

was quite sufficient, if the parties had in writing from the Government or its Agents, authority to remain on the lands and continue in making improvements thereon. The Vice-Chancellor refused to hear our Counsel any further, but stated to him that all these points could be fully gone into in a Court of Common Law, where they might be brought by bringing actions against the Commissioners for trespass, in case they had no jurisdiction, and had acted beyond their Authority and otherwise informally and contrary to the Statute.

From the foregoing, will be gathered a few plain and startling Facts.

Fact 1st, A Surrender of these lands see page 7; to the Government, for the purpose of Sale—designated by Lord Metcalfe, p. 4, as “a wise measure.”

Fact 2nd, A survey and valuation of them proceeded with, and Letters written, that actual Settlers would have right of pre-emption, p. 14.

Fact 3rd, Act 2nd Vic. ch. 15, which was passed for the protection of “The *unsurveyed* Lands of the Crown, or such Indian Lands for the cession of which, to Her Majesty, *no agreement* hath been made with the Tribes occupying the same,”—so perverted as to remove Fact 1 and 2.

Fact 4th, Honest, loyal, industrious Emigrants, from the dear old Island—their wives and little ones in the midst of most severe sickness, and privations, and in the face of Fact 2, cast forth to the world, to make room for the Credit Indians, who have nothing to do with the land except as purchasers.

These few Facts will lead to others, shortly to be set forth, when some Grand doings on the Grand River, will be more particularly delineated by Fellow Settlers, Your's ever faithfully,

F. J. CHESHIRE

Hamilton, May 20, 1847.