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GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

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remaining a British subject, he continued to live at this spot until his death in 1813, frequently visiting Amherstburg and attending his legislative duties at York.*

It was during the short administration of Grant that the feeling of dissatisfaction which was creeping into public life first became manifest, and for the succeeding thirty years, in different forms, continued to trouble the peace of the province. The case is stated by Grant himself in a letter to lord Castlereagh.†

From the first establishment of the province until 1803 certain taxes levied in Upper Canada, together with the eighth part of the amount of duties collected at Quebec, had been left solely at the disposal of the legislature; but, in 1803, Hunter, without the authority of the house, charged against this sum certain disbursements made in the interest of the province. If any discontent was felt at this proceeding it was not expressed, and the system was continued during 1804 without any expression of want of consent. It was not pretended that the application of the moneys was not just and proper. There was no complaint on this score; the grievance was that the expenditure had been made without the consent of the house.

The strong hand of Hunter had been removed by death; otherwise, it is probable that no comment would have been made on the proceeding. Grant himself was without prestige to enforce his opinions; to use his own words, he did not feel himself at liberty, in his temporary situation, to discountenance what Hunter had authorised. The total amount of this sum was £617 13s. 7d.

One of the early proceedings of the house, which had met

* I am indebted for the above information to judge Woods, of Chatham, a grandson of Grant. There is a family tradition that Grant married a French Canadian of Detroit, he not speaking a word of French and the lady being as ignorant of English. A Boyer's French dictionary remains in the family, which was sent for from New York by Grant before the ceremony. Although he was married late in life, the offspring of the union was ten daughters and one son, all of whom married, except the youngest daughter.

† [Can. Arch., Q. 304, p. 10, 14th of March, 1806.]