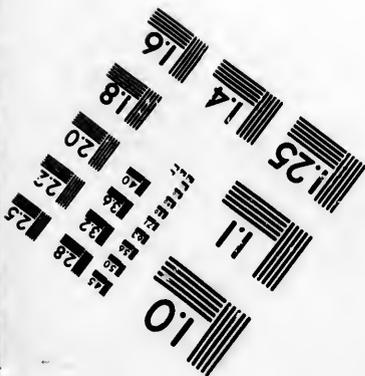
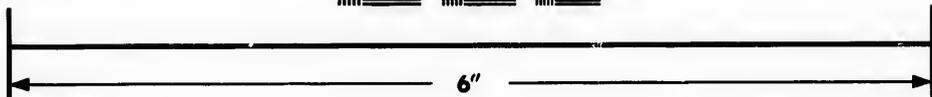
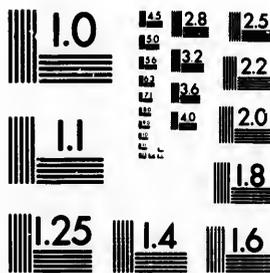


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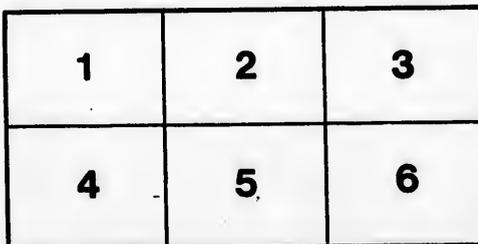
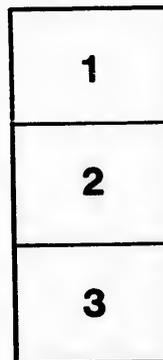
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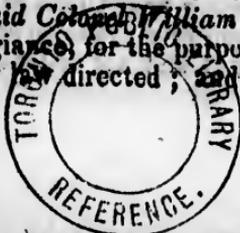
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LEONARD WILLOX, in consequence of the numerous inducements published by Proclamation under the Act of the 30th of his late Majesty King George the third, chapter the 27th, by the British Government from time to time, inviting and holding out strong encouragement to all persons who should be willing to settle in the Canadas; and having determined to take advantage of the very liberal terms of free grants of lands for them and their children so held out, sold off all his valuable landed and other property in the United States of America, and with the proceeds purchased a Boat, which he freighted with such articles for his own private use, and not for sale, as he thought would be most useful to him in his new settlement, and accordingly sailed in the above vessel with the aforesaid freight, and arrived in York (now Toronto,) harbour, in the month of August 1815, and proceeded with Monis Lawrence, Innkeeper of the then said town of York to the office of Colonel William Allen, the Collector of Customs of said port, that being informed that said Colonel Allen was not at home, delivered to Mr. Thomas Hamilton, his deputy, an Invoice or Bill of Lading of the goods he had on board the said boat, just arrived in York Bay aforesaid, with the intention of paying the accustomed duties. (Vide evidence of Mr. Monis Lawrence before a Select Committee in the Appendix to the Journal of the House of Assembly for 1836, No. 102.) That the said Thomas Hamilton then went on board the said Boat, and without having properly examined the cargo, seized it and the boat; and in direct violations of the provisions of the Act of the 41st of his late Majesty George the 3rd, chapter the 5th, pages 136 and 137, section the 8th, and again in page 136, chapter 5th, detained the said vessel and cargo, from August 1815, to the 26th February 1817, without having made any return of the same to the proper authorities required by the enactments aforesaid.

L. W. then proceeded up Yonge Street, and purchased a piece of Land about 13 miles from York, (now Toronto,) for the purpose of keeping a house of public entertainment; and with that intention having built a commodious Inn with the usual necessary offices, applied to the Hon. Samuel Smith, then administering the government of the Province of Upper Canada, (the brother in law of the said Colonel William Allen,) to permit him to take the oath of Allegiance, for the purpose of taking out a Tavern-keeper's license as by law directed; and was refused by the said Samuel Smith,



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(the aforesaid brother in law of Colonel Allan, aforesaid,) notwithstanding he produced at the time a Certificate of character and qualifications, stating that "being personally acquainted with the above named Leonard Wilcox, have ever found him an honest, good, and industrious man, and he having been at great expense in building convenient houses for the accommodation of travellers, do recommend him as a fit person for a Tavern License," and signed James Fulton, Justice of the Peace; James Fenwick, Justice of the Peace; James Mustard, John Button, Thomas Stoyll, George Playter, Robert Caldwell, J. R. Chewett, Jonathan Shaw.

Finding that he would not be allowed to take the Oath of Allegiance, although at the time Town Clerk of the Township of Vaughan, and having acted as Juror at the Sessions in the Home District at different times, and having embarked so large a capital in erecting and furnishing his said house, he procured a friend to take out a License in his own name for said house, (and for which license he paid the sum of £8. 15s.) and under him he conducted the business of an Inn-keeper 6 months in 1817, until he was summoned before the Magistrates, fined, and paid £20. with £1. 5s. costs, and obliged to shut up his house.

He begs leave to lay before the public, the following statement of the foregoing trial in that case as follows,

Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace,  
York, 6th of August, 1817.

**PRESENT.**

**GRANT POWELL, Esq. CHAIRMAN.**

Col. Wm. ALLAN, (aforesaid.)	} Justices of the Peace, &c.
ALEXANDER WOOD, Esq.	
WILLIAM CHEWETT, Esq.	

On complaint of William Allan, Esquire, Inspector of Licenses of the Home District on the 2nd instant, that Leonard Wilcox of the Township of Vaughan, sold spiritous Liquors without License; a warrant had been issued accordingly, and he appearing, and on being examined thereto, acknowledged that the License which he now sold under, had been granted to the house he now occupied in the name of Whitfield Paterson, but had not been legally made over to him, as he is now informed. Whereupon it was ordered, that Leonard Wilcox, do pay a fine of £20. with costs: that he enter into a recognizance for his appearance at the court of General Quarter Sessions, to be holden here on the 14th of October next ensuing and give evidence against Whitfield Paterson, &c. which he has accordingly done as follows:—

LEONARD WILCOX, £10.	} <b>CONDITION.</b> That Leonard Wilcox, do appear next Court of General Quarter Sessions to be holden here, and give evidence against Whitfield Paterson, for a Misdemeanor, &c., and not to leave the Court without permission.
JACOB MUNSHAW, £5.	
JARIUS ASHLEY, £5.	

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In obedience to the above order, lest he might be fined in another sum of £20. with costs, he had to travel every day during the whole Sessions a distance of 26 miles through the worst of roads, and notwithstanding which attendance said Paterson never appeared, and as he understood from Paterson himself, never was called upon by said Court to answer to the said charge. The above order of Court is testified to be a true extract from the Record.

For S. WASHBURNE, Esq. Clerk of the Peace, H. D.  
Signed,) CHARLES M. K. BATTY.

*Then follows, Whitfield Paterson's Certificate.*

I hereby certify that I licensed the house of Leonard Wilcox on Yonge Street, in the year 1817, and authorized him to sell for me, and he was fined for selling under the said license. York, 12th Feb. 1829.

(Witness,) JOHN FENTON.

(Signed,) WHITFIELD PATERSON.

Seeing the want of Carding Machines in the part of the Province in which he settled, and being under the impression that the duty on such would be 10 per cent; he imported one in 1816 or 1817, and was obliged to pay thirty per cent duty, which duty amounting to 75 dollars, had never been accounted for by the Custom House Officer to whom it was paid.

That the payment of the said duty of 30 per cent on the said Carding Machine was proved by Mr. Edward Thompson before a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into his case, touching the seizure of the vessel and cargo, and disposal of said duties by said Collector, as appears upon record in the Appendix of its Journals for 1836, No. 102.

He begs leave particularly to call the attention of the public to the very remarkable fact, of documents Nos. *three* and *four*: referred to in the said Appendix having been torn out of the Report of said Committee as adopted by the House previous to its being printed in the Appendix to the Journals of the House.

That since his property was seized and sold under the oppressive circumstances aforesaid, he has not neglected to apply to every Governor and Legislature for redress since the occurrence took place, but could not obtain redress from circumstances over which he had no control, and which remained hidden from him behind the curtain: but had invariably found, that the principal persons against whom he complained, still held the highest influence under the Government.

Hon. WILLIAM ALLAN called.

Were you in Lower Canada at the time of the seizure?—I was absent during the whole of the summer of 1815, returning in the fall, I can positively say I was not in York at the time of seizure, I may have been here at the time of first coming of the boat in the spring, though I am not certain.

Was Hamilton your deputy?—Yes he was.

How long was the boat kept before the trial?—I cannot say.

Do you recollect the amount the boat and goods sold for?—

Not the smallest recollection.

Do you know if any report was made to the Inspector General?—I do not—it is always usual to make return of seizure to the Inspector : and copy each to the Attorney or Solicitor General at same time. I presume it was done in this case also, but cannot say.

Was Hamilton your deputy at the time?—He was, and must presume he did so.

Did you receive the proceeds of the sale or any part?—I do not think I did receive any—there is some possibility of it—but I do not think I got any of it.

Did Mr. Hamilton as your deputy, make return of money to the Inspector General or Receiver General?—None.

Do you know what became of the tackle of the boat?—I do not.

MR. HAMILTON—*examined.*

Were you Deputy Collector at the time of the seizure of L. Wilcox's boat?—I was, in the absence of Mr. Allan in Lower Canada.

Was Mr. Allan absent at the time you seized the boat?—To be sure—sure he was.

For what cause did you seize the boat?—For having goods on board which could not be entered.

Did not Wilcox give an invoice?—He gave the number of packages, but not their contents.

Did not Wilcox expect the packages to be examined?—I suppose not.

Did he expect a permit?—He did, but I would not grant it till I had examined them ; I did examine them, and the first article I discovered was a box of dry goods.

Did you question him as to the contents of the packages?—I did, he answered in some evasive way ; I cannot say, it is now so long ago.

When you seized the boat and goods, what proceedings did you institute?—I put the goods in Mr. Allan's store, the Custom House ; locked them up, and delivered them so to Mr. Allan on his return ; the boat I hauled up a little on the beach, of which Mr. Allan also got the custody on his return, and this is all I did to be called as a witness in Court upon the trial.

WILCOX requested the following questions to be put to Mr.

HAMILTON:—

What were the contents of the box which you spoke of, and containing the dry goods?—Pieces of shawls, pieces of muslin, and an adjustment of merchandize.

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What do you suppose the value of those goods?—I cannot say, at this distance of time ; it required three men to lift the case.

Can you say, even at a conjecture, what the value might have been?—I cannot ; some articles are of doubtful description, and I could not say whether they are forfeitable or not ; those were returned to Wilcox, that is, they were sent back to Mr. Allan's store—this was after trial.

Was there not a valuation had of them upon the seizure ?—There was, as I suppose, but I was not present ; Mr. Allan knows I suppose.

Do you know any thing about the proceeds of the sale of the boat and goods ?—I do not, otherwise than understanding from Mr. Allan that the Attorney General's bill was about £20, and that he paid him.

Had you any of the crockery taken in the boat in your store for sale?—If I had, I bought them at the auction and paid for them.

Were you Deputy Collector at the time of the sale?—I had nothing to do with the office at the time.

*An account of sundry articles that were seized from L. WILCOX, and condemned as being illegally imported, sent to MR. HAMILTON, for sale at Auction, Feb. 26, 1817.*

- 1 bag Coffee.
- 2 bags Shot.
- 2 boxes Cigars.
- 1 doz. Pins.
- 1 keg of Ginger.
- A crate of Crockery.
- 2 pieces of Dark Calico, 28 yards each.
- 11 dark silk Cotton Shawls.
- 5 white Shawls.
- 7 large Cotton Shawls.
- 11 coloured Cotton Handkerchiefs.
- 1 piece of Cotton Shirting, 25 yards.
- 1 piece ditto, finer, 25½ yards.
- 2 Remnants ditto, 16 yards.
- 68 cakes of Windsor Soap.

*Contents of the Crate of Crockery.*

- 21 blue edged, Soup Plates.
- 31 blue edged flat Plates.
- 72 blue edged Breakfast Plates.
- 60 cream coloured Soup Plates.
- 59 ditto Dinner Plates.
- 36 ditto Breakfast Plates.
- 12 ditto Oval Dishes.
- 10 ditto Washhand Basins.
- 24 ditto Pint Bowls.
- 5 ditto Quart Mugs.
- 19 ditto Pint Mugs.

- 2½ doz. purple Cups and Saucers.
- 3½ doz. blue and white ditto.
- 3 Claret Bottles and 6 small Tumblers.

*JONAS DUNCAN called.*

What do you know of the carding machine, its entry and duty in spring of 1816—I did come with this machine at the time mentioned, and I saw it entered in the Custom House, with Major Allan, who was there himself at the time, I brought the machine in for Leonard Wilcox—I received it from his brother, Charles Wilcox, who is a machine maker, for Leonard, being six months in his employment.

*MR. EDWARD THOMPSON called.*

Did you import into this Province a carding machine or machines from the United States, and when?—In 1816 I imported one.

Did you pay the duty required on by law thereon?—Yes, at the time I imported it.

Did you purchase another Carding Machine from Mr. L. Wilcox, in 1817?—Yes, and I was satisfied the duties were paid thereon, as he produced to me a certificate of having done so from the Collector of the Customs, before I got possession.

*MR. JAMES NATION called.*

Are you a clerk in the Inspector General's office?—Yes.

Is there any entry in the book of the Inspector General's office of a seizure, condemnation, sale or return of a boat and cargo belonging to Leonard Wilcox in the year 1815, in the harbour of York?—From June downward there does not appear any such entry as far as I can trace.

Is there any entry of a Carding Machine, as entered by Leonard Wilcox or Benjamin Hoshel in the year 1816 at York? There are entries of two Carding Machines; one of Edward Thompson, the other does not state the name of the importer, as far as I can find: It appears that the duty of 30 per cent was paid on both of those machines, it is my impression both machines were imported by Edward Thompson.

*EVIDENCE OF C. C. SMALL, ESQ.*

Do you know of any proceedings had or recorded on a seizure said to have been made of the goods and boat of Leonard Wilcox, in the month of August, 1815?—As far as I have been able to ascertain from the records of my office, it appears that on the 13th of November, 1815, an information was filed by the Attorney General for the condemnation of a certain boat, with her tackle and furniture, of the goods of one Hial Wilcox, for that one Leonard Wilcox did on the 12th day of August, 1815, import and bring into the Province of Upper Canada, to wit, at York, from the United States of America, several parcels of goods and merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of said United States of America, To wit:—20 barrels of salt, 2 boxes of glass, 3 tierces and 3 barrels of whiskey, 6 barrels of oil, 1 crate of crockery, 1 crate of glass-

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ware, 4 pails and 7 chairs, 2 kegs of tobacco, and 1 keg of ginger; 1 demijohn spirits of turpentine, 1 box of hats, 1 box of saddlery, 1 trunk of dry goods, 1 box of chanvers salt, 1 bag of coffee, 1 trunk of sundries, 24 pieces of hollow ware, 1 cross cut saw, 3 kegs of nails, and 2 bags of shot.

On the 10th of January, 1816, an appearance and plea was, filed by W. W. Baldwin, Esq., as Attorney for the said Leonard Wilcox; on the 25th March, a record was made up and passed, and on the 20th December following, a bill of costs taxed, and further no proceedings appear to have been had.

CHARLES C. SMALL.

*Clerk of the Crown Pleas.*

I think the whole of the proceedings enforced against me are illegal from the commencement. In the First instance they had no right to seize my boat and goods when I reported them, if I could not be allowed to enter them and pay the duties, I had a right to return with them. Secondly, they had my boat and goods from the month of August 1815, to the month of February 1817, and rented out the Boat for £25. per season: Colonel Allan said he did not know whether he got any of the proceeds or not, their was some possibility of it, but he does not think he got any of it, he says that Hamilton never made any return of money to the Inspector General or Receiver General.

As to the Fine enforced against me for selling Liquor when the house was Licensed, and I was authorized to sell by Paterson, I was fined £20. and 25s. costs, because I had not taken the oath, and then was bound over in another £20. to appear against Paterson who licensed the house for me: rather than be robbed of £20. more with costs, I had to travel 26 miles every day during the sessions when the roads were very bad. I would like to know who those gentlemen were that signed their J. B. P. C. and J. C. or whether they were so blind to Justice they could not see to write their names, or if they were the persons who obtained the large grants of Land.

LEONARD WILLCOX.

TO THE

HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Leonard Wilcox came to this Province in 1815, intending to become a settler, and has resided in the Province ever since; he also brought with him a boat and cargo, his own property. On his arrival in the Port of York, he reported a boat and cargo to the then Collector William Allan, Esquire, through his Deputy, the late Mr. Thomas Hamilton, who seized them.

The boat and part of the goods were condemned by legal proceedings, and afterwards sold, the remainder of the goods restored to the Petitioner, very much damaged; the rigging and tackling were not sold with the boat, or even accounted for by the Collector

to the public or the petitioner, nor is any of the other proceeds of the seizure accounted for.

It appears the Petitioner imported a Carding Machine, and paid the duties thereon, which have not been credited to the public.

That the appeal already made to the Executive Government should fail, is an event that might have been anticipated, for, according to the system under which our public affairs have been allowed to be carried on for nearly half a century, the appeal was made to a Council wholly irresponsible, and composed chiefly of the same exclusive persons and influenced by the same political prejudices as have ever characterized that Body. It will be seen that the Executive Council excuse themselves from recommending the Petition for lands under present regulations, although whole tracts of the country have been within these few years granted at almost a nominal value to a Company in London, who make a transcendent profit on the sales and withdraw the money from the country, while the annual instalments paid by the Company are spent by this irresponsible Executive Council, independent of the Legislature of the country; and many affluent persons, such as Dr. Strachan and others, have found no obstacles in these regulations from receiving large grants. It may be true, as the Report of the Executive Council alleges, that only the ordinary legal proceedings have been directed against this unfortunate and much injured man; but the Committee would forget the duty imposed upon them did they neglect to notice the fact in numerous instances, an ignorant violation of merely a prohibiting law has been met by a just relaxation of its provisions, it has, however, appeared in the administration of our public affairs that rigid justice and a merited relaxation have been applied by a rule depending upon party and political views.

The Executive Council, in their Report, forbear to notice (what they must have known if they really enquired into the case) that the amount realized in the seizure, under these circumstances of oppression, was never paid into the Public Treasury, or in any way carried to the credit of the public; and it does seem exceedingly disgraceful, that part of the cargo bought at a very reduced price at Auction by the Deputy Collector, was for sale at his private store.

The Committee are satisfied that abuses and oppression will continue while the Collector and the Government allow such practices to prevail, while the full and rigid exercise of legal power for the protection of the trade and revenue of the country is put forward as a justification of the absolute ruin it brings upon an inoffensive man and his family, whose ignorance of the merely prohibitory law is allowed to afford him no relief. We have every reason as rigidly to expect the public interests to be zealously remembered by the payment of the collected revenue into the public chest. But besides the fraud which appears to have been practised

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upon the public, it is revolting to all correct feeling that an affected appearance of legal proceedings should be considered a justification of oppressive measures—and the interests of the people made an excuse for the deeds, while their interests are forgotten when the money ought to be paid over. To what amount in past years this speculation has been carried on without correction, it is impossible to tell. When the Petitioner found himself and family in the country little better than plundered of his property, and left destitute in the world, it was equally his right and duty to pursue some means of getting a livelihood. For this laudable purpose he undertook to keep a Tavern, and, as a preliminary required by law—sought with great humility and assiduity to take the oath of allegiance, while in the case of seizure he was oppressed under the false pretence which was never paid over, in this case they refused, though it would have added to the Treasury. And when this persecuted individual undertook to open an Inn, in the meantime, till he could make as he might in any humane or civilized country expect to do, a successful appeal for the administration of the oath, he is both pertinaciously refused in all his applications to qualify himself, and cruelly persecuted for the fine for acting without the qualification. It ought to be matter of surprise that the same Honourable Colonel Allan, who was Collector in the above proceedings, was the same Colonel Allan who pursued this victim for the fine and costs in the latter case. If no relief was afforded by a grant of land, your Committee suggest the passing of an act compelling the Honourable Colonel Allan to indemnify him, inasmuch as the public have never received the proceeds of the property to which neither the Collector nor his Deputy can have, to say the least of it a better claim than the Petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. D. MORRISON, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
16th April, 1835.

#### REVENUE LAW.—WILCOX'S CASE.

41 Geo. 3, ch. 5, p. 136—Collector shall return all duties and seizures at or before the expiration of every six months.

Ibid. p. 137, sec. 8—Prescribes manner of making entry—it seems the report of the packages is sufficient—punishment of offending against the provision of this clause—fine not less than £5, nor over £250.

Page 136, Chapter 5. In the 41st year of George III, A. D. 1801. Which said Collector or Collectors, or his or their Deputy, or Deputies, shall make his or their report to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, of all entries made at his or their respective port or ports, and accounts to the Receiver-General of the said Province for all duties and seizures levied, paid, and made under and by virtue of any Act or

Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or under and by authority of this Act, or before the expiration of every six months.

The following persons obtained the undermentioned liberal grants of Land, about the time L. Wilcox was unjustly denied even the smallest grant whatever.

James Baby, Inspector General, 7,301 acres.  
 John M'Gill, late Receiver General, 5,560 do.  
 W. D. Powell, late Chief Justice and family, 16,903 do.  
 George Crookshank, late Commissary General, 2,001 do.  
 John Strachan, Archdeacon of York, 3,2002 do.  
 Duncan Cameron, Secretary and Registrar, 2,800 do.  
 G. H. Markland, Executive Councillor, &c. 6,0045 do.  
 William Allan, 2,200 do.  
 William Campbell, late Chief Justice, 1,200 do.  
 Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c. 1,071 do.  
 Charles Jones, 2,000 do.  
 John B. Robinson, Chief Justice of the Province, 1,700 do.  
 Walter Boswell, Commissioner on half-pay Royal Navy, 1,200 do.  
 Peter Adamson, Reduced Major, 1,000 do.  
 James Kerby, Reduced Major, Incorporated Militia, U. C. 2,200 do.  
 James Crooks, 2,371 do.  
 Alexander M'Donell, Bishop of Regiopolus, 2,400 do.  
 Arthur Lloyd, 1,200 do.  
 Abraham Nelles, 2,000 do.  
 William Berczy, Judge W. District Court, 2,400 do.  
 Mahlon Burwell, Collector of Customs, 5,200 do.  
 C. A. Hagerman, Solicitor General, 2,400 do. and many others obtained grants from 1,000 acres downwards.

### PART II.

I was arrested by Dr. ALEXANDER BURNSIDE, on the 4th day of July, 1834, for £275, and locked up in the Jail, at the time the Cholera was prevailing, and assisted in the removal of James Fulton, who died of that dreadful disease; although the Dr. justly and truly owed me at the same time, £300, as you will see by the following facts on the plea of set off, verdict for Defendant, £235. A second trial was granted, [the Doctor having a long pocket] when I obtained another verdict in my favour for several pounds more. A third trial was granted, and I obtained a verdict of £185 more than the first: amounting altogether to £370. The Dr. swore that I justly and truly stood indebted to him in the sum £275, and that he verily believed I was about to leave the Province, in order to defraud him of his just demands. What a Pill it must have been for a Dr. to swallow!

I was arrested on another suit for £18. 14s. 6d., at the time I was in Prison; I did not defend it, and I was charged for Debt and Costs, by the attorney, Mr. George Duggan, Jun., the sum of £42. 10s. 4d.—It is a money making business!

LEONARD WILCOX.

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## PART III.

CITY OF TORONTO, } The Information and complaint of Leonard  
 TO WIT: } Wilcox of the City of Toronto, taken on  
 oath before me, George Gurnett, Esquire, Alderman of the said  
 City, this 24th day of April in the year of our Lord 1844.

The said informant upon his oath saith, that on Monday (the 15th instant,) Robert James, John Earls and William Anderson, did commit a wilful and malicious trespass upon my property, by forcibly entering my premises, and taking possession of my dwelling-house, I therefore pray that Justice may be done me in the premises.

Signed, LEONARD WILCOX.

Sworn before me,  
 Signed, GEORGE GURNETT, Alderman.

LEONARD WILCOX, *re-sworn*.—I rent a house of William Anderson in Maria-street, have held it upwards of 3 years; Anderson has since transferred the property to Robert James, who consented to continue me as his Tenant: without any previous intimation Robert James, John Earls and William Anderson, came to the house on the 15th instant, in the morning, and began to pull down the chimney of the house, and James and Earls threatened to split my head if I attempted to prevent them; they threw the brick of the chimney over a bed in the premises, and did other injury therto.

GEORGE DUGGAN, Esq. *sworn*.

WM. ANDERSON, *sworn*.—I rented the premises in question to Wilcox, they consisted of the lower part of the dwelling-house in Maria Street: the building of which the chimney is stated by Wilcox to have been pulled down by the defendants, formed no part of the premises leased by me to him.

Signed, WM. ANDERSON.

Sworn before me,  
 Signed, GEORGE GURNETT, Alderman.

HENRY HAMILTON, *sworn*.—I rented the premises in question of Anderson before Wilcox went there; I had the right of the Stable in question, and I since heard Anderson say that Wilcox had the same rights that I had.

Signed, HENRY HAMILTON.

Sworn before me,  
 Ed. GEORGE GURNETT, Alderman.

MARY WILCOX, *sworn*.—Was present at the time my father rented the premises of Anderson, the premises rented were the lower part of the dwelling-house, the garden, and the stable or white house now in question.

Signed, MARY WILCOX.

Sworn before me,  
 Signed, GEORGE GURNETT, Alderman.

HUZEKIAH WILCOX, *sworn*.—I saw the three defendants come to my father's premises on the 15th, and were about to put

some lumber thereon ; my father forbade them, they put the lumber on nevertheless, and Robert James began to pull down the chimney of the stable or white house ; the same evening I heard Mr. Anderson say he had lent my father the key for this stable or white house, in lieu of one which my father had lost.

Signed, HEZEKIAH WILCOX.

Sworn before me,  
Signed, GEORGE GURNETT, Alderman.

MARY HAMILTON, sworn.—I have heard Anderson say that Wilcox had the premises on the same terms that my husband had, and paid the same rent : we had the right of the stable or white house in question.

her  
Signed, MARY X HAMILTON,  
mark.

Sworn before me,  
Signed, GEORGE GURNETT, Alderman.

EDWARD EARLS, sworn.—Understood Wilcox to have given James permission to go on, and repair the stable.

Case dismissed with costs, and in default complainant to be imprisoned ten days.

Signed, GEORGE GURNETT, Alderman.  
(COPY.)

Information, 3s. 9d.

Sup. for witness, 1s. 3d.

Copies, 5s. 0d.

7 witnesses en. 8s. 9d.

Discharge, 1s. 3d.

£1 0 0

I paid 3s. 9d. when I lodged the information, I paid 3s. 9d. to obtain a copy ; I could obtain a copy for only one part.

**AFFIDAVIT.**

Province of Canada, } In the matter of complaint of LEONARD  
City of Toronto, } WILCOX, against ROBERT JAMES, JOHN  
Home District, } EARLS, and WILLIAM ANDERSON.

TO WIT :

LEONARD WILCOX of the City of Toronto, in the Home District and Province of Canada, Carpenter, maketh oath and saith that he this deponent did on the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1844, pay the sum of £1. 5s. fine, and £1. for costs in the above matter, and this deponent further maketh oath and saith, that he this deponent was kept in the custody of one of the City Bailiffs, until the said fine and costs were paid.

LEONARD WILCOX

Sworn at Toronto, in the Home District, this 12th day of February 1847, before me,

R. B. MILLER,

A Commissioner &c. in B. R. for taking Affidavits.

H. STEPHENS, TYP.



