums to the different persons named:

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount due for work done to complete the service of last session above the sum estimated for the purpose due to copying clerks.....		105	5	0	37	16	8
William P. Patrick.....		62	16	8			
William Coates.....		54	15	0			
David Jardine.....		48	13	4			
John Spragg.....		49	11	8			
Nicholas Crawford.....		12	15	0			
Alfred Patrick.....							
		333	16	8			
Less allowed by statute and received by the clerk.....		25	0	0	308	16	8
Amount estimated to complete the services of the present session.....		175	0	0			
SUNDRY PERSONS FOR LABOUR.							
No. of VOUCHER:							
1	William Allawell.....	0	5	0			
2	Thomas Leigh.....	0	15	11½			
	Estimate for printing the journals.....	125	0	0			
	To complete the payment for printing the journals of last session.....	37	18	6	338	19	5½
The amount carried over					£685	12	9½