

I think they appear to belong, most naturally, to Niagara; but I should not be for transferring them unless the inhabitants desired it.

James Gordon, Esquire, M. P. a member of the committee, being asked by the board whether he can give any information that can be of use to the committee in deciding upon the expediency of dividing the District, or of selecting (in case it shall remain undivided) a more central site for a District town?

I reside in Amherstburgh, and have frequently travelled by land through the District of London—I have generally pursued the road through Delaware, Oxford, and Burford—I have travelled the road crossing from Howard into Talbot Road, from thence along Talbot Road to the Grand River. Viewing the general interests of the District and its geographical extent, I think it would be inexpedient ever to divide it—my opinion is against all unnecessary subdivisions of Districts, in as much as it tends to render all local establishments less respectable, and to increase expense, thereby disabling the District, in a great measure, from promoting the public welfare by making roads and bridges. If a central position is chosen for a District town, no inhabitant need travel more than from forty-five to fifty miles to it, an inconvenience that can hardly be considered unreasonable, and not so great, by any means, as now exists with respect to the Western District, where some of the inhabitants must travel seventy miles to Sandwich. I think, if by this means the District of London remains undivided, it will inevitably, from its extent and the excellence of its soil, be one of the most opulent and respectable Districts in the Province.

From any local knowledge I possess of the district, and of the various communications through it, I am of opinion, that the township of London combines more advantages for a District town than any other situation. If the District remains undivided, I think the inferior courts should be holden in the different counties alternately; but I have not considered this subject maturely.

General Statement of Receipts and Payments by the Commissioners of Internal Navigation.

To Amount of payments accounted for in general statement 19th December, 1823 - - - -	2442 0 8½	By amount of Receipts by Warrants on the Receiver General, as per general Statement, dated 19th December, 1823. - - - - -	2600
“ Amount disbursed for completing the Survey between Lake Ontario and the River Ottawa, per Abstract marked A. - - - - -	608 9 0	” Amount of Warrant on the Receiver General in April, 1824. - - - - -	600
“ Amount of contingencies of the Board between 19th December 1823 and the present time, including Secretary’s salary and travelling expenses, per Abstract marked B. - - - - -	391 3 2½	” Amount of Warrant on the Receiver General, in November, 1824. - - - - -	800
“ Amount of disbursements for measuring the Lakes on the Rideau Canal, &c. per Abstract marked C. - - - - -	156 1 5½		
“ Amount disbursed for boring the Beach at Burlington, &c. per Abstract marked D. - - - -	73 13 3½		
“ Amount disbursed for the Survey at Presque Isle Harbour, per Abstract marked E. - - - - -	88 8 9½		
“ Balance returned the Receiver General, including a certificate for £5 5 of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, issued in payment to the Engineer by Commissioner Nichol, at the time of its failure - - - - -	240 3 6½		
£ 4000 0 0		£ 4000	

JOHN MACAULAY, *President.*

Commissioners of Internal Navigation.

York, 5th February, 1825.