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UPPER CANADA.

SCHEDULE of ACCOUNTS prepared to be laid before the fourth Session of the Ninth Provincial Parliament.

- No. 1. *Statement of monies paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between 1st July 1826, and 1st January 1827, arising from duties collected at the Port of Quebec.*
2. *Do. do. between 1st January, and 1st July 1827.*
3. *Do. do. between 1st July 1827, and 1st January 1828.*
4. *Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and payments of Provincial Revenue, from 1st July to 31st December 1826, with an abstract of warrants annexed.*
5. *Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.*
6. *Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, under the several Provincial Enactments from 1st January, to 30th June 1827.*
7. *Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of Provincial Revenue, from 1st July, to 31st December 1827.*
8. *Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, under the several Provincial Enactments, from 1st July, to 31st December 1827.*
9. *Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the Civil List Appropriations, for the year 1826, with an Abstract of Warrants annexed.*
10. *Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the Civil List Appropriations for the year 1827, with an abstract of Warrants annexed.*
11. *Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the appropriation of £2,500 annually, by statute 56th Geo. 3rd, chap. 26, with an abstract of Warrants annexed.*
12. *Account of Revenue from Shop, Tavern, Still, and Wholesale Dealers' Licenses, from 5th January, 1827, to 5th January, 1828.*
13. *Account of Revenue from Duties on Merchandize, imported from the United States, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1826.*
14. *Account of Revenue from Duties on Merchandize, imported from the United States, between the 1st January and 31st December 1827.*
15. *Account of Revenue from Licenses issued to Hawkers and Pedlars, from 6th December 1826, to 31st December. 1827.*
16. *Account of Revenue from Licenses issued to Auctioneers, and on Sales at Auction, from 6th December 1826, to 31st December 1827.*
17. *Account of Revenue from Light House Tonnage Duty, from 1st January to 31st December, 1827.*
18. *Estimate for the Civil List for the year 1828.*
19. *General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province for the year 1828.*
20. *Account of Monies outstanding in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors on 31st December 1827.*
21. *Account of Monies paid to the Receiver General by Collectors and Inspectors since the 31st December 1827.*

Inspector General's Office,

15th January 1828.

J. BABY,

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

N. B. The Accounts in detail for the two half yearly periods, 31st December 1826, and 30th June 1827, are sent with the above.

Copy No. 1.

STATEMENT of monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between 1st July, 1826, and 1st January, 1827, arising from Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, in virtue of the Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3d, cap. 88, and sundry Provincial Acts, to a proportion of which, the Province of Upper Canada is entitled, agreeably to the provisions of the Imperial Act 3d Geo. 4, cap. 119.

ACTS.	AMOUNT.	
	Quarter ended 5 July, 1826.	Quarter ended 10 Oct. 1826.
Under Imperial Act, 14 Geo. 3d. cap. 88 - - - - -	12,438 8 7½	9,964 5 0
" Provincial Acts. 33, 35, & 41, Geo. 3d, - - - - -	547 17 2	9,615 10 8
" Ditto, 53 & 55. Geo. 3. cap. 2. - - - - -	5,163 0 8	3,550 1 6
" Ditto, 55 Geo. 3d, cap. 3. - - - - -	2,319 2 8	3,477 11 11
	20,468 9 1½	26,607 9 1
Amount to 5th July, 1826,		20,468 9 1½
		£ 47,075 18 2½
Deduct		
Incidental Expenses of Collection, - - - - -	1,053 8 7	
Duties on Teas, Rum, and Sugar, returned Sterling, 142l. 19s. 2d. - - - - -	158 16 10	
		1,212 5 5
		£ 45,863 12 9½
Currency,		11,465 18 2
Proportion for Upper Canada, one fourth,		
		£ 10,319 6 4

Quebec, 20th January, 1827.

(Signed) JOS. CAREY,

Inspect. Gen. P. P. Acc'ts.

NOTE.—This Statement is made out from the monies actually paid into the hands of the Receiver General, without including the Bonds outstanding, amounting to 35693l. 4s. 1½d. Currency, but subject to deduction and casualties, and the net sum when paid in, will form a part of the amount to a proportion of which Upper Canada will be entitled on the 1st July next, the result would be the same were the Bonds detailed.—Signed J. C.

Certified a true copy.

A. W. COCHRAN,

Secretary.

Copy of the one sent to this office.

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.

JAMES BABY,

Inspector General.

Copy No. 2.

STATEMENT of monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the 1st January and the 1st July, 1827, arising from Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, in virtue of the Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3d, cap. 88, and of sundry Provincial Acts, to a proportion of which, the Province of Upper Canada is entitled agreeably to the provisions of the Imperial Act 3d Geo. 4, cap. 119.

ACTS.	AMOUNT.	
	Quarter ended 5 January, 1827.	Quarter ended 5 April, 1827.
Under Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3d. cap. 88.	5,817 18 1	00 0 0
" Provincial Acts 33, 35. & 41, Geo. 3d.	19,500 0 6	00 0 0
" Ditto, 53 & 55 Geo. 3d. cap. 2.	6,149 2 4	2,436 4 9
" Ditto, 55 Geo. 3d, cap. 3d.	2,076 18 0	17,093 7 7
	<u>33,543 18 11</u>	<u>19,529 12 4</u>
	Amount to 5th January, 1827,	33,543 18 11
	Gross amount Currency.	53,073 11 3
Deduct		
Incidental Expenses of Collection,	814 1 9	
Duties on Teas, Rum, and Sugars, returned	254 11 6	1,068 13 3
		<u>52,004 18 0</u>
	Net amount Currency,	13,001 4 6
	Proportion for Upper Canada, one fourth, Currency,	11,701 2 1
	Equal in Sterling to £	

Quebec, 2d July, 1827.

Signed JOS. CAREY,

I. P. P. Accounts.

NOTE.—The Collector at Quebec states that Bonds to the amount of 722*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* Currency, remain yet unpaid. to recover which, prosecutions are instituted, and if recovered, will form part of the amount to a proportion of which, Upper Canada will be entitled on the 1st January next.

Copy of the one sent to this Office.

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

Copy No. 3.

STATEMENT of monies paid into the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between 1st July, 1827, and 1st January, 1828, arising from Duties collected at the Port of Quebec, in virtue of the Imperial Act 14 Geo. 3d, cap. 88, and of sundry Provincial Acts, to a proportion of which, the Province of Upper Canada is entitled, agreeably to the provisions of the Imperial Act 3d Geo. 4, cap. 119.

ACTS.	AMOUNT:	
	Quarter ended 5 July, 1827.	Quarter ended 10 Oct. 1827.
Under Imperial Act, 14 Geo. 3d, cap. 88	16,677 4 5	9,518 9 5
" Provincial Acts, 33, 35, & 41, Geo. 3d,	169 12 9	10,689 5 4
" Ditto, 53 & 55, Geo. 3, cap. 2.	4,962 15 7½	3,134 14 4½
" Ditto, 55 Geo. 3d, cap. 3.	4,300 1 11	710 4 9
	<u>26,109 14 8½</u>	<u>24,052 14 5½</u>
Amount to 5th July, 1827,		26,109 14 8½
Amount paid on account of Bonds outstanding under prosecution, as noticed in the Statement to 1st July last,		356 11 5
	Currency, £	50,519 0 7
Duties under 53 & 55 Geo. 3d returned,		274 14 4
	£	<u>50,244 6 3</u>
The proportion thereof for Upper Canada, one fourth, is		12,561 1 6¼
Equal in Sterling to £		<u>11,304 19 5</u>

Quebec, 1st January, 1828.

(Signed) JOS. CAREY,

Inspect. Gen. P. P. Acc'ts.

NOTE.—The amount outstanding on Bonds is 34,823*l.* 0*s.* 8½*d.* Currency, including 366*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* balance of the amount stated to be outstanding on 1st July last, subject to deduction and casualties, the net sum when paid, will form a part of the amount to a proportion of which Upper Canada will be entitled on the 1st July next—

J. C.

Copy of the one sent to this office.

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.

JAMES BABY,

Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
To amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada as this Province's proportion of Import duties collected at the Port of Quebec, from 11th October, 1825, to 6th April, 1826.	13,811	2 11	By amount of the balance in advance by the Receiver General on 30th June, 1826, as shown in "account No. 5" of last Session.	920	8 5 $\frac{1}{16}$
To amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, being the 7th dividend of 4 per cent. on the amount of capital stock paid in to the said Bank by the Government.	375	0 0	By amount of warrants issued by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province as per abstract annexed.	14,014	18 7
To amount received from the Welland Canal Company, in payment of interest on account of the loan thereto.*	750	0 0	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the sum of 13811/ 2 11 received from Lower Canada.	483	7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
To amount of a repayment from Levis P. Sherwood, Esqr. late Speaker of the House of Assembly.*	100	0 0	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent on the sum of 5421/ 6s.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ received in Upper Canada.	162	14 7
To amount received from Inspectors on account of duties on Shop, Tavern, Still, and Wholesale Dealers' Licenses.	1,332	6 9	By amount of the balance in the hands of the Receiver General on the 31st December, 1826.	4,504	0 3 $\frac{1}{16}$
To amount received from collectors on account of duties on Imports, £3124 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$					
" on Auctioneers, 96 4 4					
" on Hawkers, 161 10 0					
" on Ale Licences, 35 0 0	3,717	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	£20,085	9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		20,085	9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

* On these two sums the Receiver General has not been allowed poundage.

NOTE—The sum of £33 18 5 inserted in account No. 7 of last session was an error.

Abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency on the Receiver General of the Province, under enactments of the Provincial Legislature from 1st July, to 31st December, 1826.

	Currency.
Amount of Warrants issued to 5th December, 1826, as per Abstract No. 8, laid before the 3d Session of the 9th Provincial Parliament	12,791 7 3
7 Geo. 4, c. 20, Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' interest on Debentures for £8,000 of the Welland Canal Loan, from 8th June to 7th December, 1826.	240 0 0
2d Geo. 4, c. 5, John Watson, Esquire, Treasurer, Bathurst District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools, for the year commencing 1st March, 1826.	250 0 0
60 Geo. 3d. c. 7, Thomas M-Cormick, Esquire, Treasurer of the Niagara District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common Schools for the year 1826.	250 0 0
Address of Assembly—Samuel Clowes, Esquire, Civil Engineer, being the balance of an account for his services, and disbursements by him in a survey of the River St. Lawrence.	153 11 4
4 Geo. 4. c. 4, James Crooks, Esquire, being a premium to him for having erected and brought into successful operation a mill for the manufacturing of paper in this Province	125 0 0
	14,014 18 7

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	Currency.			PAYMENTS.	Currency.		
To amount of the balance in the hands of the Receiver General on 31st December, 1826, as per account No. 3.	4,501	0	3 $\frac{7}{16}$	By amount of warrants issued by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province as per Abstract No. 6.	33,193	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
To amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada as this Province's proportion of Import duties collected at the Port of Quebec, under Provincial Acts, during the quarters 5th July and 10th October, 1826.	5,865	4	9 $\frac{1}{16}$	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the sum of 5865 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> received from Lower Canada.	205	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
To amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, being the 8th dividend of 4 per cent. on the amount of capital stock paid in to the said Bank by Government.	500	0	0	By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent on the sum of 4856 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>d.</i> received in Upper Canada.	145	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
To amount received from the Welland Canal Company, in payment of interest on account of the loan thereto.*	750	0	0				
To amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, as a loan on Debentures.*	15,000	0	0				
To amount received from Inspectors for duties on Shop, Tavern, Still, and Wholesale Dealers' Licences.	2,819	0	0				
To amount received from collectors for Duties on Imports, £1312 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " on Hawkers & Pedlers, 33 5 0 " on Auctioneers, 36 13 6 " of Tonnage, - - 154 19 6	1,537	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$				
To amount of the balance in advance by the Receiver General,	2,568	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{16}$				
	33,544	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		33,544	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

* On these two items the Receiver General has not been allowed poundsage.

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.

J. BABY,

Inspector General.

Copy No. 6.

ABSTRACT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lt. Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, under the several Enactments of the Provincial Legislature from the 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICES.	CURRENCY.		
48 Geo. 3, c. 16.	The Rev. Thos. Green, Master of the Niagara District School, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	50	0	0
" " "	The Rev. Harry Leith, Master of the Eastern District School, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	50	0	0
" " "	The Rev. Rossington Elms, Master of the Johnstown District School, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	50	0	0
" " "	Mr. George Baxter, Master of the Midland District School, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	50	0	0
" " "	Mr. David Robertson, Master of the Western District School, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	50	0	0
" " "	Mr. David Ovans, Master of the Newcastle District School, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	50	0	0
" " "	Mr. John Law, Master of the Gore District School, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	50	0	0
" " "	The Rev. Dr. Phillips, Master of the Home District School, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	50	0	400 0 0
4 Geo. 4, c. 7.	Mr. John Stewart, Master of the Bathurst District School, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			50 0 0
4 Geo. 4, c. 28.	Rev. John McLaurin, Master of the Ottawa District School, being his half year's salary, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			50 0 0
4 Geo. 4, c. 6.	Colonel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	182	10	0
" " "	Colonel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, being his half year's allowance for contingencies of his office, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	42	10	225 0 0
4 Geo. 4, c. 27.	Lieut. Col. Fitzgibbon, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, being his half year's salary from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			100 0 0
39 Geo. 3, c. 12.	The Hon. James Baby, Inspector General of Public Accounts, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			202 15 6½
41 Geo. 3, c. 12.	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk, of the Legislative Council, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	62	10	0
" " "	The Rev. Wm. Macaulay, Chaplain to the Legislative Council, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	D'Arcy Boulton, jun'r, Esquire, Master in Chancery, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	William Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being his half year's salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Door-keeper to the Legislative Council, being his half year's allowance, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	10	0	0
" " "	John Willson, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	100	0	0
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	62	10	0
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being the allowance for Copying Clerks in his office, during the 3rd session of the 9th Provincial Parliament.	25	0	0
" " "	Rev. Robert Addison, Chaplain of the House of Assembly, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July, to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.		
41 Geo. 3, c. 12.	Allan McNabb, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms, being his half year's salary, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	Mr. Wm. Knott, Door-keeper of the House of Assembly, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	10	0	0
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Executor of the late John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, being his allowance of salary, from the 1st January to 3rd May, 1827, the time of his decease.	42	2	5½
48 Geo. 3, c. 6.	John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, being his half year's additional salary, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	37	10	0
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the house of Assembly, being his half year's additional salary, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	37	10	0
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Executor of the late John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, being his allowance of additional salary, from the 1st January to the 3rd May, 1827, the time of his decease.	25	5	5½
2 Geo. 4, c. 21.	Rev. Robert Addison, Chaplain to the House of Assembly, being his half year's pension, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			25 0 0
2 Geo. 4, c. 24.	Mr. Peter Miller, being his half year's pension, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			10 0 0
2 Geo. 4, c. 28.	Mr. James Carrol, being his half year's pension, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			10 0 0
2 Geo. 4, c. 21.	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, being her half year's pension, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			10 0 0
2 Geo. 4, c. 25.	Mr. John White, being his half year's pension, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			10 0 0
56 Geo. 3, c. 12.	Mrs. Catherine McLeod, being one year's pension, from the 1st January, to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			20 0 0
56 Geo. 3, c. 13.	Charlotte Moyer, Guardian to the child of the late Abraham Overholt, being one year's pension due the said child, from 1st January to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.			20 0 0
2 Geo. 4, c. 9.	Alex'r. McDonell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Ottawa District, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	Donald McDonell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Eastern District, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July, to the 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	John Stewart, Esquire, Sheriff of the Johnstown District, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July, to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	John Spencer, Esquire, Sheriff of the Newcastle District, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	William M. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Gore District, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July, to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	Richard Leonard, Esquire, Sheriff of the Niagara District, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July, to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	William Hands, Esquire, Sheriff, of the Western District, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	James H. Powell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Bathurst District, being his half year's salary, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	25	0	0
80 Geo. 3, c. 7.	John Harris, Esquire, Treasurer of the London District, being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools, in said District, for the year commencing the 1st June, 1826.	250	0	0
" " "	The Honorable William Allan, Treasurer of the Home District, being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools in the said District, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1825.	250	0	0
" " "	Zacheus Burham, Esquire, Treasurer of the Newcastle District, being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools in the said District for the year commencing the 7th March, 1825.	250	0	0
" " "	Donald McDonald, Esquire, Treasurer of the Ottawa District, being a part of the appropriation for the use of common schools in the said District for the year commencing the 1st June, 1826.	50	0	0
				437 2 5½
				100 5 5½
				200 0 0

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICES.	CURRENCY.		
60 Geo. 3, c. 7.	Adiel Sherwood, Esquire, Treasurer of the Johnstown District, being the sum appropriated for the use of Common schools in the said District, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1826.	250	0	0
" " "	Thomas Markland, Esquire, Treasurer of the Midland District, being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools in the said District for the year commencing the 7th March, 1826.	250	0	1,300 0 0
7 Geo. 4, c. 6.	The Honourable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being to enable him to pay the Militia Pensions, for the half year in advance, to 30th June, 1827.			1000 0 0
8 Geo. 4, c. 21.	William Chisholm, Esquire, Commissioner of the Burlington Bay Canal, being for the use of the said Canal.			2000 0 0
7 Geo. 4, c. 20.	The Honorable Thomas Clark, and Samuel Street, Esquire, being six month's interest due on Government Debenture, No. 30, for 4000 <i>l.</i> of the Welland Canal loan, from 9th June, to 8th December, 1826.	120	0	0
" " "	The Honorable Thomas Clark, and Samuel Street, Esquire, being six month's interest due on Government Debenture, No. 29, for £2666 13 4 <i>d.</i> of the Welland Canal loan, from 8th November, 1826, to 7th May, 1827.	80	0	0
" " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six month's interest, due to the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 24, 25, & 26, for £1666 13 4 <i>d.</i> each amounting to £5000 of the Welland Canal loan from 9th October, 1826, to the 8th April, 1827.	150	0	0
" " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six month's interest due to the said Bank on Government Debentures, Nos. 27 & 28, at £2666 13 4 <i>d.</i> each amounting to £5333 6 8 <i>d.</i> of Welland Canal loan, from the 9th November, 1826, to the 8th May, 1827.	160	0	0
" " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Cashier, of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six month's interest due to the said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 30, 31 & 32, of 4000 <i>l.</i> each amounting to 12000 <i>l.</i> of the Welland Canal loan from the 8th December, 1826, to the 7th June, 1827, inclusive.	360	0	870 0 0
4 Geo. 1, c. 3 & 16.	The Honourable Thomas Clark, & Samuel Street, Esquire, being six month's interest due on Government Debentures, for 8000 <i>l.</i> of the Burlington Canal loan, from the 23rd June, to the 22d December, 1826, inclusive.			240 0 0
2 Geo. 4, c. 5.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank, of Upper Canada, being six month's interest due said Bank, on Government Debentures, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, for £1666 13 4 <i>d.</i> each amounting to 5000 <i>l.</i> from 10th July, 1826, to 9th January, 1827, inclusive.	150	0	0
" " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six month's interest due said Bank on Government Debentures, for the sum of £6666 13 4 <i>d.</i> from the 16th September, 1826, to the 15th March, 1827, inclusive.	200	0	350 0 0
4 Geo. 4, c. 24.	Christopher Widmer, Esquire, being six month's interest due on Government Debenture, No. 12 held by him, for 333 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> from the 23rd July, 1826, to the 22d January, 1827, inclusive.	10	0	0
" " "	The Honourable Thomas Clarke, & Samuel Street, Esquire, being six month's interest due on Government Debentures, for 10,000 <i>l.</i> from 20th August, 1826, to the 19th February, 1827, inclusive.	300	0	310 0 0
" " "	Christopher Widmer, Esquire, being for the redemption of Government Debenture, No. 12, held by him.			333 6 8
7 Geo. 4, c. 9.	The Honourable William Allan, Collector of Customs at York, being the amount of his account of expences attending the Light-House at Gibraltar Point, from the 1st July, to 31st December, 1826.			66 1 6
Bank Charter of Incorporation.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being an instalment of 10 per cent. on 2000 shares of the Capital Stock of the said Bank, held by the Provincial Government at 12 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> each.			2,500 0 0
8 Geo. 4, c. 19.	Robert Moore, Esquire, Civil Engineer, &c. in Canada, being to reimburse him, his travelling expences in proceeding from Kingston to Burlington Bay, for the purpose of inspecting the Canal at that place, and returning to Kingston, between the 18th March, and the 12th April, 1827.			40 5 0
Address of Assembly of 17th Feb'y. 1827.	James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, Acting Clerk of the Legislative Council, being for certain Contingent Expences of his office during the 3d session of the 9th Provincial Parliament.	872	7	2

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICES.	CURRENCY.		
Address of Assembly of 17th Feb'y. 1827.	William Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, being to enable him to pay certain contingent expences of the Legislative Council, during the 3d session of the 9th Provincial Parliament.	191	2	2
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Commons House of Assembly, being to enable him to pay the contingencies of his office, during the 3d session of the 9th Provincial Parliament.	1505	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " "	Allan McNabb, Esquire, Sergeant at Arms, being to enable him to discharge the contingent expences, of the Commons House of Assembly, during the 3d session of the 9th Provincial Parliament.	238	10	5
				2,857 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Geo. 4, c. 23.	Alexander McDonell, Esquire, one of the Commissioners for superintending the erection of a bridge across the River Otouabee, in the Newcastle District, being in aid of the erection of said bridge.			100 0 0
56 Geo. 3, c. 26.	The Honourable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being the sum appropriated towards the support of the Civil Government, for the year 1827.			2500 0 0
8 Geo. 4, c. 17.	The Honourable John Henry Dunn, President of the Welland Canal Company, being part of the sum of 50,000 authorised to be raised by Debentures for the use of the Welland Canal.			13,000 0 0
8 Geo. 4, c. 25.	The Honourable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being part of the sum appropriated by the Legislature in aid of the Administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government, for the year 1827.			3,855 11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
				33,193 5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

AUTHORITY.	RECAPITULATION.	AMOUNT.		
48 Geo. 3, c. 16.	Masters of District Schools.	400	0	0
4 " 4, " 7.	Master of Bathurst District School.	50	0	0
4 " 4, " 28.	Master of Ottawa District School.	50	0	0
4 " 4, " 6.	Adjutant General of Militia.	225	0	0
4 " 4, " 7.	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia.	100	0	0
59 " 3, " 12.	Inspector General of Public Accounts.	202	15	6
41 " 3, " 12.	Officers of the Legislature.	437	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
48 " 3, " 6.	Do. do. additional.	100	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 " 4, " 21.	Reverend Robert Addison's Pension.	25	0	0
2 " 4, " 24 & c.	Six Pensioners.	80	0	0
2 " 4, " 9.	Sheriffs' Salaries.	200	0	0
60 " 3, " 7.	Common School appropriations.	1,300	0	0
7 " 4, " 6.	Militia Pensions.	1,000	0	0
8 " 4, " 21.	Burlington Bay Canal.	2,000	0	0
7 " 4, " 20.	Interest on Debentures.	870	0	0
4 " 4, 8 & 16.	Do. do.	240	0	0
2 " 4, " 5.	Do. do.	350	0	0
4 " 4, " 24.	Do. do.	310	0	0
" " "	Redemption of one Debenture.	333	6	8
7 " 4, " 9.	Expences of Light-House.	66	1	6
Bank Charter.	Bank Stock Instalments.	2,500	0	0
8 Geo. 4, c. 19.	Inspection of Burlington Bay Canal.	40	5	0
Address of As'y.	Contingencies 3d session, 9th Provincial Parliament.	2,857	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Geo. 4, c. 23.	Bridge across the Ottawa River.	100	0	0
56 " 3, " 26.	Civil Government Appropriation.	2,500	0	0
8 " 4, " 17.	Welland Canal Company.	13,000	0	0
8 " 4, " 25.	Civil List Appropriation.	3,855	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
		33,193	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

Currency

UPPER CANADA.

(No. 7.)

Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from 1st July to 31st December, 1827.

	RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	Currency.	0	Currency.	0 ³
To amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of Import Duties collected at the Port of Quebec under Provincial Acts, during the quarters ending 5th January, and 5th April, 1827,	11546	15	2568	7
To amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, being the 9th Dividend of 4 per cent on the amount of Capital Stock paid into the said Bank by Government,	533	6	48353	9
To amount received from the Bank of Upper Canada, being a bonus of 6 per cent paid by the said Bank, on the amount of Stock paid in by Government.	900	0	404	2
To amount received from the Welland Canal Company, in payment of interest on account of the loan thereto,	*1140	0	174	16
To amount received as loans on debentures, Viz:	*20500	0	9513	3
From the Bank of Upper Canada,	*7000	0		
From Messrs. Clark and Street,	*15000	0		
From the Canada Land Company,				
To amount received from Inspectors for Duties on Shop, Tavern, Still, and Wholesale Dealers' Licenses,	1569	10		
To amount received from Collectors for Duties on Imports,	2499	10		
On Hawkers and Pedlars,	128	5		
On Auctioneers,	63	1		
On Tonnage,	133	11		
	61014	0	61014	0

By amount of the balance in advance by the Receiver General, on the 30th June 1827, as per account No. 5,
 By amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per Abstract No. 8,
 By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 1/2 per cent on the sum of £11,546 15 received from Lower Canada.
 By amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent on the sum of £5827 5 0 1/2 received in Upper Canada.
 By amount of the balance in the hands of the Receiver General, on the 31st December, 1827.

* On these items the Receiver General has not been allowed poundage.

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.
J. BABY, Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

Abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, under the several enactments of the Provincial Legislature, from 1st July to 31st December, 1827, inclusive.

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.		
59 Geo. 3, c. 13.	The honorable James Baby, Inspector General of public provincial accounts, being his half year's salary from the 1st January to the thirtieth June, 1827, inclusive,			202 15 6½
4 Geo. 4, c. 6.	Colonel Coffin, Adjutant General of militia, being his half year's salary from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1827, inclusive,			182 10 0
" " "	Colonel Coffin, Adjutant General of militia, being his half year's allowance for the contingencies of his office, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1827, inclusive,			42 10 0
48 Geo. 3, c. 16.	The Reverend Thomas Creen, master of the Niagara district school, being his half year's salary from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	50	0 0	
" " "	Mr. George Baxter, master of the Midland district school, being his half year's salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	50	0 0	
" " "	Mr. David Ovens, master of the Newcastle district school, being his half year's salary from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1827 inclusive,	50	0 0	
" " "	*The Reverend doctor Phillips, master of the Home district school, being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	50	0 0	
" " "	Mr. Rossington Elmes, master of the Johnstown district school, being his allowance of salary from the 1st January to the 28th February 1827, inclusive,	16	3 3	
" " "	Reverend Hugh Urquhart, master of the Eastern district school, being his allowance of salary from 3rd January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	49	0 0	
" " "	Mr. David Robertson, master of the Western district school, being his half year's salary, from the 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	50	0 0	
" " "	Mr. George Ryerson, master of the London district school, being one year's salary, from 1st July, 1826 to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	100	0 0	
" " "	Mr. James Padfield, master of the Johnstown district school, being 191 days' allowance of salary, from 1st March to 7th September, 1827, inclusive,	52	6 6½	
4 Geo. 4, c. 27.	Mr. John Stewart, master of the Bathurst district school, being his half year's salary, from first January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,			467 9 9½
4 Geo. 4, c. 28,	Reverend John M'Laurin, master of the Ottawa district school, being his half year's salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,			50 0 0
59 Geo. 3, c. 4.	Mr. John Law, master of the Gore district school, being 236 days' allowance of salary, from first January to 21th August, 1827, inclusive,			64 13 1½
41 Geo. 3, c. 12.	Reverend William Macaulay, chaplain to the legislative council, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	25	0 0	
" " "	D'Arcy Boulton, junior Esquire, master in chancery, being his half year's salary, from first January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	25	0 0	
" " "	William Lee, Esquire, Usher of the black rod, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	25	0 0	
" " "	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, doorkeeper, legislative council, being his half year's allowance, from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	10	0 0	
" " "	John Willson, Esquire, speaker of the house of assembly, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	100	0 0	

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID. AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.		
41 Geo. 3, c. 12.	Reverend Robert Addison, chaplain of the house of assembly, being his half year's salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	Allan M'Nabb, Esquire, serjeant at arms, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	William Knott, doorkeeper of the house of assembly, being his half year's allowance from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	10	0	0
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, clerk of the house of assembly, being his allowance of salary from 1st January to 3rd May, 1827, inclusive. :	42	2	5½
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, clerk of the legislative council, being his allowance of salary from 4th May to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	20	7	6½
" " "	James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, clerk of the house of assembly, being his allowance of salary from 4th May to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	20	7	6½
18 Geo. 3, c. 6.	Grant Powell, Esquire, clerk of the house of assembly, being his allowance of additional salary from 1st January to 3rd May, 1827 inclusive.	25	5	5½
" " "	Grant Powell, Esquire, clerk of the legislative council, being his allowance of additional salary from 4th May to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	12	4	6½
" " "	James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, clerk of the house of assembly, being his allowance of additional salary from 4th May to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	12	4	6½
4 Geo. 4, c. 21,	Reverend Robert Addison, chaplain of the house of assembly, being his half year's pension from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.			49 14 6½
2 Geo. 4, c. 20,	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, being her half year's pension from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.			25 0 0
4 Geo. 4, c. 28.	Mr. James Carrol, being his half year's pension from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.			10 0 0
2 Geo. 4, c. 24.	Mr Peter Miller, being his half year's pension from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.			10 0 0
2 Geo. 4, c. 25.	Mr John White, being his half year's pension from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.			10 0 0
2 Geo. 4, c. 9.	Alexander McDonell, Esquire, sheriff Ottawa District, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	Donald McDonell, Esquire, sheriff Eastern District, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	John Stewart, Esquire, sheriff Johnstown District, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	John Spencer, Esquire, sheriff Newcastle District, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	William M. Jarvis, Esquire, sheriff Gore District, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	Richard Leonard, Esquire, sheriff Niagara District, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	William Hands, Esquire, sheriff Western District, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	James H. Powell, Esquire, sheriff Bathurst District, being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	25	0	0
" " "	Abraham A. Rapelje, Esquire, sheriff London District, being one year's salary from 1st July 1826 to 30th June, 1827, inclusive.	50	0	0
4 Geo. 4, c. 8&16.	The Honorable Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquire, being six month's interests due on Government debentures for £8,000 of the Burlington canal loan, from 23rd December 1826 to 22nd June, 1827, inclusive.			250 0 0
2 Geo. 4, c. 5.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' interest due said bank on government debentures for £5,000 from 10th January to 9th July, 1827, inclusive.	150	0	0

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.			
2 Geo. 4, c. 5.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' interest due said Bank on government debentures for £6666. 13 4 from 16th March to 15th September, 1827, inclusive,	200	0	0	350 0 0
4 Geo. 4, c. 24.	The Honorable Thomas Clark and Samuel Street, Esquire, being six months' interest due to them on Government debentures for £10,000 from 20th February to 19th August, 1827, inclusive,				300 0 0
8 Geo. 4, c. 19.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' interest due said Bank on government debentures for £2,000 for the Burlington Bay Canal from 3rd March to 2nd September, 1827, inclusive,				60 0 0
7 Geo. 4, c. 20.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' interest due said Bank on Government debentures for £5,000 of the Welland Canal loan from 8th April to 7th October, 1827, inclusive,	150	0	0	
" " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' interest due said Bank on Government debentures for £5333 6 8 of the Welland Canal loan from 9th May to 8th November, 1827, inclusive,	160	0	0	
" " "	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being six months' interest due said Bank on Government debentures for £2666, 13 4 of the Welland Canal loan from 8th May to 7th November, 1827, inclusive,	80	0	0	
7 Geo. 4, c. 20.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, cashier of the bank of Upper Canada, being 6 months' interest due said bank on government debentures for £12,000 of the Welland canal loan, from the 8th June to 7th December, 1827, inclusive,	360	0	0	
8 Geo. 4, c. 17.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, cashier, bank of Upper Canada, being six months' interest due said bank on government debentures for £11,500 of the Welland canal loan, from 16th June to 15th December, 1827, inclusive				750 0 0
8 Geo. 4, c. 18.	Robert Moore, Esquire, civil engineer, and master shipwright in Canada, being to reimburse his travelling expenses from Kingston to Kettle creek, for the purpose of inspecting the harbour at that place and returning to Kingston, including also a remuneration to him for his services of 16 days at £1 3 4 per day				23 8 0
" " "	James Hamilton, Esquire, president of the board of commissioners for superintending the construction of a harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek, lake Erie—being to enable the commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of said act,				3000 0 0
4 Geo. 4, c. 27.	Lieutenant Colonel James Fitzgibbon, Assistant Adjutant General Militia, being his allowance of salary from 1st January to 13th June, 1827, inclusive,	89	17	3	
" " "	Colonel Walter O'Hara, Assistant Adjutant General militia, being his allowance of salary from 14th June to 30th June, 1827, inclusive,	10	2	9	
8 Geo. 4, c. 19.	John McTaggart, Esquire, civil engineer, being a remuneration to him for his services and expenses in proceeding from the Rideau Canal to Burlington bay for the purpose of inspecting the canal at that place, between the 5th March and the 14th April, 1827, inclusive, 41 days at one guinea per day,				100 0 0
59 Geo. 3, c. 7 & c.	Thomas Ridout, Esquire, surveyor general, being for 6 new schedules and 132 old returns furnished the district treasurers between the 1st July 1826, and 30th June, 1827,				57 0 8
7 Geo. 4, c. 6.	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, receiver general, being to enable him to pay the militia pensions for the half year in advance from 1st July to 31st December, 1827, inclusive,				22 10 0
60 Geo. 3, c. 7.	George Hamilton, Esquire, treasurer, Gore district, being for the use of common schools in the Gore district, for the year commencing the 7th March, 1826.	250	0	0	548 8 10 1/2

ENACTMENT.	TO WHOM PAID, AND FOR WHAT SERVICE.	CURRENCY.		
60 Geo. 3, c. 7.	John Harris, Esquire, Treasurer, London district, being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools in said district, for the year commencing 1st June, 1827,	250	0	0
" " "	Thomas M. Cormick, Esquire, treasurer of the Niagara district, being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools in said district, for the year 1827,	250	0	0
" " "	The honorable Neil M'Lean, treasurer of the Eastern district, being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools in said district, for the year commencing 7th March, 1827,	250	0	0
2 Geo. 4, c. 5.	John Watson, Esquire, treasurer Bathurst District, being the sum appropriated for the use of common schools in said district for the year commencing 19th March, 1827,			1000 0 0
7 Geo. 4, c. 9.	The Honorable William Allan, collector of customs port of York, being the amount of his account of expences incurred for the light house at York, for the half year ended 30th June, 1827,			250 0 0
8 Geo. 4, c. 19.	Alexander Chewett, Esquire, commissioner of the Burlington bay canal, being for the use of the said canal,			54 11 0
" " "	Alexander Chewett, Esquire, commissioner of the Burlington bay canal, being for the use of the said canal,			500 0 0
8 Geo. 4, c. 17.	The honorable John Henry Dunn, His majesty's Receiver General, being the amount of three several sums borrowed on debentures issued by him in aid of the Welland canal, pursuant to statute, and being to enable the said Receiver General to subscribe for capital stock of the said canal to that amount on behalf of the provincial government,			2000 0 0
				37000 0 0
	Total			48353 9 14

RECAPITULATION.

AUTHORITY.		SERVICE.	AMOUNT.		
59	Geo. 3, Cap. 19	Inspector General of P. P. accounts,	202	15	6 1/2
4	" 4 "	Adjutant General of Militia,	225	0	0
48	" 3 "	Masters of district schools,	467	9	9 1/2
4	" 4 "	do. of Bathurst district school,	50	0	0
4	" 4 "	do. of Ottawa do. do.	50	0	0
59	" 3 "	do. of Gore do. do.	64	13	1 1/2
41	" 3 "	Officers of the Legislature,	327	17	6 1/2
48	" 3 "	do. do. do. additional,	49	14	6 1/2
4	" 4 "	Reverend Robert Addison's pension,	25	0	0
2	" 4 " 20 & c	Four pensioners,	40	0	0
2	" 4 "	Sheriff's salaries	250	0	0
4	" 4 " 8 & 16	Interest on debentures,			240
2	" 4 "	do. do,			350
4	" 4 "	do. do.			300
8	" 4 "	do. do.			60
7	" 4 "	do. do.			750
8	" 4 "	do. do.			345
8	" 4 "	R. Moore, Esquire, civil engineer,	23	8	0
8	" 4 "	Commissioner of Kettle Creek harbour	3000	0	0
4	" 4 "	Assistant adjutant general of militia,	100	0	0
8	" 4 "	J. McFaggart, Esquire, civil engineer,	57	0	8
59	" 3 " 7 & c.	Surveyor general for schedules,	22	10	0
7	" 4 "	Militia pensions,	548	8	10 1/2
60	" 3 "	Common school appropriations,	1000	0	0
2	" 4 "	do. do. do. Bathurst district,	250	0	0
7	" 4 "	Light house expences,	54	11	0
8	" 4 "	Commissioner of Burlington bay canal,	2500	0	0
8	" 4 "	Welland canal company stock,	37000	0	0
			48353	9	1 1/4

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's receipts and payments on account of the appropriation for the civil government of the Province, for the year 1826, by statute 7 Geo. 4, c. 26, continued from a former statement.

RECEIPTS.	STERLING.			PAYMENTS.	STERLING.		
To amount of the balance in hand on the 5th December, 1826, as per former statement.	4464	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	By amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, as per the annexed abstract,	3168	12	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.
				By amount of the balance unexpended, now transferred to a statement for the year 1827,	1296	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.
	4464	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.		4464	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

ABSTRACT of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the province, payable out of the appropriation by statute of 7 Geo. 4. chap. 26, for the service of the civil government, for the year 1826.

	Currency.		
Edward McMahon, Esquire, being his half year's salary as chief clerk in the government office, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	138	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salton Hill Givens, Esquire, being his half year's salary as clerk in the government office from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	83	6	8
John Beikie, Esquire, being his half year's salary as chief clerk in the executive council office from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	101	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Savage, Esquire, being his half year's salary as second clerk in the executive council office, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	83	6	8
William Chewett, Esquire, being as well for his usual daily pay as senior surveyor and draftsman, from 1st July to 31st December 1826, 183 days; at ten shillings per day, as for the customary allowance of 1s. 3d. per day for a ration of provisions during the same period.	102	18	9
William Chewett, Esquire, being his half year's salary as chief clerk in the surveyor general's department, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	101	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being his half year's salary as second clerk in the surveyor general's department, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	101	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Hillier, Esquire, being his half year's salary as private secretary to his excellency the lieutenant governor, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	101	13	4
Warren Claus, Esquire, being 44 days' allowance of salary as a clerk in the government office from 18th November to 31st December, 1826,	20	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. John Hunter, usher of the court of King's bench, being 166 days' allowance, from 1st January to 15th June, 1826,	9	1	11
Mr. John Bird, usher of the court of King's bench, being 199 days' allowance, from 16th June to 31st December, 1826,	10	18	1
Mr. James Bridgland, keeper of the court of king's bench, being his half year's allowance, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	10	0	0
Continued £	854	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Currency.		
	£	s	d
Continued £	854	8	3½
John Small, Esquire, clerk of the executive council, being his half year's additional salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	55	11	1½
George Hillier, Esquire, private secretary, being to reimburse him so much paid for insurance of the government house for £3000 in the Phoenix insurance office, for the year 1826, including merchant's commission for effecting the same,	23	12	6
William McDonald, Esquire, being a compensation to him for his services as a surveyor, employed on a survey of the boundary line between this province and Lower Canada, in 1823,	25	0	0
George Hillier, Esquire, private secretary, being the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expences of the government office from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	225	15	3½
George Hillier, Esquire, being to reimburse him so much paid to J. Nickall's deputy surveyor, for a survey and sketch of the lot upon which the Mississagua battery, at Kingston, stands, with reference to the claim of the proprietor thereon,	2	10	0
The Honorable James Baby, inspector general of public provincial accounts, being the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	253	3	9½
William A. Campbell, clerk of assize, being the amount of his account on the Eastern, Bathurst, Johnstown, Midland, Newcastle and Home circuits, for the year 1826,	58	13	6
Henry Sherwood, Esquire, clerk of assize, being the amount of his account on the Western, London, Gore and Niagara circuits, for the year 1826,	53	15	0
Robert Stanton, Esquire, government printer, being the amount allowed in council of his account from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	143	6	11
John Small, Esquire, clerk of the executive council, being the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	165	2	1
The Honorable Thomas Ridout, surveyor general, being the amount of his account for the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	356	8	3
The Honorable Thomas Ridout, surveyor general, being the amount of an expense incurred in executing the survey and affixing boundaries to the reserves made by the Chippawa Indians, in the London and Western districts,	187	18	9
The Honorable Duncan Cameron, registrar of the province, being the amount of his account for fees and allowances from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	103	13	5
The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being the amount of his account for the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	241	6	10
Charles C. Small, Esquire, clerk of the crown, being the amount of his account of contingencies, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	40	8	0½
The Honorable Duncan Cameron, secretary of the province, being the amount of his account for fees and allowances, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	68	3	9
The Honorable Duncan Cameron, secretary of this province, being the amount of his account for stationary for patents for lands to the militia, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	10	12	0
Henry John Boulton, Esquire, solicitor general, being the amount allowed in council of his account, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	204	17	6
John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, Attorney General, being the amount allowed in council of his account, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	414	6	6½
James B. Macaulay, Esquire, counsel for the crown, at the last assizes for the Eastern district, being the amount of his account,	22	0	0
Currency. £	3520	13	6½
Sterling. £	3168	12	2½

**Schedule of the foregoing contingent accounts in detail, which
accounts are transmitted herewith.**

- No. 1 Government contingent account.**
- ‘ **2 Inspector General’s office contingencies.**
 - ‘ **3 William A. Campbell’s as clerk of assize.**
 - ‘ **4 Henry Sherwood’s as do. do.**
 - ‘ **5 Robert Stanton Government printer’s.**
 - ‘ **6 Surveyor General’s contingent expenses.**
 - ‘ **7 Surveyor General’s account for a survey &c.**
 - ‘ **8 Registrar of the province, fees &c.**
 - ‘ **9 Receiver General’s office contingencies.**
 - ‘ **10 Clerk of Executive council’s do.**
 - ‘ **11 Clerk of Crown’s do.**
 - ‘ **12 Secretary of the province fees &c.**
 - ‘ **13 do. do. for stationary,**
 - ‘ **14 Solicitor General’s contingencies.**
 - ‘ **15 Attorney General’s do.**
 - ‘ **16 Counsel for crown, Eastern District.**

[No. 10.]

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments on account of the appropriation for the Civil Government of the Province, for the year 1827, by Statute of 8th George 4th, Chapter 25th, up to 31st December 1827.

(U. C.) 1827.

RECEIPTS.

Sterling.

To Amount of a Balance unexpended of the appropriation for 1826, as shewn in the preceding account No 9.....	1296	7	7½
To Amount of the appropriation under the Statute transferred by Warrant from Provincial Fund, £3855 11 1 1-4 Cy...	3470	0	0
To Amount transferred by Warrant from Duties arising under British Statutes 14th George 3rd Chapter 88.....	4000	0	0
£	8766	7	7½

PAYMENTS.

Sterling.

By amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, as per the annexed Abstract, £3839 12 4 1-4 Currency.....	3455	13	1½
By Amount of the Receiver General's allowance of 3 per cent on the sum of £4000 drawn from duties of 14th Geo. 3rd..	120	0	0
By Amount of an error in account No. 9 of 5th December 1826, in reducing £3947 13 8½ Currency into Sterling.....	100	0	0
By Amount of the Balance in hand to complete the service of the year 1827.....	5090	14	6½
£	8766	7	7½

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

Public Accounts,

ABSTRACT of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, payable out of the Appropriation by Statute of 8th George 4th, Chap. 25, for the service of the civil government for the year 1827.

	£	s.	d.
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary, being 181 days salary to him, from 1st January to 30th June 1828.....	100	11	1 1-4
Edward McMahon, Esquire, being his half years Salary as Chief Clerk in the Government office, from 1st January, to 30th June 1827.....	138	17	9 1-4
Salton Hill Givins, Esquire, being his half years Salary as Clerk in the Government office, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	83	6	8
Warren Claus, Esquire, being his half years Salary as Clerk in the Government office from 1st January, to 30th June, 1827.....	83	6	8
John Small, Esquire, Clerk, Executive Council, being his half years additional salary, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	55	11	1 1-4
John Beikie, Esquire, being his half years Salary as Chief Clerk in the Executive Council Office from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	101	7	9 1-4
George Savage, Esquire, being his half years Salary as second Clerk in the Executive Council Office from 1st January, to 30th June 1827.....	83	6	8
William Chewett, Esquire, being as well for his usual daily pay as Senior Surveyor and Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Department from 1st January to 30th June 1827 as for the customary allowance of 1s 3d per day for a Ration of Provisions.....	101	16	3
William Chewett, Esquire, being his half years Salary as Principal Clerk in the Surveyor General's Department from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	101	7	9 1-4
Samuel Ridout, Esquire, being his half years Salary as second Clerk in the Surveyor General's Department from 1st January, to 30th June 1827.....	101	7	9 1-4
Mr. James Bridgland, being his half years allowance as keeper of the Court of King's Bench, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	10	0	0
Mr. John Bird, Usher of the Court of King's Bench, being his half years allowance from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	10	0	0
Samuel Ridout, Esquire, late Sheriff of the Home District, being to reimburse him so much paid on account of the public Administration of Justice in the Court of King's Bench from 1st July 1826 to 15th May 1827.....	9	16	9 3 4
Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, Deputy Provincial Secretary and Register, being his allowance of Salary from 15th May, to 30th June 1827.....	22	2	10 3-4
William B. Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Home District being for 12 Days attendance upon the Court of King's Bench, Trinity Term 8th Geo. 4th, at 11s 8d per day.....	7	0	0
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary, being the amount of his account for the ordinary and incidental expences of the Government Office from 1st January to 30th June, 1827.....	297	5	10
The Honourable Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General, being the amount of his account for the ordinary and incidental Expences of his office, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	354	9	9
John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Executive Council, being the amount of his account for the Ordinary and incidental expences of his Office, from 1st January, to 30th June 1827.....	167	5	3 1-4
The Honourable Duncan Cameron, Registrar of the Province, being the Amount allowed in Council, of his Account for Fees on Public Instruments & Allowance for a Clerk, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	90	14	1
William A. Campbell, Esquire, Clerk of Assize, being the amount of his account as Clerk of Assize in the Home District, for the spring sittings for 1827.....	11	7	6
Robert Stanton, Esquire, Government Printer, being the amount of his account from 1st January to 30th June, 1827.....	184	2	11
Carried Forward—£	2115	4	7 1-2

(U. C.) 1826-7.

	£	s.	d.
Brought Forward—£	2115	4	7 1-2
Robert Stanton, Esquire, Government printer, being for Printing & stitching 2000 copies of the Provincial Statutes passed in the 3rd Session of the 9th Provincial parliament.....	240	1	9
The Honourable James Baby, inspector general of public provincial accounts, being the amount of his account of the ordinary & incidental expences of his Office, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.	237	3	1
The Honourable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, being the amount allowed in Council of his account for Fees on Public Instruments and allowance for an Office Servant & Messenger, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.	120	11	3
Charles C. Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown, &c., being the amount of his account for contingencies from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	22	12	0
John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, Attorney General, being the amount allowed in Council of his account, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	294	10	11
The Honourable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, being the amount of his account for Stationary, for Patents for Land to Officers and Soldiers of the Militia, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.	11	0	0
The Honourable James B. Macaulay, being his allowance of travelling expences as Judge of Assize on the Western, London, Gore, Niagara, and Newcastle Districts, for the year 1827.....	185	3	8 1-2
Henry John Boulton, Esquire, Solicitor General, being the amount of his account as allowed in Council, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	16	0	2
The Honourable Levis P. Sherwood, being his allowance of travelling expenses as Judge of Assize on the Eastern, Johnstown, Bathurst, and Midland Circuits, in 1827.....	148	2	11
George Hillier, Esquire, Private Secretary, being to reimburse him so much paid for insurance of the Government House for £3000 for the year 1827.....	26	10	0
The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being the amount of his account of the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	255	18	7 1-2
John Beverly Robinson, Esq. Attorney General, being the amount of his allowance for travelling Expences on the Eastern, Bathurst, Johnstown, Midland and Newcastle Circuits for 1827.....	92	11	10
Henry John Boulton, Esquire, Solicitor General, being his allowance for travelling Expences on the Niagara, Western, London and Gore Circuits for 1827.....	74	1	5 3-4
£	3839	12	4 1-2

SCHEDULE of the foregoing Accounts in detail, which are transmitted herewith.

- No. 1. Expences of the Government office.
- “ 2. Surveyor General's Department.
- “ 3. Expences of Executive Council office.
- “ 4. Registrar's Fees and Allowances.
- “ 5. W. A. Campbell, Esq. as Clerk of Assize.
- “ 6. Printing the Statutes of 1827.
- “ 7. Government Printer, for Printing, &c.
- “ 8. Expences Inspector General's office.
- “ 9. Secretary's Fees and Allowances.
- “ 10. Crown Office Contingencies.
- “ 11. Attorney General's Contingencies.
- “ 12. Stationary for Militia Land Patents.
- “ 13. Solicitor General's Contingencies.
- “ 14. Expences of Receiver General's Office.

(No. II.)

UPPER CANADA.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the appropriation of £2500 annually by Provincial Statute of 56th Geo. 3rd, cap. 26, from 6th December 1826 to 31st December 1827.

	RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.		Currency.	
	1988	12	1 ½		2377	15
To Amount of Balance in the Receiver General's hands, on the 5th December 1826 as per former Statement.....			1 ½	By Amount of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, within the above period as per Abstract annexed.....	2120	16
To Amount of half a years pension issued to Reuben Alward in 1825, repaid to this fund.....	10	0	0	By Amount of the Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 31st December 1827.....		
To Amount of the appropriation for the year commencing the 1st April 1827, pursuant to Statute.....	2500	0	0		4498	12
£	4498	12	1 ½	£	4498	12
						1 ½

Inspector General's Office, 15th January 1828.
J. BABY, Inspector General.

UPPER CANADA.

Abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, payable out of the appropriation of £2500 per annum, by Statute 56th Geo. 3rd, chap. 26, from 6th Dec. 1826 to 31st December 1827.

	<i>Currency.</i>
To, the Honorable Joseph Wells, Chairman of the Board of Claims for losses during the late war---being to enable him to discharge certain contingent expenses incurred by the said Board, between 12th March and 31st October 1826.....	£ 9 16 8
The Honorable William Campbell, speaker of the Legislative Council---being his half year's salary from 1st July to 31st December 1826.....	200 0 0
The Honorable John McGill---being his half year's pension as late Receiver General of this Province, from 1st July to 31st December 1826.....	250 0 0
The Honorable William Dummer Powell---being his half year's pension upon his retirement from the offices of Chief Justice and Speaker of the Legislative Council in this Province, from 1st July to 31st December 1826, inclusive.....	555 11 1½
Joseph K. Hartwell, Esq., commissioner---being to defray the expense of repairs to the Tolman and Perth Roads in the Johnstown District in 1826.---That sum appropriated by statute, and issued pursuant thereto, having been lost in transmission thro' the Post-office, between York and Bastard in the said District of Johnstown.....	100 0 0
The Honorable William Campbell, speaker of the Legislative Council---being his half year's salary from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	200 0 0
The Honorable John McGill---being his half year's pension as late Receiver General of this Province, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	250 0 0
The Honorable William Dummer Powell---being his half year's pension upon his retirement from the offices of late Chief Justice and Speaker of the Legislative Council in this Province, from 1st January to 30th June 1827.....	555 11 1½
The Honorable Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General---being the amount of his account for exploring and surveying Land in the rear of the Townships of Verulam Harvey and Burleigh, and the line of Waters said to have been surveyed by Lieutenant Catty, Royal Engineers.....	121 17 0
The Honourable Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, being to enable him to pay for three sets of Standard Weights and Measures, at £45 currency each, procured by him in the year 1826, under the authority of Provincial Statute 4 Geo: 4th. c. 16, for the use of the Eastern, Ottawa, and Western Districts respectively, and which the said Districts have not taken up or paid for	135 0 0
	<u>£2377 15 10½</u>

Public Accounts,

(No. 12.)

UPPER CANADA.

Account of Revenue arising from duties on Licences issued to Shopkeepers, Innkeepers, Distillers, and Wholesale Dealers in the several Districts of the Province, under Provincial Statutes, from the 5th January, 1827, to the 4th January, 1828, inclusive, so far as the several Inspectors have reported the same.

DISTRICTS,	INSPECTORS.												Total Revenue.	
	No. of shops.	No. of Taverns.	Whole sale.	Stills, galls.	Duty on Shops.	Duty on Innkeepers.	Duty on Wholesale.	Duty on Stills.		Duty on Wholesale.	Duty on Stills.		Total Revenue.	
Midland.....	34	97	0	1,811 5 8	201 0 0	266	0 0 0	226	9 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	696 19 1	
Johnstown.....	22	70	0	549 5 8	182 0 0	101	0 0 0	68	14 0 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	301 14 0 3-1	
Eastern.....	23	54	0	101	138 0 0	54	0 0 0	12	12 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	201 12 6	
Newcastle.....	19	43	2	1,978 3-4	111 0 0	85	10 0 0	2 6	1 10 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	455 11 10 1 2	
Home.....	36	53	0	1,637 3-4	216 0 0	234	0 0 0	204	6 10 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 4 6 10 1 2	
Niagara.....	35	89	3	1,125 1-2	215 0 0	124	8 6 15	14 4	13 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	49 2 3	
London.....	2	27	0	761	12 0 0	36	0 0 0	9 5	10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	143 10 0	
Western.....	9	28	0	9 1-2	54 0 0	28	0 0 0	49	1 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 1 3	
Gore.....	33	54	2	2,347	198 0 0	101	5 0 10	293	7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 2 12 6	
Ottawa.....	6	15	0	403 1-2	36 0 0	15	0 0 0	26	1 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	77 1 3	
Bathurst.....	21	58	0	1,354	126 0 0	68	0 0 0	169	5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	363 5 0	
Drummond Isle.....	3	00	0		15 0 0	00	0 0 0	00	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	
	243	583	7	12,257 1-4	1,553 0 0	1,113	13 6 35	1,532	3 1 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11,388 16 7 3-4	
					145 6 0	111	7 0 0	153	4 3 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	410 7 7 3-4	
					13 1 2 4	100 3	6 2 35	137 5	1 6 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,728 9 0	
				Deduct Inspector's allowance.....										
				Nett Revenue.....										

Inspector General's Office, 15th, January, 1828.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

(U. C.) 1826-7.

No. 13.

UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of Revenue from Duties on Merchandise imported from the United States, at the several Ports of Entry, during the last Quarter of the Year 1826, as per return, received from Collectors, subsequent to 5th December 1826.

Table with 5 main columns: PORT, COLLECTORS, Whole Collection, Expence, and Nett Revenue. It lists various ports and collectors with their respective financial data for the quarter ending 1826.

Inspector General's Office, 15th January 1828.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

[No. 14.]

UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from duties on Merchandise imported from the United States, at the several Ports of Entry within the Province, between the 1st. January and the 31st. December, 1827, as reported by the Collectors.

Table with 5 main columns: PORT, COLLECTOR, Whole Collection, Expence, and Nett Revenue. It lists various ports and collectors with their respective financial data for the year 1827.

Public Accounts,

No. 14 continued.

PORT.	COLLECTOR.	Whole Collection.			Expense.			Nett Revenue.		
		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
	Bro't forward	4894	17	6½	1067	17	11½	3826	19	7
Chippawa	N. Kirkpatrick	369	12	1¼	100	0	0	269	12	1¼
Fort Erie	John Warren	37	4	8	100	0	0	71	4	8
Turkey Point	James Mitchell	7	12	1¼	3	16	0¼	3	16	1
Dover	G. Ryerse	19	18	4	9	19	2	9	19	2
Port Talbot	M. Burwell	28	11	9	14	7	4½	14	7	4½
Amherstburgh	John Wilson	48	8	5½	24	4	2¼	24	4	2¼
Sandwich	William Hands	84	12	0	42	6	0	42	6	0
Drummond's Isle	T. G. Anderson	218	5	11¼	100	0	0	118	5	11¼
	Whole collection.	£6043	6	0¼						
	Expense.				£462	10	9½			
	Nett Revenue.							£4580	15	2¼

Inspector General's Office, 15th January 1828.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

(No. 15.)

UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of Revenue from Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlars, as per returns from Collectors, between 5th December, 1826, and 31st December, 1827.

PORT.	NAME OF PEDLAR.	DESCRIPTION.	DUTY.			TOTAL.		
			£	s	d	£	s	d
Niagara	Ebenezer Stinson,	One horse,	10	0	0	15	0	0
"	Samuel Gray,	Foot pedlar,	5	0	0			
Chippawa	"	One horse,	10	0	0	30	0	0
"	"	"	10	0	0			
"	"	"	10	0	0			
Hallowell	Timothy Donagua,	Foot pedlar,	5	0	0	20	0	0
"	John Willis, Jun'r,	One horse,	10	0	0			
"	Hugh Madden,	Foot pedlar,	5	0	0			
River Raisin	James Dickinson,	"	5	0	0	10	0	0
"	Wm. McCormick,	"	5	0	0			
Cornwall	John Waring,	"	5	0	0	10	0	0
"	Hugh Madden,	"	5	0	0			
Gananoque	Alex. McDonell,	"	0	0	0	5	0	0
Kingston	H'y. Campbell,	"	5	0	0			
"	James McGee,	"	5	0	0	60	0	0
"	Walter Deasy,	One horse,	10	0	0			
"	M. Mulrony,	Foot pedlar,	5	0	0			
"	Andrew Cullen,	"	5	0	0			
"	Samuel Peck,	One horse,	10	0	0			
"	Hiram Converse,	"	10	0	0			
"	Abram Potter,	"	10	0	0			
Burlington	Abram Beech,	"	10	0	0	25	0	0
"	Benjamin Harris,	Two horses,	15	0	0			
York	Leicester Phelps,	One horse,	10	0	0	20	0	0
"	E. B. Whitmore,	"	10	0	0			
Port Hope	Samuel Peck,	"	10	0	0	15	0	0
"	Thomas Welch,	Foot pedlar,	5	0	0			
	Whole Collection,		210	0	0			
	Deduct allowance to collector,		10	10	0			
	Nett Revenue,		£199	10	0			

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.

J. BABY, Inspector General.

(U. C.) 1826-7.

(No. 16.)

UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of Revenue from Licences, issued to Auctioneers, and from Duties on Sales at Auction, collected from 5th December, 1826, to 31st December, 1827; so far as reported.

PORT.	PERSONS LICENSED.	DUTY.					
Burlington,	Wm. H. Coulson,	5	0	0	65	0	0
Port Hope,	T. T. Orton in 1826.	5	0	0			
" "	" " " in 1827.	5	0	0			
Niagara,	Benjamin Harrison.	5	0	0			
York,	Thomas Mosley.	5	0	0			
" "	M. & R. Meighan.	5	0	0			
" "	Benjamin Bernard.	5	0	0			
" "	Patrick McGann.	5	0	0			
" "	Henry Mosley.	5	0	0			
Kingston,	Michael Moran.	5	0	0			
" "	Archibald McDonald.	5	0	0			
" "	John Strange.	5	0	0			
Amherstburgh,		5	0	0			
ON SALES.							
Burlington,	Duty Paid.	10	12	2	163	6	41-2
Port Hope,	" "	7	8	101 2			
Niagara,	" "	2	17	61 2			
York,	" "	4	14	51 2			
Kingston,	" "	74	15	111-4			
Amherstburgh,	" "	2	17	43-4			
		Whole Collection, £			168	6	41-2
		Deduct Collector's Allowance, £			8	8	33-4
		Nett Revenue, £			159	18	03-4

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828 :

J. BABY, Inspector General.

No. 17.

UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from Light House Tonnage Duties collected between the 1st January and 31st December, 1827.

At the Port of York, £ || 133 | 11 | 0

Public Accounts,

No. 18.

UPPER CANADA.

ESTIMATE for the Civil List for the year 1828.

	STERLING.		
Administration of Justice,	1800	0	0
Government Office,	1200	0	0
Receiver General's Office,	500	0	0
Surveyor General's Office,	1400	0	0
Executive Council Office,	650	0	0
Register's and Secretary's Office,	400	0	0
Inspector General's Office,	420	0	0
Government Printer,	200	0	0
Printing the Laws,	400	0	0
Casual and other expenses,	500	0	0
	£7470	0	0

RESOURCES TO DEFRAY THE SAME.

	STERLING.		
Duties accruing under 14th George 3rd c. 88, in Upper and Lower Canada.	4000	0	0
Excess of the estimates beyond the expenditures accruing since the year 1824.	1470	0	0
Required to be appropriated by vote of the Legislature.	2000	0	0
	£7470	0	0

Inspector General's Office,

15th January 1828.

J. BABY,

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

[No. 19.]

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province for the year 1828.

EXPENDITURE.		RESOURCES.	
CURRENCY.		CURRENCY.	
Officers of the Legislature.....	1040	Revenue under 14th Geo. 3rd in Upper Canada	£1500 0 0
Nine Sheriffs.....	450	in Lower Canada	4500 0 0
Eleven District schools.....	1100	Revenue under Provincial Statutes in Upper Canada.....	8000 0 0
Adjutant General's establishment.....	850	in Lower Canada	20000 0 0
Civil appropriation of 56th Geo. 3rd.....	2500	Bank Stock dividends.....	
Inspector General's salary.....	400	Interest payable by Welland Canal Company.....	
Common School appropriations.....	2800	Light House Tonnage Duty.....	100 0 0
Six Pensions of £20 each.....	120	Balance in the Receiver General's hands after completing the Expenditure of 1827, supposed.....	4000 0 0
Revd. R. Addison's Pension.....	50	Excess in the estimated expenditure beyond that of the resources.....	48,800 0 0
Interest on Public Debt of £112,166 13 4.....	6750		5046 0 0
Contingencies of Parliament 4th session.....	2600		
Receiver General's Pounds.....	1000		
Bank Stock deposits, estimated at 10 per cent.....	2500		
Militia Pension list.....	1500		
Lighthouse expenses.....	100		
Estimate for civil list for 1828.....	8800		
For public buildings.....	6800		
Redemption of part of public debt.....	10000		
	£ 48,846		£ 48,846

NOTE.—The amount of Provincial Duties received by the Receiver General in 1827 from Lower Canada was £17,411 19 9 currency only. But as that sum does not include our proportion of duties collected under recent acts of the Imperial Parliament, it is yet expected that the total amount (exclusive of 14 Geo. 3rd.) will, when received, be not less than the estimated sum £20000.

Inspector General's Office, 15th January, 1828.
 J. BABY, Inspector General.

(U. C.) 1826-7.

Public Accounts,

No. 20. UPPER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of monies outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors on account of provincial duties, on the 31st December 1827.

INSPECTORS.					Currency		
John Cumming.....	579	4	5				
Oliver Everts.....	77	14	11½				
Elias Jones.....	221	18	2½				
Isaac Swayze.....	36	18	0½				
James Mitchell.....	209	2	2½				
William Hands.....	115	16	4½				
John Wilson.....	57	6	5½				
				1098	0	8½	
COLLECTORS.							
John Cameron.....	9	10	4½				
John Cryser.....	0	13	11½				
Alpheus Jones.....	169	8	11½				
William Jones.....	255	8	6				
C. A. Hagerman.....	1020	7	3				
Andrew Deacon.....	144	19	11½				
Robert Smith.....	14	17	6				
William M. Bullock.....	76	7	0				
M. F. Whitehead.....	51	6	10½				
John Chisholm.....	94	12	2½				
Thomas McCormick.....	190	14	8½				
Robert Grant.....	156	2	9				
R. Kirkpatrick.....	103	10	11½				
John Warren.....	85	15	11½				
James Mitchell.....	7	12	4½				
George J. Ryerse.....	2	9	2				
Mahlon Burwell.....	14	7	4½				
John Wilson.....	125	2	0				
William Hands.....	61	15	0½				
T. G. Anderson.....	12	0	7				
				2547	3	5½	
				£ 3,845	4	1½	

Inspector General's Office, 15th January 1828, J. BABY, Inspector General.

No. 21. UPPER CANADA.

Account of monies paid to the receiver general by inspectors and collectors since 31st December 1827, in liquidation of balances then outstanding, or on account of duties subsequently collected.

FROM INSPECTORS.		CURRENCY.		
John Cumming, Esquire.....	425	0	0	
Elias Jones,	119	7	1½	
Oliver Everts,	299	15	0	
Isaac Swayze,	105	0	0	
John Wilson,	262	10	0	
Anthony Leslie,	281	5	0	
FROM INSPECTORS AND COLLECTORS.				
James Mitchell,	208	0	0	
William Hands,	300	0	0	
FROM COLLECTORS.				
William Bullock,	44	10	0	
C. A. Hagerman,	850	0	0	
John Cryser,	10	15	0	
Robert Smith,	2	1	2	
William Jones,	166	8	0	
Thomas McCormick,	273	8	0	
Robert Grant,	116	10	0	
R. Kirkpatrick,	107	14	4	
John Warren,	133	0	0	
John Chisholm,	76	15	0	
T. G. Anderson,	6	14	0½	
M. F. Whitehead,	170	0	0	
John Cameron,	15	0	0	
George Ryerse,	2	10	0	
Mahlon Burwell,	14	7	4½	
		£ 3990	10	0

Inspector General's Office, 15th January 1828.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

UPPER-CANADA.

Names of Persons Licenced as Shopkeepers to Retail Spirituous Liquors, between the fifth January, 1827, and the fourth January, 1828, inclusive, as reported by the Inspectors.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

1	John Turnbull,				18	John Mair,
2	Jesse Henderson,				19	Abraham Truax,
3	Thomas Doyle and Co.				20	William Wilson,
4	Peter McDonald,				21	John Mowat,
5	James R. Shaw,				22	Michael Quin,
6	Michael Brennan,				23	Thomas Sicer,
7	John Harkes,				24	Joseph Bruce,
8	Charles Willard,				25	George Ham,
9	Thomas Turpin,				26	Orange Hays,
10	Jon E. Parker,				27	M'Pherson and M'Gregor,
11	J. W. Armstrong,				28	William Pryne,
12	Jane McLeod,				29	Peter Flatt,
13	Barnabas Brennan,				30	Henry Thorp and Son,
14	Henry Lasher,				31	John Millichap,
15	Walter M'Cumffe,				32	George A. Clarke,
16	James Dougal,				33	Peter Ham,
17	A. H. Meyers,				34	Robert Sellars.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

1	Sidney Jones, and Co.				12	Hiram Spafford,
2	Walter F. Gates, and Co.				13	Averil and Hooker,
3	William Jones, and Co.				14	Ditto, Ditto,
4	Merwin and Church,				15	William Hays,
5	Alexander Waugh,				16	John M'Daniel and Co.,
6	Bella Flint,				17	Alexander and William Morris, —
7	Steel Smith,				18	Duncan and R. Carley,
8	Paul Glasford,				19	Ephraim Dunham,
9	Samuel Thomas, and Co.				20	Josiah Jones,
10	George Brouse, and Co.				21	Francis P. Jones,
11	Truman Brown,				22	Clowes and Cornish.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1	William Kyle,				13	Charles La Roque,
2	William Cline,				14	P. Vankoughnett,
3	George Brouse,				15	Ditto, Ditto,
4	Ditto, Ditto,				16	Donald Cattanack,
5	John and James Dunlop,				17	Guy C. Wood,
6	Ira Hawley,				18	William Mattice,
7	Peter Chesley,				19	M'Nichol and M'Ewen,
8	Hugh Frazer,				20	Charles La Roque,
9	Neil M'Intosh, and Co.				21	Solomon Y. Chesley,
10	Ditto, Ditto,				22	Alexander M'Corquodale,
11	James M'Intosh,				23	M'Nichol and M'Ewen,
12	John and D. M'Pherson,					

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

1	Samuel Sawyer,				11	Henry Madden,
2	Christopher Knowlson,				12	James Mitchell,
3	Robert Fairburn,				13	William Armstrong,
4	John Lester,				14	Dugald Campbell,
5	David Smart,				15	D. Campbell and Co.
6	Adam H. Meyers,				16	Charles Biggar,
7	Benjamin Throop,				17	Sheldon Hawley,
8	James G. Bethune,				18	Elias Smith,
9	Thomas V'Upper,				19	Erasmus Fowke.
10	John Brown,					

HOME DISTRICT.

1	Thorn and Parsons,				19	Thomas Carfrae, sen.
2	Michael Kane,				20	Daniel Brooke, jun.
3	William Loughton,				21	John Robinson,
4	Alexander Legg,				22	John Collins,
5	John Cawthra,				23	M'Dougall and Bell,
6	Joseph Cawthra,				24	Thomas Robson,
7	Peter M'Dougall,				25	Charles Keller,
8	Baldwin and Quesnell,				26	Benjamin Barnard,
9	James M'Guire,				27	John Monro,
10	Henry Sullivan,				28	Ransom and Sheldon,
11	Wood and Anderson,				29	William Arthurs,
12	John Barnhart,				30	William Proudfoot,
13	Thomas Millburn,				31	George Monro,
14	M. and R. Moughan,				32	W. B. Robinson,
15	Thomas R. Brooke,				33	David Stegman,
16	Thomas Carfrae, jun.				34	William Gamble,
17	Peter Paterson,				35	Daniel Tiers,
18	Peter Milne,				36	James C. Cryslar.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

1	William Chase,	19	Robert Kirkpatrick,
2	Henry Mettberger,	20	Bell, Richardson, and Co.
3	James R. Webster,	21	John Daly,
4	H. N. Moncor,	22	
5	David Thornburn,	23	Adam Brown, and Co.
6	John Y. Nelles,	24	James Muirhead, and Co.
7	Richard Fitzgerald,	25	William Daly,
8	William Hepburn,	26	James Little,
9	Lewis Clement,	27	James Macklem,
10	David Thompson,	28	Richard Woodruff,
11	Richard Thompson,	29	Carlton Leonard,
12	Samuel Street,	30	Smith Griffin,
13	Jacob Keefe, and Co.	31	William Chisholm,
14	William D. Miller,	32	John S. Brown, and Co.
15	R. M. Craylor,	33	Cyrenus Hall,
16	John McGill,	34	R. H. Dec,
17	G. M'icking,	35	Oliver Phelps.
18	John Crooks,		

LONDON DISTRICT.

1	Norton, Bliss, and Co.	2	Henry Webster.
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WESTERN DISTRICT.

1	Angus M'Intosh,	6	Charles Fortier.
2	James W. Little,	7	Daniel Pastorius,
3	Lewis G. Gordon,	8	Alexander M'Gregor,
4	John M'Gregor,	9	James Gordon.
5	Jean B. Eaby,		

GORE DISTRICT.

1	Manuel Overfield,	18	William B. Sheldon,
2	Daniel Campbell,	19	Abram R. Smith,
3	John Ross,	20	Titus G. Simons,
4	John A. Wilks,	21	James Chess,
5	Alexander Proudfoot,	22	James Durand,
6	James Crooks,	23	John Smith,
7	Stephen Douglas,	24	M. B. Secord,
8	Richardson and Co.	25	Sharpe and Swayze,
9	Caleb Hopkins,	26	Andrew Stephen,
10	John Findley,	27	Michael Olone,
11	Leslie and Sons,	28	Absalom Shade,
12	William Chisholm,	29	John J. Rikeman,
13	Ditto,	30	Oliver and Co.
14	Job Loder,	31	Alexander Robinson,
15	Thomas Ferrin,	32	J. G. Stowbridge,
16	G. Gage,	33	Daniel O'Riley,
17	Abraham Cook,		

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

1	George Hamilton,	4	Donald M'Donald,
2	John G. M'Intosh,	5	George Huntingdon.
3	Ditto,	6	Thomas Mears.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

1	Josiah Taylor,	12	— M'Kay,
2	John Watson,	13	T. Bains.
3	Henry Graham,	14	M'Intosh and Stewart.
4	George Lyon,	15	James Burke.
5	William Morris and Co.,	16	Alexander M'Martin.
6	Edward Mollock and Co.	17	Jean D. Bernard,
7	Duncan Ferguson,	18	William M'Kenzie.
8	Benjamin Delisle,	19	James Black.
9	Roderick Matheson,	20	Michael Burke,
10	Ditto.	21	Robert Drummond.
11	John La Briton,		

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND.

1	William Simpson,	3	Andrew Mitchell,
2	P. J. La Croix,		

RECAPITULATION.

MIDLAND.	34	LONDON.	2
JOHNSTOWN,	22	WESTERN,	9
EASTERN.	23	GORE.	32
NEWCASTLE,	19	BATHURST.	21
HOME.	36	DRUMMOND ISLAND.	3
NIAGARA,	35	OTTAWA.	6

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

UPPER - CANADA.

Names of Persons Licenced as Inn-keepers, to Retail Spirituous Liquors, between the 5th January, 1827, and the 4th January, 1828, inclusive, as far as reported by Inspectors.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

1	Adam Brown,	£	3		52	Jacob Stimers,	£	4	10
2	John Franck,		3		53	James Watson,		3	
3	Catharine Ferman,		3		54	Peter Davey,		4	10
4	William Calkins,		3		55	Matthew Badgley,		3	
5	Murtha Fisk,		3		56	D. F. Mahony,		9	
6	John Taylor,		4	10	57	James Meagher,		9	
7	Daniel Sole,		4	10	58	Thomas Moloy,		3	
8	Simeon Astey,		3		59	Samuel Copley,		4	10
9	Daniel Pringle,		4	10	60	Jacob Vansteek,		4	10
10	John W. Maybucy,		3		61	Benjamin Olcott,		9	
11	Peter Palen,		3		62	George Milward,		9	
12	Peter Stickle,		3		63	Samuel M-Ray,		9	
13	John Garlin,		3		64	John G. Clute,		3	
14	Henry Clark,		3		65	Daniel Lovet,		4	10
15	John M'Farlan,		3		66	Timothy Murray,		3	
16	Charles C. Garret,		3		67	Elizabeth Bird,		3	
17	Samuel Merril,		3		68	Joseph Franklin,		3	
18	Ed Peters,		3		69	John Gordonier,		3	
19	William Walker,		3		70	James W. Brown,		3	
20	Joseph Wheeler,		3		71	George Monroe,		3	
21	James O'Coner,		3		72	Allan Monroe,		3	
22	Edward Swan,		9		73	Richard Davenport,		3	
23	A. O. Petrie,		4	10	74	David Foot,		3	
24	Archibald Wal,		3		75	David Clendenning,		9	
25	William Douglas,		4	10	76	James Cegar,		4	10
26	Walter Cune,		4	10	77	George Dixon,		3	
27	John S. H man,		4	10	78	Reuben Bedell,		3	
28	Samuel Hoesley,		3		79	John Dowling,		9	
29	William Lang with,		3		80	John Scuttleberry,		9	
30	Joan Blake,		9		81	John Belyou,		3	
31	Edward Marsh,		3		82	David Bruss,		3	
32	William Clough,		3		83	John M'Dermot,		9	
33	Lacreta Finside,		4	10	84	Robert Walker,		9	
34	Patrick M'Finch,		9		85	George Hunter,		9	
35	James Henry,		9		86	Henry Baker,		3	
36	John M. Clark,		9		87	Benjamin Fullerton,		9	
37	Carnano Cegro,		9		88	Alexander Tremier,		4	10
38	Hugh Sears,		4	10	89	Noxon Harris,		3	
39	Moses Harrington,		3		90	J. B. Lockwood,		3	
40	Joseph Losee,		3		91	Philip Whelpley,		3	
41	Garret Stricker,		4	10	92	James Lynch,		3	
42	Thomas Lyre,		4	10	93	Jacob Ryder,		9	
43	Charles Kallits,		4	10	94	Etienne Petrie,		4	10
44	Thomas Bamford,		9		95	Eliz. Collins,		9	
45	Archibald Hichcock,		3		96	Robert Humpton,		3	
46	Sarah Moore,		9		97	Milton C. Burns,		9	
47	Daniel Ostrum,		3						
48	John Davey,		3						
49	Daniel Young,		3						
50	William Hogle,		3						
51	Joseph Caveley,		4	10					
						Deduct Crown Duty, } £ 460 10			
						14th Geo. 3rd. } £ 194 0			
									266 10

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

1	Samuel Wilson,	£	3		41	John Dixon,	£	3	
2	Christopher Salisbury,		3		42	Michael Stephens		3	
3	Smith Kug,		3		43	John Cox		3	
4	Peter Cole,		3		44	Moses Rose		3	
5	Jesse Lamb,		3		45	David Fell		3	
6	Arthur M'Lean,		3		46	Solomon Landon		3	
7	John C. Potter,		4		47	Ira Lewis		3	
8	Enoch M. Chase,		5		48	D. L. Baldwin		3	
9	Nathan F. Soper,		2		49	Isaac Cole		3	
10	Billa Flint,		5		50	John Gore		6	
11	Lyman Stone,		3		51	Ezekiel Glazer		3	
12	Richard Olmstead,		3		52	Samuel Warner		6	
13	Enos Beach,		3		53	Alexander M'Neal		3	
14	John Marshall,		6		54	David Brockus		6	
15	Charles Willard,		4		55	W. M. Sterns		3	
16	Michael Monk,		3		56	Asa Clothier		3	
17	Conduce Easton,		3		57	Obed. Reed, jun.		3	
18	Samuel P. Thomas,		3		58	Amos O. Wing		3	
19	Calvin Frary,		4		59	John P. Bragg		3	
20	John Crafts,		3		60	Alexander M'Millan		4	
21	William Thompson,		3		61	Jabez Olmstead		3	
22	Peet Saelye,		3		62	William Frazer		3	
23	John Munro,		3		63	William Tucker		3	
24	John Brundage,		3		64	John H. Davis		3	
25	R. H. Graves,		3		65	Arch. M'Arthur		4	
26	Peter Wheeler,		5		66	James Shaw		3	
27	Levi Davis,		5		67	John W. Ward		3	
28	Thomas Frazer,		4		68	James B. Howard		3	
29	Stephen Seamon,		3		69	Eli Hurd		3	
30	Stephen Skinner,		4		70	John Selleck		3	
31	John M'Cormick,		3						
32	William Fagan,		5						
33	Eli Throop,		3						
34	John M'Call,		3			Deduct Crown Duty, } £ 241			
35	Samuel Read,		3			14th Geo. 3rd. } £ 140			
36	Abahel Hurd,		3						£ 101
37	Samuel Gray,		6						
38	E. B. Wilson,		4						
39	Silas Mosher,		3						
40	Sylvanus Pratt,		3						

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1	William Swain	3		31	George Robertson,	3	
2	Matthew Monk	3		32	Henry Waggoner,	3	
3	J. Tuttle	3		33	John Brown,	3	
4	Sewel Cutler,	3		34	Daniel Campbell,	3	
5	John A. Wart,	3		35	James Burns,	3	
6	Joseph Rockus,	3		36	William Wood,	3	
7	C. B. Martin,	3		37	Widow Campbell,	3	
8	John Dougald,	4		38	Donald M'Donell,	3	
9	Peter Judge,	3		39	Adam Baker,	3	
10	Maria Pierce,	3		40	Alsaunt Chesley,	3	
11	Peter Bowen,	3		41	Duncan M'Donell,	3	
12	Joseph Southwold,	3		42	Catharine M'Donell,	3	
13	Michael Cook,	3		43	William Tracey,	3	
14	M. M'Pherson,	3		44	Ronald M'Donell,	3	
15	Charles Westley,	3		45	James Rae,	3	
16	M. M'Intosh,	3		46	D. M'Millan,	3	
17	Roderick M'Lennon,	3		47	Thomas Moss,	3	
18	Jeremiah Snider,	3		48	Thomas Gray,	3	
19	William Snider,	3		49	Ronald M'Donell,	3	
20	R. Bingham,	3		50	John Brown,	3	
21	William Baker,	3		51	August M'Intosh,	3	
22	Levi Bancroft,	3		52	John M'Leod,	3	
23	Andrew Summers,	3		53	Alexander M'Donell,	3	
24	John M'Donell,	3		54	Solomon Sterns,	3	
25	Farquhar M'Lennon,	3					
26	William M'Nairn,	3					
27	Nicholas Ault,	3					
28	Austin Shearer,	3					
29	John Gibson,	3					
30	John Chesley,	3					
						£	162 0 0
							108 0 0
						£	54 0 0
						Deduct Crown Duty, } 14 Geo. 3rd. }	

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

1	Robert Melborn,	3		25	Zelotis Bemis	4	
2	George Elliot,	3		26	A. S. Allan,	6	
3	Thomas Bavis,	4		27	John Nelson	2	
4	Lewis Stiles,	6		28	Harrison Moseley	4	
5	Joseph Sparrow,	3		29	Wilson S. Conger	3	5
6	William Beaton,	3		30	Henry Butler	5	5
7	Josiah Proctor,	4		31	Elijah Buck	6	
8	George G. Kent,	4		32	David M. Carty	3	
9	T. D. Sandford,	4		33	John Walstoncraft	3	
10	John Wight,	5		34	Matthew Bell	3	
11	Abijah Smith,	4		35	James Fisher	3	
12	Jacob Ford,	7		36	Mark Huston	3	5
13	Matthew Turner,	6		37	John Hutchinson	4	
14	Caleb Norton,	5		38	Richard Wright	3	
15	George Walker	6		39	Samuel S. Sherwood	4	
16	John W. Leonard	7		40	John Williams	3	
17	Aaron Elsworth	3		41	David Armstrong	3	
18	Elizabeth Brown	4		42	Hugh Robinson	3	
19	John Farley	4		43	John Bavis	3	
20	John Grover	4					
21	George Howe	3					
22	John Hutchinson	3					
23	Benjamin Dean	4					
24	John Deyell	3					
						£	171 10 0
							86
						£	85 10 0
						Deduct Crown Duty, } 14 Geo. 3rd. }	

HOME DISTRICT.

1	John Still	£	6	30	Thomas Dawson	3	
2	George W. Post		6	31	John Kern	10	
3	A. M. Farewell		6	32	Jordan Post, jun.	6	
4	Levi Annis		6	33	J. M. Sanford	6	
5	James Raymond		6	34	Jacob Snider	10	
6	Joseph Hewit		6	35	John Devins	3	
7	Nathaniel Gamble		6	36	M. Bosworth	6	
8	Richard Taylor		3	37	William Barber	6	
9	John Gordon		6	38	John Montgomery	6	
10	Martin Snider		6	39	Edmund Robison	6	
11	James Devine		6	40	John Fisher	6	
12	Ulick Howard		10	41	Thomas Fisher	6	
13	Philip Coody		6	42	Simeon Towle	10	
14	Joseph Bloor		10	43	Charles Frank	10	
15	George Hutchinson		6	44	William Cooper	10	
16	Michael Mbitmore		6	45	Francis Phelps	6	
17	John Henry		6	46	William Marrior	10	
18	John Embleton		3	47	Robert Blevins	10	
19	Jacob Cook		6	48	James O. Roche	6	
20	John Wilmot		10	49	Mary Hide	3	
21	James Boyer		6	50	S. Edmonson	3	
22	James Farr		6	51	Joseph Price	3	
23	John Shobrock		6	52	B. Vanderburgh	3	
24	Stannus Daniel		6	53	G. B. R. Kendrick.	10	
25	Alexander Montgomery		10				
26	Charles C. Lunt		6				
27	Stephen Secord		10				
28	David Thomson		3				
29	John Chew		3				
						£	340 0 0
							106
						£	234 0 0
						Deduct Crown Duty, } 14th Geo. 3rd. }	

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

1	John Still	3		15	Francis Logan	3	15
2	A. Simmerman	3		16	William Henry	3	
3	John Moor,	3		17	Thomas Hall	3	
4	D. Woolverton	3	2 6	18	Thomas M'Mahon	3	
5	Thomas Merritt	3	15	19	Thomas Reed	3	15
6	Lewis House	3		20	David C. Brady	3	15
7	John Wright	3		21	Josiah Brown	3	
8	Henry Disher	3		22	Henry Woodruff	3	
9	Divan B. Yale	3	2 6	23	Phillip Meller	3	
10	Isaac Cairn,	3		24	John M'Case	3	2 6
11	D. Hubbard	3		25	Mary Coles	3	2 6
12	George H. Kerr	3		26	Thomas Eastman	3	
13	John Henry,	3					
14	Anthony Upper	3	15				

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, *Continued.*

27	William Moffat	£ 3		61	George Garsides	£ 3	15	
28	John Vassarman		15	62	Sarah Philpot	3		
29	Daniel Secord	3	2	6	Patrick Collius	3	2	6
30	William Wynne	3	2	6	J. Martindale, jun.	3	2	6
31	H. Crysler	3	2	6	J. Martindale, sen.	3	16	
32	Richard Howard	3	2	6	Edward Evans	3		
33	C. Wadsworth	3	2	6	George Upper	3	15	
34	Martin Holder	3			Henry C. Green	3		
35	Jacob Nellis	3	2	6	John C. Davis	3		
36	Henry Paterson	3	15		George Loece	3		
37	Eber Rice	3			John Brown	10		
38	George Morris	3			Samuel Glover	3		
39	Ebenezer Place	3	2	6	Peter Clow	3		
40	William Forsyth	10			John McDele	3		
41	Samuel Forsyth	4			J. P. Raymond	3		
42	R. H. Lee	3	2	6	James Fields	3	15	
43	George Lewis	3	15		Benjamin Dean	3		
44	K. McDougal	3	2	6	John Wilson, jun.	3		
45	Francis Logan	3			Luke Carrol	3		
46	Daniel Fields	3			James Secord	3		
47	James Dettrick	3	15		D. S. Grenville	3		
48	James Smith	3	15		William D. Wright	3		
49	Robert Cannon	5			Jane Headen	3		
50	E. Armstrong	3			Joseph Badsley	2		
51	John Graham	3	2	6	Moses Brady	2		
52	James Thompson	3	2	6	William Johnson	3		
53	Susan Hardison	3			Mary Palmer	3		
54	William Wilson	3	15		John Maxwell	3		
55	Nathaniel Kelloy	3	2	6	Francis Fish	3		
56	Joseph Vanderlip	5						
57	Seth Keith	3						
58	Adam Crysler	5						
59	Asstn Moss	5						
60	Samuel Dalson	3						
						£ 302	8	0
						178		
						£ 124	8	6

Deduct Crown Duty, }
14th Geo. 3rd. }

LONDON DISTRICT.

1	Abram Wilson	£ 3	10	19	Truman Waters	3		
2	H. S. Graustead	3		19	Robert Beadle	3		
3	Frederick Sovereign	3		20	Alvaro Ladd	3	10	
4	William M-Coot	3	15	21	James M-Michael	3		
5	Calvin Martin	3	15	22	Samuel Thomson	3	10	
6	Henry Carrol	3	15	23	John Loder	3	15	
7	Archibald Burtch	3		24	Thomas Finch	3		
8	Bart. Swart	3	10	25	Abraham Carrol	3	10	
9	Ell Thrownbridge	3	10	26	William Mandeville	3	15	
10	Levi Fletcher	3	10	27	Elizabeth Sovereign	3		
11	George D. Spades	3	15					
12	Jacob Vandura	3	10					
13	Oliver Edmunds	3						
14	Lewis Winans	3						
15	Henry Cook	3						
16	Daniel Rapalje	3	10					
17	John M-Colliam	3						
						£ 90		
						54		
						£ 36		

Deduct Crown Duty, }
14 Geo. 3rd. }

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1	David Kemp	£ 3		10	Charles Harisine	3		
2	William Firman	3		19	John Edwards	3		
3	Jochain Reneau	3		20	Elizabeth Lytle	3		
4	Gustavus Arvison	3		21	D. S. Baldwin	3		
5	Elizabeth Searl	3		22	Peter Stover	3		
6	Antoine Reaume	3		23	P. S. Amour	3		
7	Laurent Bondy	3		24	Francis Beniteau	3		
8	Thomas Lewis	3		25	Benjamin Lavalle	3		
9	John Ladebouche	3		26	Albert Degulais	3		
10	Veronique Morin	3		27	Jos. San. Carties	3		
11	J. B. Petre	3		28	Ant. Jubinville	3		
12	Joseph Dumaise	3						
13	Dom. Longlois	3						
14	John Burtis	3						
15	William Forsyth	3						
16	F. B. Chevier	3						
17	Joseph Bondy	3						
						£ 84		
						56		
						£ 28		

Deduct Crown Duty, }
14 Geo. 3rd. }

GORE DISTRICT.

1	Rachael Babcock	£ 3		31	John Carey	5		
2	George Jones	5		32	John Davis	3	10	
3	Edward Vanderlip	3		33	James Davis	4		
4	Charles Burtch	3		34	Jacob Spawn	5		
5	Peter Bomberger	4		35	Asahel Hulbert	4		
6	Jacob Book	3		36	William Young	4		
7	Morgan Hermanco	3		37	Edward Clark	4		
8	Peter Wood	4	10	38	William Reed	3		
9	Jacob Bowman	4	10	39	Samuel M'Allister	3		
10	James Howard	4	10	40	Thomas Smith	5		
11	Jonathan Pettit	4	10	41	Augustus Baldwin	3		
12	William Terrberry	5		42	William Davis	4		
13	Ananias Smith	4	10	43	William Bliss	3		
14	John Clark	3		44	Philip Jones	3		
15	Sylvanus Mott	4	10	45	Samuel Riff	3		
16	Joseph Ruktano	5		46	P. L. Hogoboom	5		
17	Robert Edgar	3		47	Major Sterling	3	10	
18	Jacob L. Thoman	3		48	John Carey	3	5	
19	Joseph E. Moyer	4		49	Andrew Millar	4	10	
20	John Lovejoy	4		50	William Chisholm	4		
21	Plumer Barley	6		51	Joshua Freeman	3	10	
22	Margaret Terrberry	3		52	David Terrybury	4		
23	William J. Sumner	5		53	Jacob Spawn	3	10	
24	William Case	4	10	54	David Parsons	3		
25	James Millis	4	10					
26	Andrew Groff	3						
27	John Galbreath	4	10					
28	William D. Duttin	4						
29	Mary Price	3	10					
30	John Knight	3	10					
						£ 209	5	
						108		
						£ 101	5	

Deduct Crown Duty, }
14th Geo. 3. }

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

GORE DISTRICT.

1 | David Gilkeson, and Co.

||

2 | Alexander M'Donell,

UPPER-CANADA.

Names of Persons Licenced as Distillers, between the 5th of January, 1827,
and the 4th January, 1828, as reported by the Inspectors.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

1	A. and P. Kimmerly	54
2	John Powers	60
3	T. W. Meyers	60
4	O. F. Fowler	50
5	Daniel Reed	51
6	Joseph Bruce	128
7	James M'Gregor	150
8	Gideon Turner	50
9	Daniel Corbman	50
10	Gilbert Willer	40
11	Stephen Warner	143½
12	Peter Barnhart	46½
13	Dennis Long	60
14	William Sweetman	63½
15	Lane and M'Cartney	90
16	John Darling	55
17	Milton C. Burns	7½
18	John Hagerman	42½
19	Charles Clark	46½
20	Howell and Vaughan	71
21	D. Sullivan	54
22	A. Wilder	59
23	William Garrett	310
24	Matthew Patterson	70

1811½ Gallons, at 2s. 6d.—£ 226 9s. 1d. Currency.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

1	Alexander M'Lean	134½
2	Joseph Buell	30
3	O. H. Bellomy	50
4	Ditto.	48
5	A. W. Ward	46½
6	J. M'Intosh	55
7	Peter Doyle	100
8	James Morrow	85

549½ Gallons, at 2s. 6d.—£ 68 14 0½

2361½ £ 295 3 1½

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1	Murdock M'Rae	41
2	Fitch L. Bussell	61
3		

101 Gallons, at 2s. 6d.—£ 12 12 6

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

1	Frederick Hutton	146
2	David Cumming	42
3	Walter Boswell	80
4	E. Bainham	75½
5	Arthur Machan	50
6	John Simson	106
7	Joseph Stowe	90
8	James Brooks	145
9	John Thomas	85
10	John Steel	90½
11	Henry Ruttan	82
12	John Crawford	76
13	Samuel Taylor	120
14	Jeremiah Chase	119
15	David S. Frost	84
16	William Cottenham	41
17	Deyell and Huston	84½
18	John Robinson	85
19	Johnston Grover	90
20	John D. Smith	137½
21	Nathaniel Webster	140

Continued. 1868½ Gallons, at 2s. 6d.—£ 246 1 10½

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

HOME DISTRICT.

1	Hiram Smith	47½
2	Reuben Hudson	66
3	John Cawthra	100
4	William Armstrong	86½
5	James Andrews	228
6	John Clark	30½
7	Borland and Roe	166½
8	Abram Reesor	60
9	Samuel Chew	40
10	Thomas Musson	48½
11	John B. Warren	50
12	Ransom and Sheldon	60
13	Eastwood and Skinner	50
14	William Robinson	144
15	John W. Crosby	50
16	William Farewell	62½
17	John Duggan	180
18	John Scarlet.	104½
		1634½ Gallons, at 2s. 6d. — £ 204 6 10½

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

1	William H. Merrit	120
2	Paterson and Co.	40
3	Ralph Walker	80
4	Thomas Walker	50
5	John Street	75
6	William Servos	60
7	Glover Bennet	60
8	Robert Kirkpatrick	76½
9	R. H. Dee	60
10	Levi Warren	45
11	George Keefer	83
12	Henry Nelles	80
13	Hezekiah Smith	49
14	William Anthony	50
15	John Y. Nelles	105
16	William Crooks	60
17	Isaac Haun.	35
		1125½ Gallons, at 2s. 6d. — £ 140 13 9

LONDON DISTRICT.

1	Duncan Campbell	120
2	Norton, Bliss, and Co.	80
3	L. Lauriston	80
4	Alvaro Ludd	100
5	Levi Fletcher	30
5	T. J. Mulkins	80
7	John Kirkpatrick	140
8	William Wilson.	134
		764 Gallons, at 2s. 6d. — £ 95 10 0

WESTERN DISTRICT

1	Alexander McIntosh	170
2	Louis A. Mucon	75
3	William Cosgrave	50½
4	Robert Fleming	97
		392½ Gallons, at 2s. 6d. — £ 49 1 3

GORE DISTRICT.

1	William Naile	51
2	Daniel Campbell	56
3	Nicholas Barmore	49
4	John Applegarth	97
5	William C. Findley	77
6	Asa McGregor	44
7	John Secord	80
8	John Loder	124
9	James Shaff	100½
10	Richard Ayer	83
11	John Rykeman	46½
12	Samuel Smith	50
13	Messrs. Wilsons	50
14	Titus G. Simons	98½
15	Thomas Perrin	125
16	Daniel Secord	75
17	John Ross	160
18	John Rees	80
19	Absalom Shade	106
20	George Patten	80
21	William Chisholm	42
22	George Thompson	60
23	John K. Simons	100
24	Robert Todd Dean	91½
25	George Canada	84½
26	Philip Bleam	122
27	Alexander Robinson	79½
28	Peter Vanoverly	106
29	John Hamilton.	65
		2347 Gallons, at 2s. 6d. — £ 293 7s. 6d. Currency.
Continued.		10694½
		£ 1336 10 10½

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

1	Richard Mears	78½
2	G. P. Huntington	129½
		208½ Gallons, at 2s. 6d.—£ 26 1 3

BATHURST DISTRICT.

1	Andrew Oliver	30
2	William Graham	58
3	William Morris	105
4	John Fergusson	52
5	James Hall	51
6	Stephen Shipman	52
7	J. B. Lewis	82
8	David Bowers	52
9	John Kerr	37
10	Thomas Forgie	54
11	John Delisle	92
12	R. E. Matheson	101
13	James Wylie	43
14	John Richey	40
15	William Scanlan	28
16	Francis Jessop	80
17	George Lyon	57
18	William Brownlie	35
19	George B. Lyon	57
20	John Kerr	41
21	George R. Burke	66
22	Richard Rogerson	46
23	Joshua Adams	60
24	James M'Arthur	32
		1354 Gallons, at 2s. 6d.—£ 169 5s. 0d. Currency.
Total.		13257½
		£ 1532 3 1½

UPPER CANADA.

Debtor Government to George Hillier, Esquire, Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government Office, for the half year from 1st July to 31st December, 1826.

1	To Isaac Pilkington, as messenger and keeper of the government office, his half year's allowance,	35	0	0
2	" William McBride, his half year's allowance as assistant messenger to the said office,	25	0	0
3	" The Post Office at York,	94	7	10
4	" The Post Office at Kingston,	14	19	0
5	" The Post Office at Queenston,	13	18	3½
6	" The Agent for British packets at New York, for postage,	10	0	0
7	For 20 cords fire wood,	10	0	0
8	" Repairs. &c.	3	0	3
9	" Newspapers—Albion, Montreal Herald, and New York Spectator,	6	6	10
10	" Casual disbursements,	13	3	1
£		225	15	3½

The Government of Upper Canada,

To James Baby, Esquire, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts,
For the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office, from 1st July to 31st
December, 1826.

Dr.

No. of Vrs.		STERLING.		
1	To allowance for the first clerk, for the above period,	91	5	0
2	To allowance for the second clerk, for the same period,	75	0	0
3	To allowance for office rent, for the same period,	18	0	0
4	To allowance for fire wood, for the same period, 13 1-4 cords, at 9s.	5	19	3
5	To allowance for an office messenger, from 25th March to 31st December, 1826, at £25 currency per annum, £19 6 3 1-2.	17	7	8
6	To paid William Alban, Esquire, post-master at York, for postage of public letters to and from the said office, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826,	20	5	6
Sterling £		227	17	5
Currency £		253	3	9½

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL, Clerk of Assize. Dr.

EASTERN DISTRICT.		£	S.	D.	
	Precept to Sheriff,	0	10	0	
	Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,	0	10	0	
	Swearing 2 Constables,	0	2	0	
The King v. Daniel Myers and Richard Mackle—Conspiracy to defraud,					
	Reading and filing indictment	0	2	6	
	Arraignment of prisoners, (each 2s. 6d.)	0	5	0	
	Impannelling, swearing and charging Jury,	0	10	0	
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
	Reading and filing 2 exhibits (2s. 6d. each,)	0	5	0	
	Swearing 1 witness and 1 Constable,	0	2	0	
	Bench Warrant 5s. Subpœna 2s. 6d.	0	7	6	
			1	15	6
The King v. John Vankoughnet—Intrusion,					
	Entering and calling cause,	0	5	0	
	Impannelling and swearing Jury,	0	6	0	
	Indorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
	Swearing 10 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	11	0	
	Reading and filing 4 exhibits (2s. 6d. each,	0	10	0	
	One subpœna,	0	2	6	
			1	18	0
The King v. Patrick M'Ewan—Perjury,					
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6	
	Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0	
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
	Entering sentence,	0	2	6	
	Swearing 13 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	14	0	
	Swearing 5 witnesses for Grand Jury,	0	5	0	
			2	0	0
The King v. Jacob Merkle—Assaulting a Constable,					
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6	
	Entering confession,	0	3	6	
	Entering sentence,	0	2	6	
			0	11	0
The King v. John M'Donell—Perjury,					
	Swearing 3 witnesses for Grand Jury,	0	3	0	
	Warrant 5s. 1 subpœna 2s. 6d.	0	7	6	
			0	10	6
Calendar,		0	2	6	
Return of proceedings to clerk of the Crown,		0	10	0	
DISTRICT OF BATHURST.					
	Precept to Sheriff,	0	10	0	
	Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,	0	10	0	
	Swearing 1 constable,	0	1	6	
The King v. Thomas Glenn—Burglary,					
	Filing bill ignored,	0	2	6	
	Discharging prisoner by proclamation,	0	2	6	
			0	5	0
The King v. Thomas Leach et. al.—Conspiracy,					
	Arraignment of prisoners (each 2s. 6d.)	0	5	0	
	Bench warrant,	0	5	0	
	Subpœna,	0	2	6	
	Taking recognizances (each 2s. 6d.)	0	5	0	
	Swearing 1 witness for Grand Jury,	0	1	0	
			1	1	0
The King v. John Sutherland—Assault, with intent to commit a rape,					
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6	
	Taking recognizance,	0	2	6	
			0	7	6
Thomas Jewrey, discharged by proclamation,		0	2	6	
Taking William Rattery's recognizance,		0	2	6	
Return of criminal proceedings to clerk of the Crown,		0	10	0	
Two Calendars (each 2s. 6d.)		0	5	0	
DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.					
	Precept to Sheriff,	0	10	0	
	Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,	0	10	0	
	Swearing 1 constable,	0	1	0	
The King v. Peet Selie—Seditious words,					
	Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0	
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
	Swearing 3 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	4	0	
	One subpœna,	0	2	6	
			1	0	0
The King v. John Byrne—Grand Larceny,					
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6	
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6	
	Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0	
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6	
	Swearing 2 witnesses and 1 constable 3s,	0	3	0	
	Entering sentence 2s. 6d. one subpœna 2s. 6d.	0	5	0	
			1	6	6

		£	s.	d.
The King vs. Moses W. Henry and Charles King—Maiming Cattle,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner (each 2s. 6d.)	0 5 0			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Entering and indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 6 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 7 0			
Two subpoenas,	0 5 0			
		1	13	0
The King vs. Isaac Forrester—Manslaughter,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 11 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 12 0			
One subpoena 2s. 6d. taking recognizance 2s. 6d.	0 5 0			
		1	15	6
The King vs. Charles Schofield—Grand Larceny,				
Filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Bench warrant,	0 5 0			
		0	7	6
Two Calendars (2s. 6d. each.)		0	5	0
Return of proceedings to clerk of the crown,		0	10	0
MIDLAND DISTRICT.				
Precept to Sheriff,		0	10	0
Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,		0	10	0
Swearing 1 constable,		0	1	0
The King vs. Isaac La Plaute, Grand Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 5 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 6 0			
Entering sentence,	0 2 6			
Filing 3 exhibits.	0 7 6			
		1	11	6
The King vs. Margaret Rholey—Grand Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 6 witnesses,	0 6 0			
Entering sentence,	0 2 6			
		1	7	0
The King v. David B. Sole—Libel,				
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 11 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 12 0			
		1		6
The King v. Charles Wilson—Grand Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict 3s. 6d. entering sentence 2s. 6d.	0 6 0			
Swearing 3 witnesses 3s. filing 1 exhibit 2s. 6d.	0 5 6			
		1	6	6
The King v. Asa Van Tassel—Libel,				
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict 3s. 6d. filing 1 exhibit 2s. 6d.	0 6 0			
Swearing 6 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 7 0			
		1	3	0
The King v. Joseph Hyson and Hannah Hyson—Grand Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoners (each 2s. 6d.)	0 5 0			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict 3s. 6d. entering sentences (2s. 6d. each.)	0 8 6			
Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 5 0			
		1	11	0
The King v. Cornelius M'Inroe—Assault,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict 3s. 6d. entering sentence 2s. 6d.	0 6 0			
Swearing 2 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 3 0			
		1	4	0
The King v. James Stuart—Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict 3s. 6d.	0 3 6			
Swearing 2 witnesses and one constable.	0 2 0			
		1	1	6
The King v. Thomas Kirk—Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Entering sentence,	0 2 6			
Swearing 2 witnesses,	0 2 0			
1 constable,	0 1 0			
		1	4	0

		£	s.	d.
The King vs. James Palmer Assault,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Entering sentence,	0 2 6			
Swearing 5 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 6 0			
	<hr/>	1	7	0
The King vs. William Miller—Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 3 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 4 0			
One subpoena,	0 2 6			
	<hr/>	1	5	0
The King vs. John Brown—Returning from transportation,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 5 0			
Filing 1 exhibit,	0 2 6			
Entering sentence,	0 2 6			
	<hr/>	1	8	6
The King vs. Timothy Fallon—Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 5			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 7 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 8 0			
Filing one exhibit,	0 2 6			
	<hr/>	1	9	0
The King vs. Reuben Woodworth—Passing Counterfeit money,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict on record,	0 3 6			
Swearing 3 witnesses,	0 3 0			
Swearing 1 constable,	0 1 0			
Entering sentence,	0 2 6			
	<hr/>	1	5	0
The King vs. George Linlow—Grand Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
Swearing 9 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 10 0			
Filing 2 exhibits,	0 5 0			
	<hr/>	1	13	6
The King vs. Catherine Carvinee—Larceny,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict 3s. 6d. Entering sentence 2s, 6d.	0 6 0			
Swearing 3 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 4 0			
	<hr/>	1	5	0
The King vs. William Powell Murder,				
Filing bill ignored,	0 2 6			
Discharged by proclamation,	0 2 6			
	<hr/>	0	5	0
The King vs. William Bowen Perjury,				
Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6			
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0			
Indorsing verdict, 3s. 6d. Entering sentence, 2s. 6d.	0 6 0			
Swearing 3 witnesses and one constable,	0 4 0			
	<hr/>	1	5	0
The King vs. David L. Murry—Misdemeanor,				
Filing indictment and presentment,		0	5	0
John Kirkpatrick discharged by proclamation,	0 2 6			
Filing bench warrant,	0 5 0			
	<hr/>	0	7	7
The King vs. John W. Ferguson—Misdemeanor,				
Filing indictment,	0 2 6			
Swearing one witness,	0 1 0			
	<hr/>	0	3	6
Two calendars (each 2s. 6d.)		0	5	0
Return of proceedings to clerk of the crown,		0	10	0
DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.				
Precept to Sheriff,		0	10	0
Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,		0	10	0
Swearing 1 Constable,		0	1	0
The King vs. John Brown—Information,				
Entering cause,	0 5 0			
Impannelling jury,	0 6 0			
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6			
	<hr/>	0	14	6

	£	S.	D.
The King vs. Patrick Egan—Assault and Battery, Reading and filing indictment	0 2 6		
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6		
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0		
Swearing 2 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 3 0		
Indorsing verdict 3s. 6d. entering sentence 2s. 6d.	0 6 0		
	<hr/>	1	4 0
The King vs. Louis St. George—Grand Larceny, Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6		
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6		
Indorsing verdict 3s. 6d. entering sentence 2s. 6d.	0 6 0		
	<hr/>	0	11 0
The King vs. Isaac Palmer et. al.—Riot, Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6		
Arraignment of 7 prisoners, each 2s. 6d.	0 17 6		
Taking recognizance of Joseph Bettes,	0 2 6		
	<hr/>	1	2 6
The King vs. William Atkinson—Larceny, Filing indictment,	0 2 6		
	<hr/>	0	2 6
The King vs. John Conden—Assault, Filing indictment, Bench Warrant,	0 2 6		
	<hr/>	0	5 0
Two Calendars (each 2s. 6d.)	0 5 0		
Return of criminal proceedings to clerk of the Crown,	0 10 0		
	<hr/>	0	15 0
HOME DISTRICT.			
Precept to Sheriff, Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury, Swearing 1 constable,		0	10 0
		0	10 0
		0	1 0
The King vs. Joseph Sherburn and Lilly Sherburn—Grand Larceny, Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6		
Arraignment of prisoners 2s. 6d. each,	0 5 0		
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0		
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6		
Swearing 20 witnesses and 1 constable,	1 1 0		
	<hr/>	2	2
One subpoena 2s. 6d. filing 1 exhibit 2s. 6d., Swearing 4 witnesses for Grand Jury,	0 5 0		
	<hr/>	0	4 0
	<hr/>	0	9 0
The King vs. Jean La Pieré—Larceny, Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6		
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6		
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0 10 0		
Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6		
Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 5 0		
Filing 1 exhibit 2s. 6d. Entering sentence 2s. 6d.	0 5 0		
Swearing 1 witness for Grand Jury,	0 1 0		
	<hr/>	1	9 6
The King vs. William Borland Blasphemy, Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6		
Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6		
Swearing 2 witnesses 2s.	0 2 0		
Taking recognizance,	0 2 6		
	<hr/>	0	9 6
Benjamin James' recognizance,		0	6 6
Henry Gales' recognizance,		0	6 6
William Gerard,	} Discharged by proclamation,	0	6 6
William Higgins,			
Thomas Johnstown,			
	<hr/>	0	7 6
William Tipp's recognizance,		0	2 6
Christopher Robinson's recognizance,		0	2 6
Calendar,		0	2 6
Return of criminal proceedings to clerk of the Crown,		0	10 0
	<hr/>	£	58 13 6

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To HENRY SHERWOOD, Clerk of Assize. Dr.

WESTERN DISTRICT.		£	s.	d.
	Precept to Sheriff,	0	10	0
	Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,	0	10	0
	Swearing 2 constables,	0	2	0
The King vs. Stephen Hilbert—For an assault with an intent to ravish,				
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Swearing 4 witnesses to go before the grand jury,	0	4	0
	Swearing 10 witnesses at trial,	0	10	0
	Swearing Interpreter three times,	0	3	0
	Swearing 2 constables,	0	2	0
		1	17	6
The King vs. Jesse Stevens—Larceny,				
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Swearing 8 witnesses to go before the Grand Jury,	0	8	0
	Swearing 8 witnesses at trial,	0	8	0
	Swearing 3 constables 3s. one subpoena 2s. 6d.	0	5	6
		2	0	0
The King vs. William Charton—Rape,				
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Swearing 1 witness to go before the Grand Jury,	0	1	0
	Swearing 5 witnesses at trial 5s, Bench Warrant 5s.	0	10	0
		1	9	6
The King vs. Daniel Knapp—Murder.				
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Swearing 2 witnesses to go before the Grand Jury,	0	2	0
	Two Escheats of recognizance,	0	15	0
	Swearing 26 witnesses and 1 constable,	1	7	0
	Entering sentence,	0	2	6
		3	5	0
The King vs. Mira Percy—Perjury,				
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Swearing 4 witnesses,	0	4	0
		1	2	6
The King vs. Patrick Kelly—Larceny,				
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Swearing 2 witnesses to go before the Grand Jury,	0	2	0
	Swearing 5 witnesses at trial,	0	5	0
	Swearing 1 constable,	0	1	0
	Entering sentence,	0	2	6
		1	9	0
The King vs. James Smith—Assault.				
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Entering and indorsing plea of Guilty,	0	3	6
	Entering sentence,	0	2	6
		0	11	0
The King vs. Daniel Knapp—Murder,				
	Five subpoenas at 2s. 6d. each,	0	12	6
The King vs. Mira Percy—Perjury,				
	One subpoena,	0	2	6
	Calendar for Sheriff,	0	2	6
	Return of criminal proceedings to Clerk of the Crown,	0	10	0
DISTRICT OF LONDON.				
	Precept to Sheriff,	0	10	0
	Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury,	0	10	0
	Swearing 1 constable,	0	1	0
The King vs. John Backhouse—Extortion,				
	Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
	Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
	Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
	Swearing 3 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	4	0
	Entering sentence,	0	2	6
		1	5	0

	£	s.	d.
The King vs. Abner Owen—Blasphemy, Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and Indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 3 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	4	0
			6

The King vs. Nicholas McKenny—Mauslaughter, Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and Indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 6 witnesses,	0	6	0
Swearing 3 witnesses to go before the Grand Jury,	0	3	0
			6

The King vs. Gilbert Foviere—Larceny, Filing indictment,	0	2	6
Bench warrant,	0	5	0
			6

The King vs. Nalnum Hegan—Robbery, Filing indictment,	0	2	6
Bench warrant,	0	5	0
			6

Bench warrant for the apprehension of Oliver Wheeler,	0	5	0
Do do do Gilbert Miller,	0	5	0
Three Subpœnas,	0	7	6
Return of criminal proceedings to clerk of the Crown,	0	10	0

DISTRICT OF GORE.

Precept to Sheriff, Impannelling and swearing Grand Jury, Swearing 1 Constable,	0	10	0
	0	10	0
	0	1	0

The King vs. Henry Harchmott and Richard Duncan—Murder. Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoners,	0	5	0
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and indorsing verdict on record,	0	3	6
Swearing 4 witnesses,	0	4	0
One subpœna,	0	2	6
			6

The King vs. Edward Kennedy and Alexander McJulas—Assault, Filing presentment.	0	2	6
Bench Warrant,	0	5	0
			6

The King vs. Autrim Willis—Larceny Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and Indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 2 witnesses to go before the Grand Jury,	0	2	0
Swearing 3 witnesses at trial,	0	3	0
Swearing constable,	0	1	0
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
			0

The King vs. John Adduley—Larceny, Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and Indorsing verdict	0	3	6
Swearing 2 witnesses,	0	2	0
Swearing 1 constable,	0	1	0
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
			0

The King vs. John Burwell—Assault, Filing indictment,	0	2	6
Bench warrant,	0	5	0
			6

The King vs. David Bacon—Horse stealing; Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 6 witnesses,	0	6	0
Swearing 1 constable,	0	1	0
Entering sentence 2s. 6d two subpœnas 2s. 6d. each,	0	7	6
			0

The King vs. Daniel Kemp, Peter Kemp, and Alexander Kemp—Malicious mischief, Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoners 2s. 6d. each,	0	7	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 2 witnesses to go before the grand jury,	0	2	0
Swearing 13 witnesses at trial,	0	13	0
Swearing 1 constable, bench warrant 5s.	0	6	0
Swearing 9 witnesses to go before the grand jury,	2	4	6
Calendar to sheriff,	0	9	0
Return of criminal proceedings to clerk of the crown,	0	2	6
	0	10	0

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Impannelling and swearing grand jury,	0	10	0
Swearing 2 constables to attend grand jury,	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
THE KING vs. William Corbin—Horse stealing,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and Indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 3 witnesses to go before the Grand jury,	0	2	0
Swearing 6 witnesses at trial.	0	6	0
Swearing one constable,	0	1	0
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
Filing 1 exhibit,	0	2	6
			<hr/>
Taking Michael Kipp's recognizance,	1	13	6
	0	2	0
The King vs. Adam Gray—Horse Stealing,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and Indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 16 witnesses,	0	16	0
Swearing 1 constable,	0	1	0
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
			<hr/>
	1	16	0
The King vs. John Henderson—Wounding Cattle,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and Indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 3 witnesses	0	3	0
			<hr/>
	1	1	6
The King vs. Jeremiah Quirk—Larceny,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 6 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	7	0
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
			<hr/>
	1	8	0
The King vs. William Terreberry—Assault,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 6 witnesses,	0	6	0
Swearing 2 constables,	0	2	0
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
			<hr/>
	1	9	0
The King vs. John NasKink—Assault with an intent to commit a Rape,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and Indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 16 witnesses and 1 constable,	0	17	0
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
			<hr/>
	1	18	0
The King vs. David Springstead—Sheep stealing,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and Indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 15 witnesses,	0	15	0
Swearing 1 constable,	0	1	0
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
			<hr/>
	1	17	0
The King vs. James Fields—Horse stealing,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 11 witnesses,	0	11	0
Swearing 3 constables 3s, filing 1 exhibit 2s.6d,	0	5	6
			<hr/>
Taking Hugh Wilson's recognizance	1	15	0
	0	2	6
The King vs. John Wilson—Escape,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Entering and recording plea of Guilty,	0	3	6
Entering sentence,	0	2	6
			<hr/>
	0	11	0
The King vs. Otis Root et. al.—Riot,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 4 witnesses,	0	4	0
			<hr/>
	1	2	6
The King vs. Joseph Alleyn—Larceny,			
Reading and filing indictment,	0	2	6
Arraignment of prisoner,	0	2	6
Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,	0	10	0
Entering and indorsing verdict,	0	3	6
Swearing 3 witnesses to go before the Grand Jury,	0	3	0
Swearing 7 witnesses,	0	7	0
			<hr/>
	1	8	6

The King vs. Benjamin and Nancy Green—Larceny,
 Reading and filing indictment,
 Arraignment of prisoner,
 Impannelling, swearing and charging jury,
 Entering and indorsing verdict,
 Swearing 2 witnesses,

0 2 6
 0 2 6
 0 10 0
 0 3 6
 0 2 0

£ s. d,

Taking Isaac Swayze and J. Daly's recognizance,
 Taking Alexander Stewart and John Tannahill's do.
 Three subpoenas in the King vs. John NewKirk,
 Three do. do. vs. Springstead,
 Two do. do. vs. Terriberry,
 One do. do. vs. Fields,
 Six do. do. vs. Alleyn,
 One do. do. vs. Quirk,

1 0 6
 0 2 6
 0 2 6
 0 7 6
 0 5 0
 0 2 6
 0 15 0
 0 2 6

The King vs. Hathaway—Assault,
 Filing indictment,

0 2 6

The King vs. Robert Kirkpatrick—Horse Stealing,
 Filing bill ignored,

0 2 6

Presentment vs. Niagara Court House,
 Filing,

0 2 6

The King vs. David Springstead—Sheep stealing;
 Filing indictment,

0 2 6

The King vs. Root et. al.—Riot,
 Filing indictment,

0 2 6

One Calendar,
 Precept to Sheriff,
 Return of criminal proceedings to the clerk of the crown,

0 2 6
 0 10 0
 0 10 0

£ 53 15 0

July	1	To Inserting Proclamation Proroguing Parliament, 61 lines, a 4d.	1	0	4
		Continuing ditto 5 weeks, a 5s. 1d.	1	5	5
		Inserting Notice of Assize, 28 lines, a 4d.	0	9	4
		Continuing ditto 14 weeks, a 2s. 4d.	1	12	8
		Address of Gore District and Canal Commissioners, 138 lines, a 4d.	2	6	0
		Appointment of hon. J. B. Macaulay.	0	5	0
		Ditto Commissioners' Heir and Devisee Act.	0	5	0
August	5	Appointment of Surveyor General's Agents, 38 lines, a 4d.	0	12	0
		Continuing ditto 12 weeks, 3s. 2d.	1	18	0
	12	Proclamation Proroguing Parliament, 61 lines, a 4d.	1	0	4
		Continuing ditto 8 weeks, a 5s.	1	5	5
September	23	Proclamation Proroguing Parliament, 61 lines, a 4d.	1	0	4
		Continuing ditto 5 weeks, a 5s. 1d.	1	5	5
	30	Appointment of T. T. Bower.	0	5	0
October	14	Notice Survey of Roxborough, 21 lines, a 4d.	0	7	0
		Continuing ditto 10 weeks, a 1s. 9d.	0	17	6
	21	Proclamation Meeting of Parliament, 61 lines, a 4d.	1	0	4
		Continuing ditto 5 weeks, a 5s. 1d.	1	5	8
November	4	Publishing Sandwich Address and Reply, 122 lines, a 4d.	2	0	8
		Ditto Amherstburgh, and ditto, 91 lines, a 4d.	1	10	4
		20 Extra Gazettes.	0	12	6
	8	100 Wholesale Licences, (pica foolscap.)	2	3	4
		400 Still ditto.	2	3	4
		400 Shop ditto.	2	3	4
		800 Innkeepers' ditto.	2	14	8
	18	Insertion Chap. 68 Geo. IV. 126 lines, a 4d.	2	2	0
		Continuing ditto 2 weeks, a 10s. 6d.	1	1	0
	25	Notice Appointment of hon. W. Campbell, 7 lines, a 4d.	0	2	4
		Ditto Do. J. Jones and D. Bethune, Esquires, 8 lines, a 4d.	0	2	8
	2	Appointment of W. Bruce, 8 lines, a 4d.	0	2	3
December	5	Speech on opening of the Session, 177 lines, a 4d.	2	19	0
		20 Extra Gazettes.	0	12	6
	9	Appointment of J. Riley, 7 lines, a 4d.	0	2	4
	16	Address Legislative Council, Speech and Reply, 160 lines, a 4d.	2	13	4
		Ditto House of Assembly, and ditto, 173 lines, a 4d.	2	17	8
		Proclamation John Large. 32 lines, a 4d.	0	10	8
		Continuing ditto 2 weeks, a 2s. 8d.	0	5	4
	30	Appointment of Daniel and David Jones, 7 lines, a 4d.	0	2	4
		Proclamation Land Company, 110 lines, a 4d.	1	16	2
		Advertising Ferry W. Island. 17 lines, a 4d.	0	5	8
	31	Continuing Proclamation Timber from 1st July, 118 lines, a 4d. 27 weeks.	13	5	6
		Continuing O. C. 21st Nov. 1825, 134 lines, 27 weeks.	15	1	6
		Continuing O. C. 23rd March, 1826, 9 lines.	1	0	3
		Gaz. 6 months, 10 Clerks of Peace.	6	6	8
		Ditto 6 ditto, 10 Sheriffs.	6	1	8
		Ditto 6 ditto, C. G. and Sheriff W. D.	1	0	0
		Ditto 6 ditto, 9 Public Offices, a 10s.	4	10	0
		Ditto 6 ditto, 5 Councillors, a 10s.	2	10	0
		Ditto 6 ditto, 3 ditto by mail, a 12s. 2d.	1	16	6
		6 months Office Rent.	20	0	0
		6 ditto Typo Allowance.	25	0	0
			Province Currency. £		
			143	12	7
			Deduct 5 lines a 4d. }		
			4 ditto a 4d. }		
			8 ditto a 4d. }		
				5	8
			£	143	6 11

Dr. Government to THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, in account from the 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.

1826.					
Dec'r 31.	To Mr. John Radenhurst, junior clerk, his Salary from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	1			75 0 0
	Mr. Bernard Farquand, junior clerk, his Salary from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1826, inclusive.	2			75 0 0
	Mr. James G. Chewett, assistant draughtsman, his Salary from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, inclusive.	3			75 0 0
	Mr. Joseph B. Spragge, extra clerk, his Salary from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1826, inclusive.	4			62 10 0
	Office Messengers, at the rate of £25 currency each, per amount, viz:—				
	Jose Martines, from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1826, inclusive.	5	12	10	0
	Philip James, from ditto to ditto.		12	10	0
	Firewood expended in the office and drawing-room, from the 1st July to 31st Dec. 1826, inclus.	6			10 0 0
	Candles expended in ditto and ditto, from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1826, inclusive.	7			0 10 0
	Postage of public letters, from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1826, inclusive.	8			10 10 9
	Mr. Robert Stanton, for Printing 5000 copies of the Order in Council of the 21st Nov. 1825, £3. 16s. 2d.				
	Ditto for Printing 500 Blank Location Tickets for lands without purchase, as expressed in the said order in council, per his account charged herein pursuant to an order in council of the 5th Oct. 1826.—£3. 12s. 2d.	9			
	Ditto for Printing 500 Blank Militia Descriptions and sundry Advertisements and Hand Bills, per account charged herein pursuant to authority of his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieut. Gov. dated the 25th Jan. 1827.		7	9	4
	John Ewart, for sundry repairs done, and articles furnished for the use of the Office, from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1826, inclusive, per account charged herein, pursuant to the authority last mentioned.		9	7	6
	Lewis Bright for cleaning, repairing, and putting up Stoves, &c. between 1st July and 31st Dec. 1826, inclusive, per account charged herein pursuant to same authority.	10	3	17	6
	Jose Martines for expenses incurred in sweeping the chimneys of the Office and Drawing-room, &c. between the 1st July and 31st December, 1826, inclusive, pursuant to authority aforesaid.		1	7	6
		12	0	16	0
					22 17 6
Due Thomas Ridout, Esquire.					£ 356 8 3

Dr. Government to THOMAS RIDOUT, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, in account for executing the Survey and affixing Boundaries to the Reserves made by the Chippewa Indians, in the Tract of Land lately purchased from them by Government in the London and Western Districts— by order of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th July, 1826.

1826. Dec'r 31.	To Mahlon Burwell, Esq. Deputy Surveyor, his Pay from 11th September to 30th December, 1826 inclusive, a 15s. per day.	1	83	5	0
	Allowance for Rations, ditto time, a 1s. 6d. per day.		8	6	6
	Amount of Pay-list for executing the Survey, and affixing boundaries to the Reserves made by the Chippewa Indians in the tract of land lately purchased from them by Government in the London and Western Districts, by order of his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor, dated 28th July, 1826.	3	88	6	0
	Expenses necessarily incurred for transport while on the said survey, by the hire of a boat of Angus McIntosh, Esq.	4	8	1	3
	Duo Thymas Ridout, Esq.	£	187	18	9

The GOVERNMENT

To DUNCAN CAMERON,

Register of the Province of Upper Canada, for Fees on divers Public Instruments, and the allowance for a Clerk, from the 1st day of July to the 31st December, 1826.

1826.	INSTRUMENT.					
July	1	To Registering 10 Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, wds. 1100.		5	10	0
"	"	10 ditto of Assize and Nisi Prius, wds. 350.		1	15	0
"	22	a Commission to Samuel Shaw, Coroner, Midland District,		0	3	0
August	10	a Proclamation proroguing Prov. Parliament to 21st Sept.		0	3	0
Sept.	20	a Proclamation proroguing ditto to 30th Oct.		0	3	0
"	23	a Commission of the Peace, Western District.		0	13	0
October	21	a Proclamation convening the Prov. Parliament on 5th Dec.		0	3	0
Decr.	21	a Ded. Potest. Western District.		0	2	0
"	"	the Charter of the Canada Company.		5	1	0
"	28	Proclamation respecting the Canada Company.		0	5	9
"	31	To the half year's allowance for a Clerk.		83	6	8
	"	entering on the margin of the Registry, lib. B. N. fol. 384, the surrender of the patent to Owen Queron for 600 acres, Horton, a 1s. 1d. search 8s. 6d. cert. 5s.		0	8	6
		To ditto, lib. B. M. fol. 117, the patent to Michael Grady for 100 acres Bathurst.		0	8	6
		To ditto, lib. B. D. fol. 336, the patent to Anthony Lesslie for 200 acres Bathurst.		0	8	6
		To ditto, lib. B. O. fol. 335, the patent to Peter Frank for 100 acres Monaghan.		0	8	6
		To ditto, lib. K. fol. 350, the patent to Levy Barnum for 500 acres Hamilton		0	8	6
		To ditto, lib. C. fol. 63, the patent to Richard Dargman and David Beverly for 304 acres Matilda.		0	8	6
		To ditto, lib. M. B. fol. 277, the patent to Daniel Pettit for 200 acres Hallowell.		0	8	6
		To ditto, lib. D. fol. 75, the lease to William Gurnett for the Goat-house, and 6 acres on the river Credit.		0	8	6
		To paid John Ewart his account, £ 1 0 3.		0	8	6
		To paid L. Fairbanks his account, 3 0 0.		4	0	3
		Total Provincial Currency.		104	13	8
		Amount brought down, £104 13 8		1	0	3
				102	13	5

The last item but one is suspended for want of authority.

UPPER CANADA, Account D.

Ordinary and incidental Expenses of the Receiver General's Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1826, inclusive.

Number of Voucher.	PAYMENTS.				
No. 1	To allowance for the first clerk for the above period,		91	5	0
" 2	ditto for the second ditto for the same period,		75	0	0
" 3	ditto for office rent for the same period,		18	0	0
" 4	ditto for firewood for same period, 13 cords a 11s. 3d. per cord,		7	6	3
" 5	ditto for stationary for the same period,		11	5	0
" 6	Cash paid William Allan, Esquire, postmaster, for the postage of letters to and from the office during the same period.		14	3	5 1/2
" 7	Cash paid Edmond Robinson, carpenter, for a small box to contain the Receiver General's accounts, warrants and vouchers, from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1826, inclusive, for transmission to the Commissioners for auditing the same.		0	4	6
	Total—£		217	4	2 1/2

The Government *Dr.*

To JOHN SMALL, Esquire, Clerk of the Executive Council,

For the usual allowances and Contingencies in the Council Office, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1826.

No. of Voucher.	ALLOWANCES AND CONTINGENCIES.	Province Currency. Dollar 5s.		
1	To allowance for stationary, firewood, and candles,	33	6	8
2	Joseph Martin for his half year's allowance as office-servant,	12	10	0
3	Philip James for his half year's allowance as office-servant,	12	10	0
4	Mrs. Anne Bailey for her half year's salary as housekeeper,	16	13	4
5	Mrs. Anne Bailey for her half year's allowance for firewood as housekeeper,	6	9	4½
6	Hugh Carfrae for his half year's salary as door-keeper,	11	2	2½
7	Mr. William Lee, jun. for his half year's salary as extra clerk,	62	10	0
8	Joseph Martin for contingent expenses paid by him,	1	11	4½
9	Isaac Columbus, his account for work done,	3	11	3
10	John Ewart, his account for work,	2	10	2½
11	John Carey, his account for printing,	2	7	8
Province Currency, Dollars 5s—£		165	2	1½

The Government of the Province of Upper Canada *Dr.*

To CHARLES C. SMALL, Esq. Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, between

the 1st day of July and the 31st day of December, 1826, both inclusive.

1826.	CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS.	Halifax Currency Dollars at 5s.			Sterling Dollars at 4s. 6d.		
July 26.	Rex v. Howe and Maxwell, making up record of conviction for murder, at the request of the Attorney General,	1	4	0	1	1	7½
	Certified copy of ditto, for Attorney General,	0	14	6	0	13	0½
" 28.	Lyon v. Fraser, Exemplification of judgment-roll, at request of the Attorney General,	0	11	8	0	10	6
	Fanan v. McDonell, ditto for ditto,	0	11	8	0	10	6
	Postage of letters from Clerk of the Peace of Newcastle District, enclosing extracts of fines,	0	0	7	0	0	6½
	Filing extract of fines and affidavit,	0	3	0	0	2	3½
Oct. 19.	Rex v. Sherburne and wife, 3 Subpoenas,	0	7	6	0	6	9
	Recording criminal proceedings for Eastern District, Assizes in August,				1	10	0
	Recording ditto for Bathurst District, Assizes in August,				1	10	0
	Recording ditto for Johnston District, Assizes in August,				1	10	0
	Recording ditto for Western District, Assizes in August,				1	10	0
	Recording ditto for London District, Assizes in August,				1	10	0
	Recording ditto for Gore District, Assizes in August,				1	10	0
	Recording ditto for Niagara District, Assizes in September,				1	10	0
	Recording ditto for Newcastle District, Assizes in September,				1	10	0
	Recording ditto for Midland District, Assizes in September,				1	10	0
	Recording ditto for Home District, Assizes in October,				1	10	0
	Paid postage of letters from Clerk of the Peace of Niagara District, enclosing Mandamus, with return from magistrates of that district,	0	1	9	0	1	7
	Allowance for rent of an office from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, both inclusive,				18	0	0
£					36	7	3

The Government *Dr.*

To DUNCAN CAMERON, Secretary of the Province of Upper Canada,

For Fees on divers Public Instruments, and the Allowance for an Office Servant and Messenger, from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of December, 1826.

1826.	INSTRUMENT.	Province Currency		
July 1.	To fees on ten commissions of oyer and terminer, a 23s. 4d.	11	13	4
	engrossing the same, a 1100.	5	10	0
	fees on ten commissions of assizes and nisi prius, a 23s. 4d.	11	13	4
	engrossing the same, a 350.	1	15	0
" 13.	furnishing for the western circuit, to the hon. Mr. Justice Sherwood, a certified copy of the Recording Sentence Bill, 4s. 3d. cert. 5s.	0	9	3
	ditto of the London District Goal and Court-house Bill,	0	13	6
	furnishing the Government Office with two certified copies of the Recording Sentence Bill,	0	18	6
" 22.	fees on a commission to Samuel Shaw, coroner Midland District,	1	3	4
	engrossing the same,	0	3	0
Augt. 10.	fees on a Proclamation proroguing Prov. Parliament to 21st September,	1	3	4
	engrossing the same, and printer's copy, w. 300,	0	6	0
Sept. 20.	fees on a Proclamation proroguing Provincial Parliament to 30th October,	1	3	4
	engrossing, and printer's copy, 300	0	6	0
" 23.	fees on a commission of the peace, Western District,	1	3	4
	engrossing the same, 1300,	0	13	0
Oct. 21.	fees on a Proclamation convening the Provincial Parliament on 5th December,	1	3	4
	engrossing, and printer's copy, 300,	0	6	0
Dec. 31.	fees on a Dedimus Potestatum, Western District,	1	3	4
	engrossing the same, 200,	0	2	0
" 28.	fees on a Proclamation respecting the Canada Company,	1	3	4
	engrossing, and printer's copy, 530,	0	11	6
" 31.	the half year's allowance for an office-servant and messenger,	25	0	0
Total, Province Currency,—£		68	3	9

Secretary of the Province of Upper Canada, for Stationary on Militia Patents for Land to Officers and Soldiers of the Militia, from the 1st July to the 31st day of December, 1826.

53 Patents a. 29s. 4d.

£ 10 12 0 Prov. Currency. E. E.

SCHEDULE of Militia Patents for Land, completed by the Officers of the Land-Granting Department, from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of December, 1826.

Name of Grantee.	Addition.	No. of Acres.	Township.
Ault, Nicholas	Private first Stormont.	100	Madoc.
Auger, Frederick the ygr.	Ditto third Lincoln.	100	Malmur.
Abbott, Samuel	Ditto first Lennox.	100	Sombra.
Arquit, Peter	Ditto first Glengary.	100	Alfred.
Armstrong, Charles	Ditto second York.	100	Garrafraxa.
Bedell, Reuben	Lieut. first Lennox.	500	Ditto.
Boyard, John	Private first ditto.	100	Dummer.
Bailly, Honore	Lieut. and Adj. Voyageurs.	500	Hillier, (L. D.)
Burn, John	Captain first Durham.	800	Emily.
Burdech, Caleb	Private first Oxford.	100	Sombra.
Brown, Christian	Ditto second Lincoln.	100	Caledon.
Clement, John P.	Ditto first ditto.	100	Erin.
Castle, John	Ditto Addington.	100	Sombra.
Davis, John	Ditto first Lennox.	100	Dummer.
Delsman, John	Ditto Incorporated.	100	Brock.
Fortier, James	Master's Mate, Provincial Navy.	500	Sombra.
Freel, Hugh	Gunner, Military Artillery:	100	Nessouri.
Fosburg or Vasbery, Henry	Private, Prince Edward.	100	Dauri.
Finkle, George	Ditto first Hastings.	100	Sombra.
Gifford, Gardner	Ditto first Durham.	100	Emily.
Hamilton, Thomas G.	Ditto Incorporated.	100	Vespra.
Hamilton, William A.	Ditto third York.	100	Ditto.
Hawley, Sheldon	Captain first Addington.	800	Dawn.
Helmke, Frederick	Private, cav'y. first York.	100	Innisfil.
Jones, Elias	Major of Militia.	1000	Smith.
Lee, William	Private, first Addington.	100	Sombra.
Lockwood, Joseph	Sergeant, first ditto.	200	Ditto.
Losve, Isaac	Private, first Prince Edward.	100	Ditto.
M'Laughlin, William	Ditto, first Leeds.	100	Alfred.
Moore, Abraham	Ditto, third Lincoln	100	Erin.
Martin, George	Ditto, Coloured Corps.	100	Mono.
Mabee, Pinkory	Private, second Norfolk.	100	Mosa.
M' Bain, James	Ditto, first Glengary.	100	Alfred.
Munro, Hugh	Captain, first Grenville.	300	Plantagenet.
Martin, Christian	Private, second Lincoln.	100	Caledon.
Martin, Daniel	Ditto, Artillery, second ditto.	100	Ditto.
Pack, James	Ditto, second Lincoln.	100	Erin.
Parker, John	Ditto, Troop Prov. Light Dragoons.	100	Carradoc.
Powell, William	Corporal, first Norfolk.	100	Zona.
Rhemey, or Romy, David	Private, third Lincoln.	100	Mosa.
Rhemey, or Romy, Lawrence	Ditto, third ditto.	100	Ditto.
Rong, or Wrong, John	Ditto, fourth ditto.	100	Nelson.
Stappleton, William	Ditto, Dragoons, first Addington.	100	Manposa.
Smith, John K.	Ditto, first Hastings.	100	Sombra.
Sparkam, Thomas	Lieut. first Frontenac.	500	Dawn.
Shebley, Henry	Private, first Addington.	100	Sombra.
Scarlett, John	Ditto, third Lincoln.	100	Nasaguiega.
Freanor, David	Ditto, fifth ditto.	100	Garrafraxa.
Wedeman, Philip	Ditto, Rifle Company, first York.	100	Zona.
Webb, Parnel	Ditto, first Norfolk.	100	Brock.
Wood, Hiram	Ditto, first Glengary.	100	Alfred.
Wood, Nathaniel	Ditto, first ditto.	100	Plantagenet.
Pierpoint, Richard	Ditto, Coloured Corps.	100	Garrafraxa.

53 Patents, a 4s.—10l. 12s. Prov. Cur'cy.—E. E.

1826.

EASTERN ASSIZES.
PERTH.

	£	s.	d.
The King v. Thomas Glym,— <i>Burglary.</i> Drawing Indictment,	£ 2 5 0	2	5 0
The King v. John Southerland,— <i>Assault with intent to commit a rape.</i> Drawing Indictment,	2 5 0	2	5 0
The King v. Leach et al.— <i>Conspiracy.</i> Drawing Indictment,	2 5 0	2	5 0
JOHNSTON DISTRICT.			
The King v. Peel Scily.— <i>Sedition.</i> Conducting cause to judgment,	5 16 8	5	16 8
The King v. John Byrne,— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. Henry and King,— <i>Felony under the black act.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. J. Farester,— <i>Manslaughter.</i> Drawing indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. Charles Scofield,— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing indictment,	2 5 0	2	5 0
MIDLAND DISTRICT.			
The King v. Stewart,— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. Hlyson et ux.— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. Linton,— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. J. La Plante,— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. Charles Wilson.— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 4 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. William Miller,— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. Reuben Woodworth,— <i>Passing Counterfeit Money.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. M'Inrol,— <i>Assault, with intent to commit a rape.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. Thomas Kirk,— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. Margaret Roley,— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 2 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. D. B. Sole.— <i>Libel—Traverse.</i> Conducting cause to judgment,	5 16 8	5	16 8
The King v. O. Van Tassel,— <i>Libel—Traverse.</i> Conducting cause to judgment,	5 16 8	5	16 8
The King v. Powell,— <i>Murder.</i> Drawing Indictment,	2 5 0	2	5 0
The King v. Pulmer,— <i>Assault, with an intent to commit a rape.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. John Brown,— <i>Returning from Banishment.</i> Drawing Indictment, Exemplification of record of former conviction, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 1 9 2 5 16 8	9	10 10
The King v. Catharine Carrina,— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. F. Fallon.— <i>Larceny.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. J. W. Ferguson,— <i>Misdemeanor.</i> Drawing Indictment,	2 5 0	2	5 0
The King v. William Brown,— <i>Perjury.</i> Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8	8	1 8
The King v. Murray,— <i>Misdemeanor.</i> Drawing Indictment,	2 5 0	2	5 0

Provincial Currency, £ 179 4 2

1826.

		Amount brought forward,	£	s.	d.
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.					
The King v. Palmer et al.— <i>Riot.</i>	Drawing indictment,	£ 2 5 0	2	5	0
The King v. Lewis St. George.— <i>Larceny.</i>	Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8			
			8	1	8
The King v. Egan.— <i>Assaulting.</i>	Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8			
			8	1	8
The King v. Cordon.— <i>Assaulting.</i>	Drawing Indictment,	2 5 0	2	5	0
HOME DISTRICT.					
The King v. Sherburne and wife.— <i>Larceny.</i>	Fee with brief, A joint opinion with the Attorney General, by order of the Lieut. Governor,	2 0 0 2 0 0	2	0	0
			2	0	0
			Total.—£		
			206	17	6
		Amount brought down,	£ 206 17 6		
The last item in this account "joint opinion," suspended for want of a voucher,			2 0 0		
			Provincial Currency,		
			£	204	17 6

The Government of Upper Canada,

To JOHN B. ROBINSON, Attorney General, Dr.

1826.

		£	s.	d.	
To Opinion to the Inspector General respecting duties on American Whiskey, omitted in last account,		1	16	0	
July 13th,	Opinion to the Inspector General,	1	16	0	
	Opinion to the Collector at Gananoque,	1	16	0	
	Opinion, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	0	
19th,	Opinion, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	0	
	Fiat for commission appointing a coroner for the Midland District,	1	16	0	
	Opinion, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	0	
Aug. 10th,	Fiat for Proclamation proroguing Parliament to 21st September,	1	16	0	
WESTERN DISTRICT ASSIZES, after Trinity Term.					
The King v. Mira Percy.— <i>Perjury—Traverse.</i>	Conducting cause to judgment,	5	5	0	
The King v. Stephen Hilbert.— <i>Assault, with intent to ravish.</i>	Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	£ 2 0 0 5 5 0			
			7	5	0
The King v. Patrick Kelly.— <i>Larceny.</i>	Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 0 0 5 5 0			
			7	5	0
The King v. William Caldwell.— <i>Rape.</i>	Drawing Indictment,		2	0	0
The King v. Daniel Knapp.— <i>Murder.</i>	Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 0 0 5 5 0			
			7	5	0
The King v. William Charlton.— <i>Rape.</i>	Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 0 0 5 5 0			
			7	5	0
The King v. Jesse Stevens.— <i>Larceny.</i>	Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 0 0 5 5 0			
			7	5	0
The King v. James Smith.— <i>Assault and Battery.</i>	Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 0 0 5 5 0			
			7	5	0
DISTRICT OF LONDON ASSIZES.					
The King v. John Backhouse.— <i>Extortion—Traverse.</i>	Conducting cause to judgment,		5	5	0
The King v. Abner Owen.— <i>Blaspheming—Traverse.</i>	Conducting cause to judgment,		5	5	0
The King v. Nicholas M'Kenny, and others.— <i>Murder.</i>	Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 0 0 5 5 0			
			7	5	0
The King v. Gilber Ferris.— <i>Larceny.</i>	Drawing Indictment,		2	0	0
The King v. Nahum Chayer.— <i>Larceny.</i>	Drawing Indictment,		2	0	0
DISTRICT OF GORE ASSIZES.					
The King v. Daniel Bacon.— <i>Horse-stealing.</i>	Conducting cause to judgment,		5	5	0
The King v. Henry Henhawk.— <i>Murder.</i>	Conducting cause to judgment,		5	5	0
			£ 97 2 0		

	Amount brought forward,	£	s.	d.
The King v. John Adderly,— <i>Larceny</i> .		97	2	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. David Kemp,— <i>Malicious Mischief</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. Antrim Willis,— <i>Larceny</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
NIAGARA ASSIZES.				
The King v. William Corbin,— <i>Horse Stealing</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. Adam Grass,— <i>Horse Stealing</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. Joseph Alleyn,— <i>Larceny</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. David Springstead,— <i>Horse Stealing</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. Jeremiah Quirk,— <i>Larceny</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. John Henderson,— <i>Malicious Mischief</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. Robert Kirkpatrick,— <i>Horse Stealing</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,		2	0	0
The King v. James Field,— <i>Horse Stealing</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. William Turyberry, and others,— <i>Assaulting a Custom-house Officer, and rescuing smuggled goods</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. William Corbin,— <i>Horse-stealing</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,		2	0	0
The King v. John Newkirk,— <i>Assault, with intent to ravish</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. Otis Root and others,— <i>Riot</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. Olaf Hathaway,— <i>Misdemeanor</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,		2	0	0
The King v. John Wilson,— <i>Escape</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. Benjamin Green,— <i>Another Larceny</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
Sept. 12.	To £15 provincial currency disbursed to a witness brought from the district of London to support the prosecution against William Turyberry, convicted of rescuing smuggled goods,	13	10	0
21.	Fiat for Proclamation proroguing Parliament to 30th October,	1	16	0
22.	Fiat for Commission of the peace for the Western District,	1	16	0
	Fiat for a <i>dedimus potestatum</i> for the Western District,	1	16	0
	Warrant from his Excellency to the Judge for reprieve of Daniel Bacon,	1	1	0
	Warrant to the Sheriff thereupon,	0	10	6
25.	Drawing warrant to the Sheriff to discharge King, Hans Hawe, and Elizabeth Maxwell, pardoned by his Majesty,	1	1	0
Oct. 5.	Drawing warrant for the discharge of Joseph Hyson and Han. Hyson, Opinion, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	1	0
21.	Drawing Judge's warrant for respite of David Springstead to 29th December,	1	16	0
	Drawing Judge's warrant for respite of Adam Grass to 29th December,	0	10	6
	Drawing Judge's warrant for respite of William Corben to 29th December,	0	10	6
	Fiat for Proclamation convening the Legislature on 5th December next,	1	16	0
HOME DISTRICT Sittings after Trinity Term.				
The King v. Joseph Sherburne and Lilly Sherburne,— <i>Larceny</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
The King v. William Gerrard and others,— <i>Rape</i> .		2	0	0
Drawing Indictment,				
The King v. Jane la Pierre,— <i>Larceny</i> .		7	5	0
Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0			
Conducting cause to judgment,	5 5 0			
Provincial Currency,		£	252	0 6

1826.		Amount brought forward,	£	s.	d.
			252	0	6
		The King v William Borland,— <i>Blasphemy</i> , Drawing Indictment,			
November 4.		Opinion to the Collector at Turkey Point,	2	0	0
6.		Drawing Agreement for the erection of Government Mills at Peterboro', and engrossing two copies for same,	1	16	0
8.		Opinion, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	3	3	0
10.		Opinion, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	0
20.		Investigating by examination of witnesses, and reporting upon certain representations made to the Government by the quarter sessions of the district of Gore respecting certain proceedings of the Justices in sessions, in July last,	1	16	0
25.		Report on the claim of Thomas Smith to a lot in Amherstburgh,	3	3	6
27.		Draft of Warrant to the Judge for the discharge of Reuben Woodworth,	1	16	0
		Draft of Warrant to the Sheriff thereupon,	0	10	6
		Draft of Warrant for the Judge for the discharge of John Brown,	1	1	0
		Draft of Warrant to the Sheriff thereupon,	0	10	6
29.		Opinion, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	0
December 2.		Opinion by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	0
		Amount of costs taxed in the case of the King against John Brown, on an information for concealing smuggled goods, £11 19 5 provincial currency,	10	15	5½
		Costs taxed in the case of the King against John Vankoughnet, on an information for Intrusion, £11 6 9 provincial currency,	10	4	1
		Costs taxed in the case of the King v. Jacob Kipp, on an information for concealing smuggled goods, £11 6 11 provincial currency,	10	4	2½
		Costs taxed in the case of the King v. Peter Campbell, on an information for concealing smuggled goods, £11 8 5 provincial currency,	10	5	7
6.		Report on expiring laws,	1	16	
10.		Opinion by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1	16	0
		Draft of warrant to the Judge for the pardon of Isaac la Plante,	1	1	0
		Warrant to the Sheriff thereupon,	0	10	6
		Draft of warrant for the further respite of Daniel Bacon,	0	10	6
		Draft of warrant for the further respite of David Springstead,	0	10	6
		Draft of warrant for the further respite of William Corbin,	0	10	6
		Draft of warrant for the further respite of Adam Grass,	0	10	6
27.		Draft of proclamation prohibiting trespass on the lands set apart for the Canada Company.	1	16	0
		Fiat for the same,	1	16	0
December 31st.		Allowance for a clerk, and the rent of an office from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of December instant, inclusive, at £90 per annum,	45	0	0
		Opinion to Collectors having been before disallowed, deduct one opinion to the Collector at Gananoque, and one opinion to the Collector at Turkey Point, at £1 16 0 each,	376	9	10½
			3	12	0
			£	372	17 10½

The Government of Upper Canada, *Dr.*

Crown at the last Assizes for the Eastern District.

To JAMES B. MACAULAY, as Counsel for the

1826.	The King v. Patrick McEwan,— <i>Perjury</i> , Drawing Indictment, Conducting cause to judgment,	2 5 0 5 16 8			
	The King v. John McDonald,— <i>Perjury</i> , Drawing Indictment,		8	1	8
	The King v. Richard Mackle and others,— <i>Conspiracy</i> , Conducting cause to judgment,		2	5	0
	The King v. Jacob Merkley,— <i>Assaulting a Constable</i> , Conducting cause to judgment,		5	16	8
			5	16	8
			£	22	0 0

UPPER-CANADA.

Dr.—GOVERNMENT, to GEORGE HILLIER, Esquire, Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Government-Office for the half year from 1st January to 30th June, 1827.

No. of Voucher.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Canada Currency.		
1	To Isaac Pilkington, his half year's allowance as Keeper and Messenger to the Government Office,	35	0	0
2	To William McBride, his half year's allowance as Assistant Messenger to ditto,	25	0	0
3	To the Post-office at York for Postage,	130	14	1
4	To the Post-office at Kingston for ditto,	5	0	0
		£	195	14 1

No. of Voucher.	To whom paid, and on what account.	Canada Currency.			
	Brought forward,	£	195	14	1
5	To the Post-office at Queenston for Postage to 31st December, 1826, not heretofore brought into account,		13	1	2½
6	To ditto, ditto, for ditto, to 30th June, 1827,		34	7	11½
7	To Thomas William Moore, agent for the British Packets at New York, for Postage for the half year, to 30th June, 1827.		10	0	0
8	To William French for 20 cords Firewood,		10	0	0
9	To Robert Stanton for Printing,		5	8	6
10	To Isaac Pilkington for disbursements on account of the Office,		1	10	0
11	To Edward McMahon for disbursements on account of the said Office,		14	14	1
12	To James Givins for copying various documents and papers, to be laid before the two houses of the Legislature in the last session,		12	10	0
		£	297	5	10

(U. C.) 1826-7.

DEBTOR, Government to Thomas Ridout, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, in account, from 1st January to the 30th June 1827 inclusive.

1827.	No. of Voucher.	Provincial Currency. Dollars at 5 shillings.							
		£ S. D.			£ S. D.				
June 30.	To Mr. John Radenhurst, jun. Clerk, his salary from 1st January to 30th June 1827 inclusive.....	1			75	0	0		
	" Mr. Bernard Turquand, jun. Clerk, his salary from 1st January to 30th June 1827 inclusive.....	2			75	0	0		
	" Mr. James G. Chewett, Assistant Draftsman, his salary from 1st January to 30th June 1827 inclusive.....	3			75	0	0		
	" Mr. Joseph Spragg, extra Clerk, his salary from 1st January to 30th June, 1827 inclusive.	4			62	10	0		
	" Office Messengers, at the rate of £25 Currency per annum, viz. Jose Martine's from 1st January to 30th June 1827 inclusive } Philip James from do. to do..... }	5	12	10	0				
						25	0	0	
	" Firewood expended in the office and drawing room from 1st January to 30th June 1827 inclusive.....	6			10	0	0		
	" Candles expended in do. and do. from 1st January to 30th June 1827, incl.	7				10	0		
	" Postage of public letters from 1st January to 30th June 1827 inclusive... Mr. Robert Stanton, for printing 2,000 sheets of blank U. E. and Militia descriptions, 300 sheets of blank Militia Location tickets, and 300 sheets of the order in council of the 21st November 1825, as per account charged herein pursuant to authority of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor dated 14 January 1827.....	8			7	1	11		
	To Peter McPhail, Bookbinder, for binding sundry books for the use of the Office, per his account charged herein pursuant to authority abovementioned.	9	21	11	4				
		10	2	16	6				
						24	7	10	
						£	354	9	9

The Government to John Small, Esquire, Clerk Executive Council, for the usual allowances and contingencies in the Council Office from the 1st January to the 30th June 1827 inclusive.

No. of Voucher.	ALLOWANCES AND CONTINGENCIES.	Province Currency. Dollars at 5s.		
1	Allowance for Stationary, Firewood and Candles.....	33	6	8
2	Joseph Martin his half year's allowance as Office servant.....	12	10	0
3	Philip James his half year's allowance as Office servant.....	12	10	0
4	Mrs. Anne Bailey her half year's salary as House Keeper.....	16	13	4
5	Mrs. Anne Bailey her half year's allowance for Firewood as House Keeper.....	6	9	4½
6	Hugh Carfrae his half year's salary as Doorkeeper authorised by an order in Council, 4th January 1827.....	16	13	4
7	William Lee, jun'r, his half year's salary as extra Clerk.....	62	10	0
8	Joseph Martin for contingent expenses paid by him.....	1	16	6
9	John Ewart his account for work done.....	4	16	3
	£	167	5	3½
	Province Currency, Dollars 5s.....			

The Government to Duncan Cameron, Register of the Province of Upper Canada, for fees on divers Public Instruments, the allowance for a Clerk, Wood, repairs, and other work done for the Office from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of June 1827, inclusive.

February 6.	Registering a commission establishing a fair at Perth.....	£	0	7	3
March 1.	Registering a commission of assize and nisi prius for the Home District.....		0	3	0
	Registering do. of oyer and terminer for do.....		0	11	3
8.	Registering do. appointing William Dunlop a commissioner of the peace.....		0	9	6
19.	Registering a proclamation proroguing the provincial legislature to 4th May.....		0	3	0
	Registering a grant in trust to the Rev. M. Harris and others of lands in Beckwith.....		0	16	6
29.	Registering a grant in trust to the Rev. M. Harris and others of lands in Perth.....		0	10	3
May 1.	Registering a proclamation proroguing the provincial legislature to 12th June.....		0	3	0
4.	Entering on the margin of the registry book B. M. fol. 333, surrender of the patent to Duncan McOwen 1s. search 2s. 6d. certificate 5s. for 100 acres in Beckwith.....		0	8	6
	Do. do. in book B. P. fol. 193 the patent of George Morrison for 200 acres in Garrafraxa....		0	8	6
	Do. do. in book B. H. fol. 207 the patent to Henry Chapman for 100 acres in Bathurst.....		0	8	6
May 23.	Registering a commission appointing commissioners of customs for the District of Niagara....		0	8	0
	Registering a commission appointing William D. Millar, Coroner for the District of Niagara....		0	2	0
June 7	Registering 11 commissions under the privy seal appointing commissioners to administer oaths in each district under the heir and devisee act, 35 fol. 1s.....		1	15	0
12	To registering a commission of the peace for the Home District.....		0	14	6
	To cash paid Peter McDougall for wood.....		6	10	0
	To amount of John Ewart's account.....		16	9	6
	Carried Forward,		£30	8	3

Public Accounts,

1827.		Brought Forward, ... £30 8 3
June 30.	To amount of allowance for a clerk from the 1st day of January to the 15th day of May inclusive at £150 sterling.....	61 12 10
		Province Currency, ... £92 0 10
	The following items are disallowed, viz :—	
March 19.	Registering a grant in trust &c.....	10 6
29.	Registering a grant in trust.....	10 3
		1 6 9
		£90 14 1

The Government of Upper Canada,

To William A. Campbell, Clerk of Assize, Dr.

1827

HOME DISTRICT.

	Precept to Sheriff,	£0 10 0
	Impanelling and swearing grand jury,	0 10 0
	Swearing one constable,	0 1 0
		£1 1 0
The King v. Wm. Borland— <i>Blasphemy.</i>	Impanelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0 10 0
	Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6
	Swearing 8 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 9 0
	Entering sentence.	0 2 6
		1 5 0
The King v. John Jones— <i>Larceny.</i>	Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6
	Impanelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0 10 0
	Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6
	Swearing 4 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 5 0
	Swearing 4 witnesses for grand jury,	0 4 0
	Filing one exhibit,	0 2 6
	Entering Sentence,	0 2 6
		1 12 6
The King v. Wm. Clealand— <i>Larceny.</i>	Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6
	Impanelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0 10 0
	Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6
	Swearing 6 witnesses and one constable,	0 7 0
	Swearing 3 witnesses for grand jury,	0 3 0
	Entering sentence,	0 2 6
		1 11 0
The King v. Herod Noble— <i>Perjury.</i>	Filing presentment,	0 2 6
	Three subpoenas,	0 7 6
	Taking recognizance,	0 2 6
	Swearing 3 witnesses for grand jury,	0 3 0
	Bench warrant,	0 5 0
		1 6 0
The King v. James O'Connor and John Earnest— <i>Petit Larceny.</i>	Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6
	Arraignment of prisoners each 2s. 6d.	0 5 0
	Impanelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0 10 0
	Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6
	Swearing 15 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 16 0
	Swearing 2 witnesses for grand jury,	0 2 0
	One subpoena,	0 2 6
		2 3 6
The King v. Mary Redmond— <i>Petit Larceny.</i>	Reading and filing indictment,	0 2 6
	Arraignment of prisoner,	0 2 6
	Impanelling, swearing, and charging jury,	0 10 0
	Indorsing verdict,	0 3 6
	Swearing 10 witnesses and 1 constable,	0 11 0
	Swearing 5 witnesses for grand jury,	0 5 0
	Filing one exhibit,	0 2 6
	One subpoena,	0 2 6
		1 19 6
	Swearing 4 witnesses for grand jury,	0 4 0
	Return of original proceedings to the Clerk of the Crown,	0 10 0
	Calender,	0 2 6
		£11 7 6

(U. C.) 1826-7.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To Robert Stanton,

Dr.

1827.

May 15.
" "
" "

To printing 2,000 copies statutes 1827, 72 pages a 36s. 6d.....	£131 8 0
" additional 19 hundred 9 sheets each a 11s. 3d.	96 3 9
" paid for stitching do.....	12 10 0
	£240 1 9

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To Robert Stanton,

Dr.

1827

January 13th,	To appointments of T. Moore and A. Vandyke, 8 lines 4d	£ 0 2 8
February 3rd,	" Proclamation Reward W. Morgan, 31	0 10 4
" "	" Continued to 30th June 20 weeks 2s. 7d.	2 11 8
" "	" 2 Extra Gazettes 7d.	0 1 5
" "	" Address and Reply, Whitchurch and E. Guiliamsbury 76 lines 4d.	1 5 4
" "	" Do. West Guiliamsbury and Tecumseth 72 "	1 4 0
" 17	" Notice John Bowman, Lot in Murray 16 lines.	0 5 4
" "	" Continued 19 weeks 1s. 4d.	1 5 4
" "	" Speech proroguing Parliament 108 lines at 4d.	1 16 0
" 24	" Appointment of Messrs. Wenham and Jones school trustees 7 lines at 4d.	0 2 4
" "	" Address and Reply Eastern District 131 lines	2 3 8
March 3rd	" Inserting Chap. 1 Provincial Statutes Rideau Canal 890 lines.	13 16 8
" "	" Advertising Ferry at Niagara 18 lines,	0 6 0
" "	" Continued 5 weeks, 1s. 6d.	0 7 6
" "	" Notice of Assize, 15 lines at 4d.	0 5 0
" "	" Continued 4 weeks, 1s. 3d.	0 5 0
" "	" 20 Extra Gazettes, at 7d.	0 12 6
" 10	" Order for mourning, 9 lines at 4d.	0 9 0
" 17	" Advertising Ferry Rideau Lake 25 lines.	0 8 4
" "	" Continued 15 weeks, 2s. 1d.	1 11 3
" "	" Advertising Ferry at Detroit, 24 lines at 4d.	0 8 0
" "	" Continued 6 weeks 2s.	0 12 0
" "	" Advertising Loan 42 lines at 4d.	0 14 0
" "	" Continued 2 weeks 3s. 6d.	0 7 0
" "	" Appointment of H. Smith, 7 lines at 4d.	0 2 4
" "	" do of J. Padfield 8 "	0 2 8
" 24	" Proclamation Proroguing Parliament 64 lines,	1 1 4
" "	" Continued 5 weeks, 5s. 4d.	1 6 8
" "	" Inserting Insolvent Debtors Act 86 lines at 4d.	1 8 8
" "	" Continued 2 weeks 7s. 2d.	0 14 4
" 31	" Inserting Justice fee Bill 89 lines at 4d.	1 9 3
" "	" Continued 2 weeks, 7s. 5d.	0 14 10
" "	" Appointment James Fairfield 7 lines at 4d.	0 2 4
April 7th,	" Address and Reply Newcastle District, 145 lines,	2 3 4
" "	" Inserting Physic and Surgery Bill, 174 lines,	2 18 0
" "	" Continued 2 weeks 14s. 6d.	1 9 0
" 14	" Inserting British Act Customs, 82 lines at 4d.	1 7 4
" "	" Continued 3 weeks 6s. 10d.	1 0 6
" 21	" Inserting Debenture Act Welland Canal 242 lines,	4 0 8
" "	" Continued 2 weeks, 20s. 2d.	2 0 4
" "	" Notice, change of mourning 16 lines at 4d.	0 6 4
" 23	" Inserting despatch, death Duke of York 53 lines,	0 12 8
" "	" Notice mourning discontinued 6 lines,	0 2 2
" "	" Inserting Kettle Creek Harbor Act 457 lines,	7 12 4
" "	" Ditto Survey Burlington Canal 392 lines,	5 13 0
May 5th	" Notice, mourning to cease. 13 lines,	0 4 4
" "	" Inserting Proclamation proroguing Parliament 65 lines	1 1 8
" "	" Continued 5 weeks 5s. 5d.	1 7 1
" 19	" Appointment of W. B. Jarvis &c. 19 lines,	0 6 4
June 2d,	" Do of G. Powell &c. 22 lines,	0 7 4
" "	" Do. of S. P. Jarvis 9 lines,	0 3 0
" "	" Do. Clerk of Peace, Heir and Devizee Act, 10 lines,	0 3 4
" 9th,	" Proclamation Proroguing Parliament 60 lines,	1 0 0
" "	" Continued 4 weeks 5s.	1 0 0
" 16	" Appointment Commissioners Kettle Creek Harbour &c. 23 lines 4d.	0 7 8
" "	" do. Lt. Colonel O'Hara 15 lines,	0 5 0
" "	" Advertising Ferry Rice Lake 25 lines,	0 8 4
" "	" Continued 3 weeks 2s. 1d.	0 6 3
June 30,	" Proclamation Reward—J. Large's House, continued 13 weeks, 52 lines, 2s. 8d.	1 14 3
" "	" do. Canada Company 26 weeks 110 lines, 9s. 2d.	11 18 4
" "	" Continuing Ferry Wolf Island 5 weeks, 17 lines 1s. 5d.	0 7 1
" "	" do. Proclamation Timber, 26 weeks, 118 lines 9s. 10d.	12 15 8
" "	" do. O. C. of 21 Nov. 1825, 26 weeks, 134 lines 11s. 2d.	14 10 4
" "	" do. O. C. of 23 March 1826, 26 weeks 9 lines 9d.	0 19 6
" "	" Gazette 6 months, 10 Clerks Peace, 12s 2d.	6 1 2

Carried Forward £ 123 4 9

Public Accounts,

			Brought Forward	£123 4 9
June	30.	To Gazette 6 months 10 Sheriffs,		6 1 8
"	"	" do. do. Clerk Peace and Sheriff at York 10s.		1 0 0
"	"	" do. do. 9 Public Offices 10s.		4 10 0
"	"	" do. do. 5 Councillors 10s.		2 10 0
"	"	" do. do. 3 do. by mail 12s. 2d.		1 16 6
"	"	" 6 months rent,		20 0 0
"	"	" 6 months Type Allowance.		25 0 0
				£ 123 4 11

York, 30th June, 1827.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To James Baby, Esquire, Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, DR.
For the ordinary and incidental expenses of his office, from 1st January to 30th June, 1827.

			Sterling.
Vouchers, No. 1.	To allowance for the first clerk for the above period,		£ 91 5 0
" " 2.	To allowance for the second clerk for the same period,		75 0 0
" " 3.	To allowance for fire-wood for the same period, 13½ cords at 9s. per cord,		5 19 3
" " 4.	To allowance for an office messenger for the same period, at the rate of £25 currency per annum,		11 5 0
" " 5.	To allowance for office rent for the above period,		18 0 0
" " 6.	To paid Wm. Allan, Esquire, Post-master at York, for postage of public letters to and from the said office during the same period,		11 19 6½
			Sterling, — £213 8 9½

The Government to Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province of Upper Canada, for Fees on divers Public Instruments, and the allowance for an Office Servant from the first day of January to the thirtieth day of June 1827, inclusive.

		Dr.
January 9.	Furnishing the Governor's Office with a copy of the Canada Company's Charter 101 folios 1s. Office Certificate of the same being a true copy.....	£ 5 1 0 0 5 0
February 6.	Affixing the great seal to a commission establishing a Fair in the town of Perth.....	1 3 4
	Engrossing do.....7½ folios	0 7 3
March 1.	Affixing the Great Seal to a commission of Assize and Nisi Prius for the Home District.....	1 3 4
	Engrossing the same.....3 folios	0 3 0
" "	Affixing the Great Seal to a commission of Oyer and Terminer for the Home District.....	1 3 4
	Engrossing the same.....11 folios	0 11 0
" 8.	Affixing the Great Seal to a commission appointing Wm. Dunlop, esq. a commissioner of the peace	1 3 4
	Engrossing do.....9½ folios	0 9 6
" 13.	Affixing the Great Seal to a grant in trust, to the Rev. Mr. Harris and others, of lands in Beckwith	1 3 4
	Engrossing do.....16½ folios	0 16 6
" 19.	Affixing the Great Seal to a proclamation proroguing the legislature to May 4th.....	1 3 4
	Engrossing do. and Printer's copy each 3 folios.....	0 6 0
" 29.	Affixing the Great Seal to a grant in trust to the Rev. Mr. Harris and others, of lands in the town of Perth.....	1 3 4
	Engrossing do.....10½ folios	0 10 3
May 1.	Affixing the Great Seal to a proclamation proroguing the legislature to June 12.....	1 3 4
	Engrossing do. and Printer's copy.....	0 6 0
" 23.	Affixing the Great Seal to a commission appointing commissioners of customs for the District of Niagara.....	1 3 4
	Engrossing do.....3 folios	0 6 0
	Affixing the Great Seal to a commission appointing W. Duff Miller, coroner for the District of Niagara, and engrossing.....2 folios	1 5 4
June 7.	Affixing the Great Seal to a proclamation proroguing the legislature to July 21.....	1 3 4
	Engrossing the same and Printer's copy.....	0 6 0
" 11.	Fees on 11 commissions under the Privy Seal appointing commissioners in all the Districts to administer oaths under the heir and devisee act.....	7 7 4
	Engrossing the same, 320 words each.....35 folios	1 15 0
" 12.	Affixing the Great Seal to a commission of the peace for the Home District.....	1 3 4
	Engrossing do.....14½ folios	0 14 6
" 23.	25 Certificates of bills receiving the royal assent on the seventeenth day of February 1827 a 5s.....	6 5 0
" "	Furnishing the governor's office with a copy of the same, engrossed on parchment.....	14 2 0
" "	25 Certificates of the same being true copies.....	6 5 0
" "	Furnishing the printer with a copy of do.....	14 2 0
" "	5 Certificates of bills being reserved for the signification of his majesty's pleasure thereon.....	1 5 0
" "	Furnishing the governor's office with a copy of the same engrossed on parchment, 54 folios.....	2 14 0
" "	5 certificates of the same being true copies.....	1 5 0
Carried Forward		£79 6 4

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			Brought Forward, £	
1827	June 23.	A Schedule of all the Bills engrossed on Parchment.....		0 10 0
	" "	Affixing the Great Seal to the Parchment copy.....		1 3 4
	" "	85 Presses of Parchment.....	2s. 6d.	5 12 6
	" "	Furnishing the Governor's office with a copy of chap. 1.....		47
		Do. do. " " 2.....		5
		Do. do. " " 6.....		10 3/4
		Do. do. " " 12.....		50 1/2
		Do. do. " " 13.....		6 1/2
		Do. do. " " 18.....		24
		Do. do. " " 19.....		18 1/2
		Do. do. " " 19.....		18 1/2
		Do. do. Naturalization Bill.....		27 1/2
			Folios 207 1/2 = 10 7 6	
	" "	9 Office Certificates of the same being true copies at 5s.....		2 5 0
	" 30.	Half a year's allowance for an Office Servant.....		25 0 0
			Province Currency, £124 4 8	
		The following items of charges being to be paid by the trustees are disallowed, viz:—		
	March 13.	Affixing the Great Seal to a grant in trust.....	£1 3 4	
		Engrossing the same.....	0 15 6	
	29.	Affixing the Great Seal to a grant in trust.....	1 3 4	
		Engrossing the same.....	0 10 3	= 3 18 5
			Currency, £120 11 3	

The Government of Upper Canada,

To Charles C. Small, Esquire, clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of June, 1827, inclusive.

1827.	CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS.	Halifax Currency, Dollars at 5s.	Sterling Dollars at 4s. 6d.
Feb. 21.	To postage of letter from the clerk of the peace of the Newcastle District enclosing estreat of fines from Quarter Sessions,	0 1 2	0 1 0
" "	" Filing same and affidavit,	0 3 0	0 2 8 1/2
April 12.	" Filing Coroner's inquisition on Benjamin Shaw, H. D.	0 0 6	0 0 5 1/2
" "	" Entering criminal proceedings, H. D.	1 13 4	1 10 0
" "	" Copies of affidavits in the King versus Whitehead and Ward, by order of the Solicitor General,	0 14 0	0 12 7 1/2
June 30	" Allowance for rent of an office from 1st January to 30th June, 1827 inclusive,	20 0 0	18 0 0
		£ 22 12 0	£ 26 6 9 1/2
		Examined, J. BABY, Inspector General.	

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To John Beverly Robinson, Attorney General, DR.

1827.		Sterling.
January 7th,	To opinion to Richard D. Fraser, a Magistrate upon the Militia Laws.....	1 16 0
" 30th,	" Opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.....	1 16 0
February 15th,	" Opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.....	1 16 0
" "	" Report on ten Bills passed by the two Houses of the Legislature.....	10 10 0
" 16th,	" Report on nine Bills passed by the two Houses.....	9 9 0
" 17th,	" Report on eleven Bills passed by the two Houses.....	11 11 0
" 22nd,	" Draft of Warrant for the further respite of Daniel Bacon.....	0 10 6
" "	" Draft of Do. Do. Do. of Adam Grass.....	0 10 6
" "	" Draft of Do. Do. Do. of William Corbin.....	0 10 6
" "	" Draft of Do. Do. Do. of David Springsted.....	0 10 6
" 24th,	" Draft of Do. to Judge for the discharge of Thomas Quick.....	1 1 0
" "	" Draft of Do. to the Sheriff thereupon.....	0 10 6
" "	" Draft of Do. to the judge for discharge of Catharine Kavanay.....	1 1 0
" "	" Draft of Do. to the sheriff thereupon.....	0 10 6
" 27th,	" Fiat for commission of assize and nisi prius for the Home District.....	1 16 0
" "	" Fiat for Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery for the Home District...	1 16 0
" "	" Report and opinion as to further proceedings for recovering possession of Cornwall Island.....	1 16 0
March 3rd,	" Fiat for commission appointing William Dunlop, Esq. to be Justice of the Peace in the several Districts of this Province.....	1 16 0
" "	" Draft of a special commission for that purpose.....	1 16 0
" 5th,	" Opinion and form of surrender to His Majesty by order of the Honorable the Executive Council,	1 16 0
" 15th,	" Opinion to the Inspector of weights and measures in the District of Newcastle.....	1 16 0
" "	" Fiat for proclamation proroguing the Legislature to the 4th day of May next.....	1 16 0
" 20th,	" Report upon the claim of Michael Betry to a Town Lot in Amherstburg.....	1 16 0
		Carried Forward £

Public Accounts,

1827

Brought Forward £

March 28th,	" Fiat for a special grant to trustees of lands in Perth,	1 16 0
" "	" Fiat for a special grant to trustees of Lands in Beckwith,	1 16 0
" 29	" Opinion to the Inspector General on the Revenue Laws,	1 16 0
" 30th.	" Opinion and report upon the application in this Province of the British order in council respecting Colonial Trade,	1 16 0

HOME DISTRICT, SITTINGS AFTER HILARY TERM.

The King v. William Borland, <i>Blasphemy</i> ,	Conducting cause to Judgment,	5 5 0
The King v. John Jones, <i>Larceny</i> ,	Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0
	Conducting cause to Judgment,	5 5 0
		7 5 0
The King v. William Cleland, <i>Larceny</i> ,	Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0
	Conducting cause to Judgment,	5 5 0
		7 5 0
The King v. Mary Redmd, and another, <i>Larceny</i> ,	Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0
	Conducting cause to Judgment,	5 5 0
		7 5 0
The King v. James O'Connor and another, <i>Larceny</i> ,	Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0
	Conducting cause to Judgment,	5 5 0
		7 5 0
The King v. Herod Noble, <i>Perjury</i> ,	Drawing Indictment,	2 0 0
April 17th	To putting marginal notes to 25 Statutes passed during the last session of the Legislature,	26 5 0
" 20th,	" opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1 16 0
May 1st,	" Fiat for proclamation proroguing the Legislature to 12th June,	1 16 0
" "	" Report upon the petition of Eleanor Wilson,	1 16 0
" 2nd	" Opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1 16 0
" 7th,	" Draft of warrant for the discharge of William Corbin,	1 1 0
" "	" Drawing Prisoner's recognizance,	0 10 6
" "	" Draft of warrant for discharge of Adam Grass,	1 1 0
" "	" Drawing Prisoner's recognizance,	0 10 6
" "	" Draft of warrant for discharge of David Springsted,	1 1 0
" "	" Drawing Prisoner's recognizance,	0 10 6
" 16th,	" Opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1 16 0
" "	" Drawing form of License to be issued under the act for regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery,	1 1 0
June 5th.	" Draft of Warrant for the discharge of Daniel Bacon,	1 1 0
" "	" Drawing prisoner's recognizance,	0 10 6
" "	" Fiat for proclamation proroguing Legislature to 21st July,	1 16 0
" "	" Fiat for a new commission of the Peace for the Home District,	1 16 0
" "	" Fiat for 11 commissions under the Privy Seal, appointing commissioners to administer oaths, under the Heir and Devisee Act,	11 11 0
" "	" Draft of commission appointing commissioners for constructing a Harbour at Kettle Creek,	1 1 0
" 8th.	" Opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1 16 0
" 14th.	" Drawing Deed of Surrender to His Majesty, by the Chippawa Indians, of a tract of land recently purchased on Lake Huron, 44 folios, and engrossing the same on parchment in triplicate £10 8 8 Provincial Currency,	9 7 10
" 16th.	" Opinion by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	1 16 0
" 30th.	" Costs taxed upon a proceeding by attachment against Thomas Ward, Esquire, instituted by the desire of the Court of King's Bench,	4 7 11
	" Costs taxed upon a proceeding by attachment against Marcus F. Whitehead, Esquire, instituted by the desire of the Court of King's Bench,	15 6 1
	" Fiats for 10 commissions of Assize and Nisi Prius for the ensuing circuits,	18 0 0
	" Fiats for 10 commissions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery for the ensuing circuits,	18 0 0
	" My allowance for a Clerk and the Rent of an Office from the 1st day of January to the thirtieth day of June last, inclusive, at £90 per annum,	45 0 0
		£272 5 10
	The following items are suspended.	
	Opinion to a Magistrate, 7th January,	£1 16 0
	Opinion to Inspector of Weights and Measures, 15th March,	1 16 0
	Two Fiats for special grants to trustees in Perth and Beckwith, 28th March, at £1 16 each,	3 12 0 = 7 4 0
		£265 1 10

Sterling.....£265 1 10

The Government, to Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, for Stationary for fifty five patents for Land to Officers and Soldiers of the Militia, completed between the first day of January and the thirtieth day of June 1827, under the general order in council 19th January, 1820.

Province Currency

55 Patents at 4s. each, are..... £ 11 0 0

(U. C.) 1826-7.

SCHEDULE of Patents for Land to Officers and Soldiers of the Militia, completed by the Officers of the Land granting department, under a general order in Council of 19th January, 1820, from the first day of January to the thirtieth day of June, 1827, inclusive.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	ADDITION.	No. of Acres.	TOWNSHIP.
Anderson Jacob	Private 3rd York Regiment	100	Brock
Burlingham Vernham	" 1 Prince Edward	100	Elzevir
Borland Andrew	Rifle Company 1 York	200	Vespra
Carly Duncan	Private 1 Leeds	100	Fitzroy
Coughill Geo. the Younger	" 1 Lincoln	100	Mosa
Caswell Stephen	Sergeant Leeds Cavalry	200	Fitzroy
Campbell Thomas D.	Lieutenant Grenville Dragoons	500	North Gower
Caswell Jerotham	Private Merrit's Dragoons	100	Dawn
Collins Richard	" 3rd York	100	Douro
Crittenden William	" 1st York	100	Vespra
Cryderman John	" 1st Stormont	100	Plantagenet
Clark Benjamin	" 3rd Lincoln	100	Nasagiweya
Dayton Abraham	Lieutenant 1 Leeds	200	itzro y
Daily Philip	Corporal 1 Addington	100	Tay
Everts William	Sergeant Major P. L. Dragoons	100	Fitzroy
Elsworth Caleb	Private Prince Edward Dragoons	100	Zora
Fralick Lewis	Sergeant Addington Dragoons	200	Tay
Forsyth William	Private 1st Stormont	100	Plantagenet
Furster Shubal	" 1 Hastings	100	Sombra
Fralick Jacob	" Addington	100	Tay
Ferguson Archibald	" 5 Lincoln	100	Caledon
House John	" 4 Lincoln	100	Erin
Hepburn William	Ensign 2nd York	500	Dawn
Jones Jonas	Capt. Flank Company	300	Packenham
Johnson Conrad	Private Addington	100	Sombra
Johnson William	" 1st Northumberland	100	"
Lanning Richard	" 1st Norfolk	100	"
Liviags Henry	" 1st Oxford	100	Missouro
Lee Edward	" 1st Addington	100	Sombra
Luzier Peter	" 1st Prince Edward	100	Tay
McDonell Alexander	Ensign 2nd Glengary	500	Caledonia
McMartin John	Private 2nd Glengary	100	Cumberland
McDonell Donald	" 1 Glengary	100	Alfred
Morden Thomas	" 2 York	100	Erin
McDonell William	" 1 Glengary	100	Alfred
McDonell Archibald	Assistant Adjutant General	300	Osgood
McLennan Donald	Private 1 Glengary	100	Alfred
McIntosh Donald	Lieutenant 1 Prince Edward	500	Erin
McDougall Hector	Private Kent Volunteers	100	Sombra
Petitt Stephen	" 3rd Lincoln	100	Esquesing
Plant Antoine	" 1 Essex	100	Dawn
Purdy Gilbert	" 1 Northumberland	100	Sombra
Peek William	Ensign Kent Volunteers	500	"
Reynolds Ryer	Private 2 York	100	Trafalgar
Stone Joel	Colonel	1200	Fitzroy
Stewart Charles	Sergeant 2 York	200	Caledon
Snyder Francis	Private 1 Glengary	100	Alfred
Spears James	" Kent Volunteers	100	Dawn
Scott Duncan	" 1 Stormont	100	Osgood
Sawyer Jonathan	Corporal Incorporated	100	"
Segur Henry	Private 3rd Lincoln	100	Esquesing
Soper Levi	Lieutenant 2nd Leeds	75	Lansdown
Sinclair James	Lieutenant Master and Pilot P. M.	200	Dawn
Utter John	Private 2nd York	100	Mono
Wright Silvester	Captain 1 Leeds	300	Fitzroy.

55 patents at 4s. = £11 Currency.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CANADA,

To Henry John Boulton, Esquire, Solicitor General, DR.

1827.

Joint opinion with the Attorney General, by order of the Lieutenant Governor, suspended in my last account for want of authority. £ 2 0 0

The King v. Baker and others—
Costs on Sci fa issued on a bond given by the parties in this case to secure payment of the rent of the Ferry from Kingston to Point Frederick. 4 2 0

HOME DISTRICT, SPRING ASSIZES.

The King v. Wm. Borland— <i>Blasphemy</i> .	
Fee with Brief,	2 0 0
The King v. Mary Redmond— <i>Larceny</i> .	
Fee with Brief,	2 0 0
The King v. John Jones— <i>Larceny</i> .	
Fee with Brief,	2 0 0
The King v. Wm. Cleveland—	
Fee with Brief,	2 0 0
The King v. Earnest and O'Connor— <i>Larceny</i> .	
Fee with Brief,	2 0 0
	<hr/>
	£16 2 0

Public Accounts,

UPPER CANADA.

Ordinary and Incidental Expenses of the Receiver General's Office, from the 1st of January to the 30th June, 1827, inclusive.

No. of Voucher.	PAYMENTS.	Sterling. Dollars, at 4s. 6d. each.
		£ s. d.
No. 1.	To allowance for the first clerk for the above period,	91 5 0
" 2.	do. for the second clerk for the same period,	75 0 0
" 3.	do. for office rent for the same period,	18 0 0
" 4.	do. for firewood for the same period, 13 cords at 11s 3d per cord,	7 6 3
" 5.	do. for stationary for the same period,	11 5 0
" 6.	Cash paid William Allan, Esquire, Postmaster, for the Postage of letters to and from the office during the same period,	12 9 3
" 7.	Cash paid Robert Stanton, Esquire, Government Printer, for printing, &c. done for this office within the half year ending the 30th June, 1827, as per Voucher.	15 1 3½ 2-10
Total,		£ 230 6 9½ 2-10

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Government House, March, 1827.

Mr. Moore, Master Shipwright of His Majesty's Naval yard at Kingston, and Mr. Mactaggart of the Royal Engineer Department, having been selected to inspect and report upon the work now in progress, at Burlington Bay, under the authority of an act of the late session of the Provincial Legislature, are requested to repair with all convenient despatch to the spot, and to proceed with their inspection in conformity to the principles hereafter expressed.

The Commissioners for superintending this work, are James Crooks, William Chisholm, Robert Nelles, Manuel Overfield, and William M Jarvis, Esquires, and Mr. Crooks the first Commissioner has been apprized, that Messrs. Moore and Mactaggart have been directed to proceed to the cut.

They will accordingly have the goodness on their arrival to make Mr. Crooks aware thereof, and having arranged with the Commissioner, a day convenient for the purpose, will proceed, accompanied by such of the Commissioners, as may be able to attend, to the inspection of the work.

The Commissioners will be instructed to communicate to Messrs. Moore and Mactaggart, copies of the different acts of the Legislature, on the subject of the work; also of the several contracts entered into, and of the reports they have from time to time made to the Government relative thereto; and also to afford every information in their power as to the effect of winds &c. upon the Piers, the making of Sand-bars, and to explain the nature of their engagements with the contractors; the accidents which have occurred during the progress of the work, the cost of the materials used, and any other matter that may assist the Inspectors in coming to a satisfactory opinion upon the following points, on which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor requests a full and conclusive report.

1st, Is the work substantially and judiciously constructed, so far as it has proceeded?

2d, If it is not, in what particular is it deficient, and is such defect owing to a departure from the contract, for which the contractor should be held responsible, or has it arisen from want of foresight in making the contract, or from any variance from the terms of it, which the Commissioners have authorized?

3d, Will it be prudent to proceed and finish the work, upon the plan at present contemplated, or in other words, can its sufficiency and permanency be relied on, or must any part of that now completed, be pulled down or altered, and any and what alteration be made in the present plan, with respect to the work remaining to be executed?

4th, Being governed by the contract prices so far as may be just under all the circumstances, and giving, according to the fair understanding of the contracts, whatever allowance ought to be made for casualties in a work of this description, what sum ought the contractor to receive for the work which may be done at the period of the survey?

An estimate in detail is requested, with remarks shewing the reasons and extent of any allowance or deduction.

5th, What sum will be necessary to complete the work in such a manner as to ensure its sufficiency and permanency.

An estimate in detail, with a specification of the work is requested.

His Excellency further requests the opinion of the Inspectors on the work in general terms, unrestrained by these enquires, and will be happy to receive any suggestions that may occur to them connected with the subject, which they may think can be useful.

There are opinions afloat that the best place for the cut has not been selected, the Inspectors will therefore take all the steps necessary to enable them to report satisfactorily to the Government, whether the place chosen is the best or not, and if it is not what other place is to be preferred.

What disadvantages the one chosen is subject to, and how those disadvantages would have been avoided, or might have been obviated at any other place which may be found preferable.

They will be pleased to report whether any other place has so decided an advantage over that which has been chosen that it would be expedient even to abandon the present undertaking, and apply the public means in making a cut at such other place.

They will be further pleased if they shall come to such a conclusion, to report particularly upon the plan of the work they would propose, which should afford an equal depth of water, and a channel of equal width with the one now in progress, giving a short specification of it, and an estimate of its expense.

[True Copy.]

G. HILLIER.

REPORT OF Messrs. MOORE & MACTAGGART.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Burlington Beach, March 30th, 1827.

According to your orders of the 22d ult, we repaired to the Head of Lake Ontario, and inspected with due care the public works in progress at Burlington Beach, and now beg leave to submit a detailed and general report of the same.

Toward the head of the great Lake Ontario there is a bay called Burlington Bay, presenting a surface of about ten thousand acres, its form approaches to that of an equilateral triangle, having a base of six miles. The average depth of water is twenty-five feet, the bottom mud of the finest

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

quality for mooring vessels, the north and south shores may be termed bold, rising abruptly to a table land, about sixty feet above the level of the waters of the bay, and where this land surrounds the head of the bay, it increases to a height of about 250 feet, the which interesting ridge is termed the Heights of Burlington, whereon one of the most useful and impregnable fortresses might be constructed that could be met with in the known world. The streams which descend into the Bay are numerous, and some of them of considerable magnitude. From a swamp of fifteen hundred acres, named Coat's Paradise, a flush of water discharges slowly round the head of Burlington Heights, in a channel of five hundred feet in width, and of the same depth of the Bay. By reference to the plan of this imposing and extraordinary department of Upper Canada, a more correct idea may be obtained of its local situation, which certainly of itself deserves a separate survey and report from that of Burlington Bay.

The Beach, or more properly the Bar, of Burlington Bay, is in its nature extremely curious, it may be said to be the base of the Bay, is six miles in length or rather more, about three hundred and ten feet in width, twelve feet above the level of the waters in the Lake and Bay, lying nearly in the direction of North West and South East, curving concave at either end to Lake Ontario and in general composed of fine grey drift sand. This Bar or Beach is formed by the waters descending down Burlington Bay, meeting those of Lake Ontario, driven before the strong Easterly winds, both of which were agitated, being impregnated with mud and drift sand which were deposited where the eddies meet and contend, and as the two waters meet one another face to face or without forming an angle of any consequence between, the result is, that the Beach is formed, comparatively straight and runs directly across the Bay, which if they met one another at an angle the Beach would intersect the Bay accordingly; and were there more waters coming down Burlington Bay than are, or more moderate winds prevailing in Lake Ontario, the Bay would become larger, and vice versa, less. Where the opposing waters, therefore, came to a balance of power, the same are the places where their bars are formed, where currents are contending the sediment sinks.

We are thus particular in this respect, being an object concerning very materially the works now going forward on the Beach of Burlington, and also that the Beach presents one of the grandest specimens of Bar formation that can be met with, while Brant's dam at the north end of it is a beautiful example of the Angular Bar, being formed by the deflection of the waters, from the head land of the twelve mile creek, meeting those in Burlington Bay.

To open a canal through this Beach of sufficient depth and width, that vessels of considerable tonnage might be admitted, was for a length of time a desideratum of great importance, as the country surrounding the Bay is extremely fertile, abounding in wealthy settlers, and flourishing towns and villages, fully competent to warrant the utility of the same, and to refund in a few years, by a moderate tollage, the expenditure that might necessarily be required for the construction of such a work.

To accomplish this desirable object, an Engineer of the name of Mr. Francis Hall was selected to survey and furnish the required plans, estimates and specifications, and to superintend the construction of the work; and from all that we have been able to see or learn, hitherto, regarding this Gentleman's professional knowledge and general conduct, we are much inclined to judge favourably of them.

The place on the Beach chosen by him to form the canal, is, so far as we are judges, the most eligible, for had he gone nearer to the north end of the Beach, considered by many the best, he would then have had to encounter a bank of excavation the most difficult of all others, but solid rock, to remove, particularly when under water. This is a bank of round pieces of stone, termed by their appearance the muffin pebble, being about an inch thick, and six inches in diameter, at an average, moreover the waters on either side of this bank, that is in the Bay and Lake, are shallow for a long distance, which would have required extensive piers and much dredging before water at the entrance could have been obtained of sufficient depth for the purposes required.

The old natural outlet hath also been recommended in high terms, this place is between the place selected and the above considered, (being 36 chains from the canal) which certainly seems preferable to the latter, as the pebble here are not to be met with, but the shallows prevail in the entrances of both, rendering it inadmissible likewise, or at least giving place to that adopted. There is one thing more, however, to be said respecting the old outlet, it being formed by the laws of nature, consequently presents the most proper curve direction that the piers of the artificial work ought to take, we are not aware that the Engineer observed this, but we must own that in all his piers but one, the laws of nature have not been greatly lost sight of.

He selected the present entry evidently because the cutting through the Beach seemed easy and of short distance compared with that of any other place; he found that deep water could be obtained in both entrances, without having recourse to much dredging and great extent of piers, nevertheless to accomplish the present work properly many difficulties arose which he did not foresee, or perhaps none could have foreseen, until experiments were sacrificed and the ultimate facts discovered. He soon found that the sheeting piles could not be driven into the hard pan or solid sand, so regular or so deep as he wished; the consequence was, that the waves soon ran the sand through the interstices between the sides of the piles, and not only filled up the excavations made by the Dredging Machine, but also partially undermined them. In forming his four piers, two in the Bay and two in the Lake, he conceived the best method to be, the sinking of wooden cribs laden with the before mentioned Beach pebble which was thrown into them with alternate layers of brushwood, but when these were sunk, the eddies of the lake waters washed the sand from beneath them to a great extent, so that they settled down very much and in some instances tumbled out of their situations altogether.

The most of these cribs for the Lake piers were about thirty feet long by fifteen feet broad and towards the heads twenty feet. Those in the Bay were only ten feet broad and fourteen at the head, those piers ran out at various angles as may be seen by the plan, the channel was to be preserved seventy-two feet wide; but in one instance, on the Lake side, the piers are allowed to approach one another so that the channel is narrowed ten feet. When it was observed that the action of the Lake waters damaged the works and retarded the execution as stated, a Breakwater was raised in the Lake thwarting the mouth of the canal, formed by the piers and about five hundred feet from them. This Breakwater is formed by large cribs thirty feet by twenty feet and sunk in eighteen feet water, by pebble stone and brushwood laid in strata, as formerly described, the fate of this work has also been the same as that of the piers.

Having thus laid before you the general appearance of the work, which the accompanying drawing will more fully explain, we proceed to enquire into the causes which have damaged the works, and to advance what we humbly conceive may tend to their improvement.

The Lakes of Canada cannot be said to be troubled with such heavy gales and hurricanes as the ocean, nevertheless, there exists in them at various seasons what sailors term "short jumping seas" which seas or waves although they have not the power of the long fetched swells of the great deep by nearly one half, yet they are perhaps better than those in working their way through the crevices, undermining works, and

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

ultimately overturning them; this truth is particularly obvious in Burlington Beach, for the works there could not resist a high wind bringing the ocean upon them; never speaking of a storm; yet the undulations of the lake are equal, for tho' its waves be less gigantic they are more numerous, and filter fine sand thro' orifices extremely quick. Upon the works on the Burlington Beach the most severe winds come from north east and bring the whole fury of Lake Ontario upon them, from one end to the other; and when such winds prevail, which is in Spring and fall, there is a current of waters rushing thro' the canal into the bay at the rate of six miles an hour, and sometimes much more, and when the storm lulis in the lake, the waters rush back out of Burlington Bay as quick as they entered.

Now considering the average rush of waters to be at the rate of five miles per hour, mean depth of Canal ten feet, width sixty feet, then there will be flowing through the Canal, 528,000 cubic yards of water in an hour, and if two inches of the bottom of the channel be loosened by the iron toothed drags through out its width and length, there will be about 5000 cubic feet of its bottom washed out by the current every hour according to the laws of force of resistance, which is considerable, and from this cause alone makes us proceed to say that Burlington Bay may be made one of the finest harbours in all America, and by using due attention to the construction of its entrance; and as much precaution is to be used to prevent the rushing currents in the entrance, at seasons, from undermining and running away the works, as there is in preventing or turning the eddies aside from forming bars and obnoxious embarkments. Fully impressed with these considerations we are obliged to remark, that to construct the works, there required no Dredging Machine, the iron toothed drags, taking advantage of the currents as they ingressed and egressed, would have effectually excavated the canal under water, which economical method has long been prevalent in scouring the inland channels in England.

As to the piers of the canal we have expressed that they are all in tolerable keeping with the laws of nature, but one; this is the south pier in Lake Ontario, it is decidedly curved the wrong way, instead of being made to bend against the storms of the north east, it receives them in its concavity, which has injured it greatly, had this pier been designed and constructed properly we conceive there would have been no use for a Breakwater at all, as this pier ought to have had a return head, sheltering the mouth of the entrance, such piers for such purposes being those always adopted.

This work will yet have to be done, and the concavity made a convexity towards the angle of the storm. This we purpose to do by driving piles every eight feet asunder securing them at top by strong ties, and string pieces, while between they are filled with the only stone conveniently to be had, which is the Beach rubble and can be obtained a mile off; all large stone is at the distance of seven miles in the heights of Ancaster and may be procured to finish the foundations of the piers.

Frame-cribs may be laid between the piles, constructed according to the drawings, for holding the stone, and securing the sand from being washed out beneath. The heads of the piers must be formed with a double row of piles, three feet asunder, and the inner row three feet and a half from the outer—piles breaking bond and heavy blocks of stone or water-soaked oak logs laid between the piles to the height of eight feet, so as to hinder the current, which will rush around the pier heads, from undermining and washing them away.

The south pier in the Lake must be stronger constructed than the others, as it has the storms to fend off and the harbour to protect. All the piers to be finished according to the drawings and specifications, and all breaches in the work to be made up with piles, planking, and old water-soaked oak, which abounds in the surrounding forests. No brush-wood to be on any account allowed, and all water flowing through the piers into the Canal to be, if possible, checked. As the breakwater stands, it may help materially to shelter the new works—should therefore not be allowed to go to ruins. Piles round its ends should be drove and blocks of stone, or the above-named wood, let down between for security. The old works altogether will strengthen the new, and nothing has been done but may be turned to account. The piles should be sharpened to a greater obtuse angle than they have been, so will drive in the hard sand with less trouble than they seem to do. The Breakwater, as it will help to protect the whole, as an outwork, from the ravage of storms, may be transformed into a mole battery to defend the entrance from an enemy in case of war; on it a platform may be raised by piles, and cannon planted advantageously thereon.

An argand oil and capstan, on the head of the south pier will be requisite, and a swivel bridge across the Canal, for the benefit of the public. At the foot of the south pier, a row of piles must be driven and filled in behind, so as to divert the storm on to the beach, there to expend itself. As at present an angular corner here receives the waves, and there wash the sand into the Canal. The whole should be planked at top with three inch plank strongly treenailed to the string-pieces and pile-heads, so that the waves of the Lake, on the breaking up of the ice in the Bay, might not damage the work.

Ships ought to pay anchorage when they come behind the Breakwater for shelter. In conclusion, we feel sorry to remark, that the execution of the works has not received that attention necessary, so that the first design of the Engineer has not had a fair trial, and that although we differ with him respecting the curvation of the south pier in Lake Ontario, and also, in not discovering any use for a Breakwater or dredging machine, yet there remains due to him a considerable sum of original practical invention. We further conceive that there is no use for squaring the piles, being labor lost, and a 15 inch diameter pile will require a slanting point not less than a yard in length, the longer the easier driven by the pile-engine; and also, that the piles round the return head pier head should be shod with iron before they are driven. Round trees for piles being always used in Europe, when they can be obtained, and that heavy logs of water-soaked oak, which lie in abundance in the woods around the works, and which sink heavily in water, would be found extremely useful in filling up both before and behind the piles; and although a they now lie, they may appear in a state of decay, yet when sunk in the water they remain for ages the same as before immersion. An attentive person ought to be appointed to superintend the finishing of the works, according to plans and instructions given him, a person whom the busy meddling of mankind cannot affect, but who will persevere in his duty with honesty and prudence.

If then such a course be pursued as we have now endeavoured to display, both as it regards the design and execution, we hesitate not to say, that the arduous work may be accomplished, and confer important results to the trade and prosperity of Upper Canada.

We have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your obedient and humble servants,

(Signed)

ROBERT MOORE, *Master Shipwright.*

(Signed)

JOHN MACTAGGART, *C. E. on H. M. S.*

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE WORK PERFORMED AT BURLINGTON BAY.

	£.	s.	d.
For excavating 12,800 cubic yards of sand, being the excavation required above water level for the Canal, at 5d. per cubic yard,	266	13	4
For pile timber, 17,200 cubic feet, at 20s. per hundred cubic feet,	172	0	0
For excavating with dredging machine, under water, 19,200 cubic yards of wet sand, at 2s. per cubic yard,	1,920	0	0
For crib timber, 97,400 cubic feet at 15s. per 100 feet,	730	10	0
For rough timber for ties to the cribs, being 3,557 tie pieces, at 1s. each,	177	17	0
For 2,010 cords of pebble stone and sand, there being 128 cubic feet in a cord, at 20s. per cord,	2,010	0	0
For 1,411 cords of brush-wood, to fill up the cribs, at 10s. per cord,	705	5	0
For 4,280 superficial feet of 3 inch plank, for covering the piers at 2s. per foot,	35	13	4
For 11,195 superficial feet of 2 inch plank, 1½d. per foot,	69	10	7½
For driving 636 piles, at 7s. 6d. each,	238	10	0
For framing 120 cribs of timber, at £4 per crib,	480	0	0
For covering the piers with plank and treenailing the same,	40	0	0
For excavating sand behind a piece of the south pier, and putting in brush-wood, being 750 cubic yards, at 10d. per yard,	31	5	0
For filling some half cribs with sand on the north pier, being 440 cubic yards, at 6d. per cubic yard,	11	0	0
For filling in a quantity of stone on the parts of the piers sunk by the moving away of the sand beneath them, being 744 cords of 128 cubic feet, each at 20s. per cord,	744	0	0
For arduous work, £15 per cent. the usual allowance, is added; this includes the value of boats, scows, &c. lost, work and materials swept away, and other contingencies,	1,144	16	7½
Allowance for expenses of tear and wear of pile engines, dredging machine, and other implements,	80	0	0
Total, £	8,857	0	11½

Signed.

ROBERT MOORE, *Ship't.*

JOHN MACTAGGART, *C. E. on H. M. S.*

York, 6th April, 1827.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE WORK PROPOSED TO BE EXECUTED AT BURLINGTON BAY.

	£.	s.	d.
For 11 cribs of timber in return pier head of south pier, Lake Ontario, taking all items into consideration, such as piles, ties, planking, workmanship, &c. being £67 2s. 6d. each crib,	738	7	6
For 7 cribs in south side Burlington Bay, at £67 2s. 6d. each,	469	17	6
For 37 Oak piles for Return Pier Head to defend the cribs, being 30 feet long, and 15 inches diameter, containing 2,610 cubic feet, at 12s. 6d. per 100 cubic feet,	28	6	3
For 88 Oak Piles for south pier in Lake Ontario, in the new work, being 2610 cubic feet, at 12s. 6d. per 100 cubic feet,	16	10	0
For 75 Oak Piles in south pier, Lake, to form the curve to defend old work, at 12s. 6d. per 100 cubic feet, being 2,250 cubic feet,	14	1	3
For 18 Oak Piles to put beneath the south abutment of Bridge, being 510 feet at 12s. 6d. per 100 cubic feet,	3	7	6
For 10 Oak Piles to repair breaches in south pier of Bay, 300 cubic feet at 12s. 6d. per 100,	1	17	6
For 40 Piles for south pier head in bay, 1200 cubic feet at 12s. 6d. per 100 cubic feet,	7	10	0
For driving 318 piles, at 7s. 6d. each,	119	5	0
Pointing 318 piles, at 3½d. each,	4	12	9
For 15 piles at the pier head of north pier in Lake Ontario, 450 cubic feet, at 12s. 6d. per 100 cubic feet,	2	16	3
For 10 piles to mend breaches in the north pier, Lake Ontario, 30 do. through Beach, 18 do. for abutments to bridge, 12 do. for breaches in the bay, 14 do. for pier head, 30 do. to repair the heads of breakwater, being in all 114 piles, containing 3,420 cubic feet, at 12s. 6d. per 100 cubic feet,	21	7	6
For 67 bollards or mooring posts, containing 2,010 cubic feet, at 12s. 6d. per 100 cubic feet,	12	11	3
For driving 67 bollards at 7s. 6d. each,	25	2	6
For 10,000 superficial feet of plank, 3 inches thick, for covering north piers in Lake and Bay, at 2d. per foot,	133	6	8
For 18,000 superficial feet of plank for covering the old work in Lake and Bay, at 2d. per foot,	150	0	0
For additional crib work to improve the south pier in Lake,	400	0	0
For wages for covering the old work with plank,	60	0	0
For levelling the old work up to the required height of piers being 7000 cubic feet of timber, at 15s. per 100 cubic feet,	52	10	0
For 700 feet of hand rail on the outer side of south pier, in Lake Ontario, commencing at the return pier head,	70	0	0
For removing two heaps of sand from the sides of Canal, being 360 cubic yards, at 3d. per yard,	4	10	0
For 12,000 treenails to bind the work and secure the cribs, at 3s. per hundred,	18	0	0
For 12,500 treenails to secure the plank covering to piles and ties, at 2s. per hundred,	12	10	0
For boring holes for the treenails, driving &c., at 13s. per hundred, for the large treenails, and 7s. for the small,	133	15	0

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

	£.	s.	d.
For 40 cords of heavy stones, for backing up the return pier head, at £2 10s. per cord of 128 cubic feet,	100	0	0
For excavation in the present channel, so as to deepen it to ten feet water throughout, 3,600 cubic yards, at 1s. per cubic yard,	180	0	0
For 3 Iron drags, or rakes, to stir the sand at bottom of chunnel, that it may be swept out by the current at £3 10s. each,	10	10	0
For 20 cords of coping stone, for pier heads, at £2 10s. per cord of 128 cubic feet,	50	0	0
For one swivel bridge over canal,	310	0	0
For Capstan for pier head,	10	10	5
For Argand oil lamp, fittings, post, ladder &c.,	15	5	0
For watch house on south pier in Lake Ontario, to be 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a stone or brick chimney, at each end,	60	0	0
	3,304	7	5
For contingencies at £15 per cent, for arduous work.	495	13	1½
For 400 additional piles to firmly secure the works, containing 12,000 cubic feet, at 12s. 6d. per 100 cubic feet,	750	0	0
For driving do. at 7s. 6d. each,	150	0	0
For pointing do. at 3½d each,	5	16	8
For shoeing 200 piles with iron shoes, allowing 4lbs. of Iron to each, at 1s. per lb.	40	0	0
Total	£ 4,745	17	2½

Signed.

ROBERT MOORE, *Master Ship't.*

JOHN MACTAGGART, *C. E. on H. M. S.*

York, 6th April, 1827.

SPECIFICATION

OF THE NEW WORKS PROPOSED TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT THE BURLINGTON BEACH CANAL.

The proposed works to be executed in every respect according to the drawings submitted; piles to be of good oak not less than a foot diameter, and those which have to be driven around the pier heads and breakwater, not less than 15 inches in diameter. None of the piles to be less than thirty feet in length, to be driven in their natural state without being squared, the whole to be carefully sharpened; the slant line of the point beginning a full yard from the point, so that they may drive easy; those for the pier heads to be shod with light shoes of wrought Iron

From the point marked A on the plan to B, the head of the old pier south side Lake Ontario, the piles to be placed 8 feet apart, and driven as far into the sand as possible, always at least four feet. Those from B. to C. on same pier to be six feet apart, to be driven in the same manner as the others, a double row in this distance will be required—The rows of sufficient width to receive the cribs, which cribs at this place will be twenty feet in width. From C to D. and D to E around the return pier head, double rows of piles are required on each side of the cribs, piles three feet apart, and rows three feet and a half asunder as shown on the plan, in the apex of the pier head, six piles are to be driven. From the piles in the outer row to the apex the distance is six feet and a half, the radius of the pier head is seventeen feet, that is to say, the piles in the outer row around the pier head are to be driven in the circumference of a circle, which circle is described by sweeping seventeen feet from the centre piles, around all the other pier heads, to be driven in a similar manner—as also around the heads of the breakwater. From the point F to G, on north side of canal a row of piles are to be driven, eight feet apart, against which half cribs are to be laid as between A and B on pier; but with this difference, the one to be laid before the piles, and the other behind them, to keep the sand from running into the canal; cribs for the pier and return head to be thirty feet long, twenty feet wide, and nineteen feet deep, but the depth will vary, and must be regulated by circumstances. These cribs to have a plank bottom as shewn, the whole to be good timber, ties well dovetailed to the sides of the cribs, and tree nails firmly driven—cribs to be sunk with the best beach pebble that can be procured—no brushwood can be allowed, on any account, to be put into the cribs. When these cribs have been filled sufficiently, which is to be about a foot above the surface of the water; the beach pebble must be flagged above by the flag stones which lie about the shores of the twelve mile creek, Lake Ontario.

The space between the double rows of piles to be filled with heavy rude blocks of stone, brought from the heights of Hamilton.—They will have to be carted about one and a half miles to the shore of Burlington Bay—then brought in scows to the work, which is distant about four miles—these stones to be dropped between the piles and round their roots, until the slanting heap, as it were, be six feet high, and has a basement of six feet.

In making up the breaches of the old piers, the piles have to be driven on the outside of the beach, eight feet asunder, and four feet from the side of the old work—this space to be filled up by water-soaked oak logs, laid one upon the other, having their beds squared, that is to say, two of their sides squared. In the inside of the piles and half cribs, which space is between the old and new work, from A to B, water-soaked oak, and beach pebble will have to abut against them from a basement of ten feet, running out at the surface of the water,—on the outside of this pier, long water soaked oak logs may be found of advantage, to be laid down, two along side each other, and one in the middle above them. These may serve to check the eddies from working the sand from beneath the cribs, and behind all the cribs thro' the beach, these logs should be laid between the cribs and land. When the piles have been all driven to the required depth, cribs all laid, filled and coped, the heads of the piles must be levelled by the saw, and strong string pieces run between, morticed into the head of each pile,—along the string pieces at the distance of six feet apart, ties are to cross from side to side of piers and well dovetailed; above these ties or sills the flooring is to be laid, two inch plank flooring for the piers, and three inch plank for the pier heads, to be strongly treenailed down on the ties and string pieces, and above the flooring, on the outer margin, a semi-circular string piece is to be clamped down six inches thick, and a hand rail along the return pier head on the same side, four feet high, would answer a good end.

Where the return pier terminates, it leaves an entrance of about one hundred and forty five feet between it and the head of north pier in Lake Ontario. It is also on a line with the outer edge of same pier, so that the sand can have no inclination to fill up the canal or its entrance.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

A swivel bridge 24 feet wide to be placed 50 feet nearer the lake than the present temporary one, to be silled of good oak well braced with the same and to turn in grooves in each side by three cast iron small rollers four inches diameter each: bridge to be planked with three inch oak, to be opened and shut with two iron chains worked by plain wooden cribs, as will be shewn in the working drawings.

Lamp for the light, with nest and argand burner, to be shewn by the drawing, let the capstan be one of those common in the country

The watch tower to be thirty feet high and twenty feet wide, placed on the widest part of the return pier; this is for sheltering sailors, and to have a good stone or brick chimney at each end for fire.

(Signed)

ROBERT MOORE, *Master Shipwright.*

(Signed)

JOHN MACTAGGART, *C. E. on H. M. S.*

York, 6th April, 1827.

In obedience to the provisions of the Provincial Statute, we the the Civil Engineers, employed in the inspection of the works constructing at Burlington Bay do severally depose, that the survey and estimate contained in our report thereon, is correct according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(Signed.)

ROBERT MOORE,
Master Shipwright.

Sworn before me at Kingston, Upper Canada,
this 16th April, 1827.

(Signed,)

J. R. GLOVER, J. P.

[Signed]

JOHN MACTAGGART, *Clk. works R. E.*

Rideau Canal.

Sworn before me at By Town, Rideau Canal,

this 12th day of June, 1827.

(Signed)

J. McCRAIG,

Com. for administering affidavits Kings Bench, Upper Canada.

[True Copy]

G. HILLIER.

West Hamboro, April 6, 1827.

Dear Sir,

I was duly favoured with your letter of the 21st ult., and last week Messrs. Moore and McTaggart inspected the works at the Burlington Bay Canal, on which occasion all the commissioners were present giving such information as was required of them, and throwing every light they could upon all matters connected with their trust, and were much gratified to find that those gentlemen approve of the plan heretofore pursued, which with some addition pointed out, will complete the work. Their judgement in this respect, and a detail of what they consider necessary, will, presume be made out for the guidance of the commissioners, when they have leisure to do so. Time did not permit a copy to be taken of any writing furnished them, except the instructions. The act of last session I had before seen a copy of it in the hands of the contractor, but I need hardly mention to you the obvious necessity there is, that the commissioners should have a copy of it also, in order that they may conform to such parts of it as applies to them, amongst which is a direction that the balance of money in their hands should be paid to the contractor. This it appears was intended to take place immediately, but no communication was made to them on the subject, and they have since understood that the contractor had got £2,000. They are in consequence somewhat at a loss what to do, for they are well aware that if the work done does not cover any advance made to him the people who have become his securities will incur a total loss. Having read the act in a hurried manner, I can hardly understand the object of its provisions. The commissioners, I think only wait to know its intent to carry it into full effect so far as they are concerned, and if the balance in their hands is intended to be paid over to the contractor forthwith, and without waiting the report of the examiners, it will be done.

The commissioners were particularly anxious to have from the Engineers their opinion as to the mode they would recommend to be adopted for completing the work, but all they could say, was that it could not be done by contract, and recommended that only the dredging and finishing the south pier, in Burlington Bay should be proceeded with till the report was laid before His Excellency. Three vessels have partly loaded in the Bay this week and passed the canal upon being lightened; a very few weeks operation of the Dredging Machine will enable them to pass without undergoing this troublesome operation.

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES CROOKS.

Major Hillier, }
&c. &c. }

Burlington Bay Canal, June 7, 1827.

SIR,

In compliance with your note of the 4th instant, I have drawn up the following statement of work done at this place since it has been under my superintendance, and would beg leave to remark for the information of the commissioners that since my nomination as Superintendent by Mr. McTaggart with the concurrence of the Commissioners, as I understand, I have received neither plans nor instructions for my guidance in proceeding with the work left under my care, consequently I have not had it in my power to commence upon any new work or alterations as suggested by that Engineer, but have endeavoured to secure such parts of the work as appeared most necessary, viz.—The piers in Lake Ontario which were in quite an unfinished state at the time the estimation took place, have taken a large proportion of the labour since that period in filling them up with heavy stone brought from along the north shore of the Lake, distant about four miles, the principal part of which work is decked over with substantial three inch plank, well treenailed, in addition to which a crib of thirty feet long and twenty in width has been sunk upon the remains of the one damaged or rather destroyed at the extremity of the south pier, which has been well laid down and substantially filled with large stones brought by vessels from the lower end of the Lake.

The extension of that pier or building it up again, was suggested from the circumstance of a vessel having grounded upon the remains of the old crib which laid about six feet under water. Considerable labour has been given to the south pier in Burlington Bay in raising the work; one

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

and two timbers higher and filling the same with stones, that addition appeared necessary from the great rise of water in the Lake which is about two feet higher than last year.

The drudge has been employed but a part of the time owing to the want of rigging and some necessary repairs; she is at present in good operation, and we have from nine to twelve feet of water, sufficient for vessels laden to pass and repass with great ease. A temporary floating bridge has been thrown across the Canal agreeable to your orders, which answers the purposes intended.

The piling on the south side of the canal is completed or nearly so; that on the north side is in good progress, tho' differing from the south side as to the distance apart, which is seven feet asunder.*

There are at present about fifty hands engaged on the work—during the month of April the contractor had sixty; a part of them were employed during the stormy weather in that month in removing sand on the south side of the canal, as it was impossible to employ them in the boats from stress of weather. Several contracts of timber necessary for the work have been completed, an account of which is included in the contractor's statements of expenditure inclosed herewith, all of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM J. KERR, *Superintendent B. B. Canal.*

To James Crooks, Esquire,
President of the Board of Com. for Burlington Bay Canal.

* The interstices being filled up with square timber and filled behind with brush, beach stone, and sand; an immense quantity of which has been washed into the canal since last fall, and formed the bars that impede the navigation of it.

J. CROOKS.

Copy of Correspondence between the Commissioners, Burlington Bay Canal, and Mr. James G. Strowbridge, Contractor.

Burlington Beach, June 8, 1827.

SIR,

My health was such yesterday that I was not able to attend the meeting. I did think some of the Commissioners would have called upon me, but having received your letter of yesterday's date, signed by the Board of Commissioners, in which you mention your inability to act until an Engineer should be appointed, and, further that you cannot give me any instructions to proceed with the work. But, sir, the commissioners must be well aware that I cannot stop the work at this time, for the want of funds to discharge my workmen. I shall continue the work until a fair understanding can be obtained.

I hope, sir, the commissioners do not think that I should possibly think of abandoning such a work, at this season of the year, as this is the proper season to proceed with advantage, for one month now is worth three later in the season, as the easterly winds do not occur with such violence. Sir, should there remain any doubts as to Mr. Kerr's being a suitable person to superintend the work, as an Engineer, so far as respects me, I am perfectly willing that Mr. Kerr should be the person to estimate the work from the time of his appointment, as I do think him much more competent to superintend and report the progress than any stranger that could be employed, as Mr. Kerr has been acquainted with every stage of the work since the commencement, the commissioners may be assured, that as for me, as a contractor, the appointment would be perfectly satisfactory.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed,)

J. G. STROWBRIDGE.

To Colonel Crooks,
President Canal Commissioners, &c. &c. &c.

West Flamborough, June 8, 1827.

SIR,

I have just been favoured with your letter of this day's date, by Mr. Homer, and feel convinced that your presence yesterday, at the meeting of the Burlington Bay Commissioners, could, in no way, have influenced their decision, which decision they came to with the greatest regret; but exceptions having been already taken to the acts of persons, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, in carrying into effect the law made last winter in regard to the Canal, although that person is understood to be, at least, as competent as any man in America to discharge the duty assigned him; they did not, under that circumstance, feel themselves at liberty to depart from its strict letter. With regard to Mr. Kerr, I feel persuaded that every individual member of the commission feels obliged to him for his able superintendance of the work, the execution of which is evidently greatly improved since he has had the charge; and, did it depend upon their choice, there would not be a moment's hesitation in appointing him; yet as the law requires the sanction of an engineer to draft for money, and none such being as yet appointed, they could not authorize you [nor no other person whom they might employ to finish the work,] to do so without payment, more particularly as you have very frequently made the commissioners acquainted with your want of funds, even for your ordinary occasions. If, however, you see fit to proceed with that part of the canal passing through the Beach, which has not been secured with piling, and from which it is evident most of the sand is washed that fills up the channel, ought first of all to be done; and, probably by that time an engineer might be found to carry on the remainder of the work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

JAMES CROOKS.

Mr. James G. Strowbridge,
Contractor, B. B. Canal, &c. &c.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

SIR,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having communicated to us the impossibility of procuring an Engineer competent to carry on the work of the Burlington Bay Canal, and having understood that for some time past W. J. Kerr, Esquire, has acted in that capacity to the satisfaction of all parties. He has been pleased to authorize the work to be proceeded with under his superintendance; which by your letter of the 8th instant, to one of the commissioners, you appear to fully acquiesce in. But before we avail ourselves of this arrangement, we think it our duty to learn from you whether (as has been reported) you take exceptions to the appointment of either or both the Engineers nominated by His Excellency in pursuance of the act of the last session of the Parliament of this province, to apprise the work already done.

It is also important that we should know whether in the event of the work being proceeded with, you will accept of the prices estimated by Messrs. Moore and McTaggart, and the mode of payment prescribed by the last act of Parliament, and in that case whether you are prepared to give the security required by the 10th section of the said act.

We are, Sir,

&c. &c. &c.

Signed by the commissioners.

Mr. James G. Strowbridge,
Resident Contractor,
B. B. Canal

Burlington Bay, 18th June, 1827.

GENTLEMEN,

I have this moment received your communication requesting me to inform you whether I am prepared to give the satisfactory security in compliance with Messrs. Moore and McTaggart's report respecting the completion of the Burlington Canal, I have only to say, that respecting that part of your request, respecting the Engineers' report, I am ready to give you an answer as soon as you will inform me whether that report has been properly executed and accepted by the government. Then, and not until then, shall I be prepared to give you the information you require.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES G. STROWBRIDGE.

To the commissioners of the
Burlington Bay Canal, &c. &c. &c.

Burlington Beach, 18th June, 1827.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of this day's date, in answer to ours of the same date, we have to say, that the security referred to by us, is that required by the 10th section of the Act of last session of the Parliament of this Province. Messrs. Moore and McTaggart had no authority to exact security from any person connected with the work of the Burlington Bay Canal, neither have they done it.

If not prepared to answer the other matters alluded to in our letter, to which we particularly call your attention, we will not urge an immediate reply, at the same time the propriety of an early one must be obvious.

We are,

&c. &c. &c.

Signed by the commissioners.

To Mr. J. G. Strowbridge,
Resident contractor,
Burlington Bay Canal.

Burlington Bay Canal, 19th June, 1827.

GENTLEMEN,

Your communication of the 18th instant is before me, and, on a mature deliberation, I think proper to make the following reply, and now proceed to answer the several requests required in the same.

As it respects the appointment of William J. Kerr, Esquire, as Superintendant and Engineer, I have to say, and have uniformly said to each of you, that I have the most implicit confidence in his integrity; and have not the least doubt, he will do justice to both parties.

As to your request respecting the report of Messrs. Moore and McTaggart, it seems you are particular to know whether I have (as has been reported) taken exceptions. I must say this request founded upon reports, is somewhat surprising to me, and on reception of your communication yesterday, I thought proper to address a note to you requesting you to inform me whether government had accepted that report, and whether they, as civil engineers, had complied with the requirements of the late act. Your reply to me on that subject was not satisfactory, as must appear obvious to every person; and I now request you to inform me whether in your opinion I am bound to submit to that report? If I am then there is no alternative, other than to abide the consequences.

It would seem from the purport of your note of yesterday, that the report of Messrs. Moore and McTaggart had no reference to the bond to be given to complete the Burlington Bay Canal, agreeable to the late act of the Legislature.

On this point I must beg leave to differ from you---The law requires two competent civil Engineers to appraise the work done, and also that to be done. Two thirds of the value of the work done, I was then to receive, and the remainder when the work shall be completed. That this has been complied with I have as yet received no legal information, therefore you cannot expect me to give a further bond to complete the work agreeably to their report.

You hold bonds of mine for a large amount, and government for two thousand pounds---all these ought to be liquidated before a new bond is given to secure the completion of the work, if there has been work enough done to cancel them. Whether you wish to abandon the work, or intend to drive me to such extremities as will compel me to abandon it, I am at a loss to determine.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

I have not received a single farthing from you since the last appropriation, except a small part of the old funds remaining in your hands, which you were required immediately to pay over to me on the passing of the late act.

Government thought proper to advance me, on bond, two thousand pounds—and, in all cases, have manifested the greatest anxiety to have the work completed as soon as possible, and have been willing and ready to render me every assistance that could possibly be expected. Why this discrepancy on your part? Why hold back, and hold on upon funds you know are honestly my due. The season has arrived when the work ought to progress with all possible speed.

You seem willing to hold me responsible to a part of the late report, that respecting the estimate of the work done, but give me no direction how to proceed, except at my own risk.

I now ask you who was ever placed in the same situation I have been in for three months past? and it seems you feel no disposition to relieve me from difficulties—bond after bond is required, and then I am compelled to go on, without knowing whether I am extricating myself from difficulty, or involving myself and friends in more.

I again request you to inform me whether you consider me bound to comply with the report of Messrs. Moore and M'Taggart? If not, inform me what course is to be pursued. I am ready to give a bond to complete the work for the money appropriated by government, and to the satisfaction of competent judges, but the specifications of the late engineers are wholly impracticable, and therefore a bond would be of no use. The late report I do not consider binding on me, nor shall I ever comply with it—Mr. Barrett's report in my opinion is valid, and I do think I am entitled to that award.

I voluntarily contracted to effect a canal at Burlington Beach, the completion of which has been my unceasing endeavour to accomplish, and cannot abandon it but with the greatest reluctance until it is completed. A compliance on your part to place me in possession of funds, which is in your power, is the only thing required to effect so desirable an object.

I am, Gentlemen,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed.)

J. G. STROWBRIDGE, Contractor.

To the Commissioners for the
Burlington Bay Canal, &c. &c. &c.

Hamilton, July 2, 1827.

SIR,

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, in answer to ours to you of the 13th of the same month, and in consequence of your refusal to proceed to finish the work of the Burlington Bay Canal on the estimate of the engineers appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament of last winter for that purpose. We feel ourselves obliged to lay the same before His Excellency and ask his permission to advertise for contractors to complete the same.

We are, your most obedient servants,

Signed by

JAMES CROOKS,
M. OVERFIELD,
ROBERT NELLES,

} Commissioners.

To James G. Strowbridge,
Contractor, &c. &c.

(True Copy.)

G. HILLIER.

Copies of Letters from James Crooks, Esq., Senior Commissioner B. B. Canal, to Major Hillier, &c. &c. &c.

West Flamboro, June 19, 1827.

DEAR SIR,

Having no information relative to your success in procuring an Engineer to prosecute the work at the Burlington Bay Canal, after I had the pleasure of seeing you at York about a month ago. The Commissioners thought it their duty to meet at the Beach, when it was deemed proper to communicate to the Contractor the dilemma in which we were placed, and as he could not proceed without funds, (which we were not authorised to draw for without the sanction of an engineer,) he must necessarily suspend the work. This took place on the 7th instant, and as it was intended to have informed His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of the circumstance, before it could be done, your letter from the Cottage of the 9th inst. was received, when I requested the other commissioners to meet me at the Beach yesterday, (an earlier day would have been selected, but I was absent from home when it reached this place) in the mean time that of the 14th instant was also received, and both laid before the board, when it was deemed proper to write the contractor the letter of which a copy marked A is enclosed, as is his answer marked B, and our reply marked C. Previous to these communications being made, we had a long conversation with the contractor relative to the three points contained in our first letter, viz. —His objection to the engineers appointed by His Excellency to appraise the work done, and to estimate that to be done. His willingness to proceed to finish it upon said estimate; and the security required by the 10th section of the Act of last session. To the last he gave no distinct reply; but to the other two a direct negative, adding observations on the conduct of Messrs. Moore and M'Taggart highly disrespectful to their professional abilities, and unequivocally wished to rest his claims upon the report of Mr. Barrett. From the public interest which this undertaking has lately attracted, and from the late conduct of the contractor, we deemed it most proper to communicate with him in writing, and the result is before you. The commissioners would have made an Official Report to His Excellency, had they received Mr. Strowbridge's definitive answer.—This shall be done the moment it is received—and, thinking it proper, in the mean time, to inform you how matters stood, induces me to trouble you with this communication. Were I permitted to offer an opinion I would say, that the

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obvious intention of Mr. S. and his advisers, is to throw every possible difficulty in the way, and at all events to charge his own price, for the work that is to be done, and in this way to swallow up the whole grant of £3,000; and, indeed, more, if he can get it, when half the sum is unquestionably sufficient. Having been long in business and intimately acquainted with the situation of both the agricultural and mercantile interests of this part of the Province, I can, without hesitation say, that they cannot afford from the depression of the price of produce, to support the extravagance of any contractor. It was thought by the commissioners [when they recommended an additional grant last winter.] an act of justice to keep him, while even if his embarrassment proceeded from the want of ability or mismanagement, but by no means to give him a profit; and this, in justice to the public, was all that they could do, or he expect.

Now, the large grant made excites his cupidity, and the satellites with whom he is surrounded, are urging him on, eager to participate in a pay, which, by the means used, they think within their reach.

Copies of the letters alluded to in the correspondence of the 8th instant, also Mr. Kerr's Report shall be made out and transmitted by this post, if ready in time,—if not, certainly by the next.

I remain,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed,)

JAMES CROOKS.

To Major Hillier.

West Flamborough, June 21, 1827.

DEAR SIR,

I regret having been unable to transmit copies of Mr. Kerr's Report on the work done at the Burlington Bay Canal since he has had the care of it, and my answer to Mr. Strowbridge's letter of the 8th inst., by last post. They are now enclosed.

I forgot then to mention, (in my letter of 19th inst.) that Mr. S. was verbally informed by the commissioners, that they had been instructed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to consider the report of Messrs. Moore and M'Taggart as official, which had been omitted in their reply to his letter.

His extreme anxiety to procure the certificates of masters of vessels adverse to those gentlemen's plan of finishing the canal at its entrance, I take to be with a view to bring them into discredit as Engineers; for, if incapable of laying down a proper plan by which to finish the work, ergo, they are equally so to estimate its expense. I can, however, assure you, that at the time when those gentlemen were upon the spot, I think four ship-masters were present, who, at my request, examined the place, and in consequence of their suggestion a buoy was laid down, secured by a heavy anchor at a spot considerably to the south of that originally intended by the Engineers, and they seemed perfectly satisfied with it. The buoy and anchor are now, however gone, and nobody seems to know from what cause.

For my own part, I entirely concur in their plan, and think it by far the best of any that has heretofore, or is now proposed:

With much respect,

Yours, &c. &c.

(Signed)

JAMES CROOKS.

Major Hillier, }
&c. &c. }

West Flamboro', 6th July, 1827.

Dear Sir,

The letter of Mr. Strowbridge was laid before the Board of Commissioners on Monday, and they reiterated their directions to him to proceed further with the work of the canal till contractors were advertised for, when it would be open to him as to any other person. A report was drawn up by the board to His Excellency, which Mr. Nelles will forward by to-day's post from Grimsby.

Mr. Harris, who was here on Monday, mentioned that he was not employed at Kettle Creek, but was ready to give every assistance to that undertaking [should it be required] in his power. It appeared to me that he might superintend both works, should another Engineer not be procured for the one at Burlington Bay, which he thought might be completed this fall, and if so, there will be sufficient time even if contractors are not obtained, till next spring, to finish it by 1st August, 1828.

Should the present state of this undertaking make it necessary, I will with pleasure attend upon His Excellency, whenever he may require it.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours &c. &c.

[Signed,]

JAMES CROOKS.

Major Hillier,
&c. &c. &c. York.

West Flamborough, October 16, 1827.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 1st of the current month, together with Mr. Strowbridge's memorial, and the answer sent him by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, all of which have been submitted to the Board of Commissioners for superintending the construction of the Burlington Bay Canal, who, not having directed any answer thereto, I hope [as the whole scope of the memorial is written with a view to injure my reputation and my credit] that I will be permitted at a future time to set matters to right as respects myself.

Mr. Harris devoted nearly all last week, and the part of this which has elapsed, in the discharge of his duty as Engineer, a copy of the result of

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which is enclosed, together with the letter he thought proper to submit along with it. I also enclose a copy of proceedings of the commissioners, that His Excellency may be aware how matters stand, at present, and that notwithstanding the critical state of the work, and the Engineer's opinion as regards the fitness of Mr. Strowbridge to conduct it in a becoming manner to its conclusion, one of the Board [Mr. Jarvis] objected to the employment of any other person. Mr. Lewis, it had been ascertained, would have accepted of the charge, and from his superior abilities and experience every confidence is entertained both by a great part of the commissioners and by the Engineer, that if any thing like a good job could now be made of it, he was the most able person we could employ. Only three members being, however, present, no decision, [from the above cause] could be made—and as Mr. Chisholm, in all probability, will not return from Lower Canada, till late in next month, the most unpleasant result to the work may be anticipated, unless another commissioner instead of Mr. Overfield is appointed, but this, from causes which I shall state when I have the pleasure of seeing you in York, where I have to be next week, is a matter of great importance, and on which much depends.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

[Signed]

JAMES CROOKS.

To Major Hillier,
&c. &c. &c.

Hamilton, 27th Nov., 1827.

SIR,

I have met Mr. Harris at this place, on his way home, having finished the work at the canal, which he thinks sufficient to prevent any further damage till the spring, when it can be resumed to much greater advantage, a copy of his report I beg leave to enclose, and remain,

Your most obedient servant,

[Signed]

JAMES CROOKS.

Major Hillier.

West Flamborough, December 18, 1827.

SIR,

A considerable time ago at one of our meetings it was ordered, that an answer should be prepared to the Resident Contractor's Memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, but although several meetings of the Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners have since taken place, yet none was submitted except the draught of that which I have now the honour to enclose, which was made out by myself, and laid before the board at a meeting held on Tuesday last, at which all the commissioners were present, except Mr. Chisholm. Mr. Nelles was decided in its favour—Mr. Jarvis said "he would not sign it," and Mr. Chewett declined, stating that from his recent appointment he was not so well acquainted with the circumstances as to enable him to do so. To obviate his objections, he was reminded, that the documents upon which it was founded were in possession of the Board, and a reference to them earnestly requested, in order that he might be satisfied of their correctness. The reasoning upon the facts he was as capable of judging of as any other person. He however still declined, and as I can expect to be of no service whatever, constituted as the Board now is, I hope His Excellency will permit me to retire from it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed.)

JAMES CROOKS.

To Major Hillier,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT

OF THE

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL COMMISSIONERS,

JULY 2, 1827.

NO. 8.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency to superintend the construction of a navigable Canal for vessels between Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay.

Most Respectfully Report,

THAT in pursuance of the act passed by the Legislature of this Province at its last Session, founded upon our Report to Your Excellency, dated 30 December last, and the instructions of Your Excellency to Messrs. Moore and M'Taggart the Engineers, appointed by your Excellency under the said Act, to report the stability of the work undertaken to form the said canal, the judiciousness of its location, the value

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of work done, and an estimate of the sum necessary to complete the same, all the information in our power as we have ever done, concealing nothing either for or against the work or the resident contractor, and also referring those gentlemen to him for such information and statement of his disbursements as he thought proper to lay before them. Their opinion after a careful inspection of the work is embodied in their joint Report dated at Burlington Bay, 30th March last, and the estimate of the work to be done to complete the said canal, dated at York, Ont. April following. By the former it appears they consider the value of the work done to be £7652 4s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and add thereto the sum of £1224 10s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., being 15 per cent. on the above appraisement, for arduous work, the value of boats, scows, &c. lost, work and materials swept away, and other contingencies; and the work to be done they estimate at £4745 17s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Immediately on copies of their Report being received, we communicated them to the resident contractor, who, it was understood, soon afterwards, dissented from them, although at the time he made no objection to the appointment of those gentlemen, nor to their proceeding with the duty assigned them, alleging that for the work done so small a sum was allowed, and also for that to be done. In order to ascertain whether this was the case or not, we deemed it our duty to write him the letter of which a copy is enclosed, marked A. His reply thereto is also transmitted, marked B, likewise our answer to it, marked C, and it was only a few days ago, that in receiving his reply to this last, a copy of which marked D, also accompanies this Report by which it appears that he objects in toto to the Report of Messrs Moore and M'Taggart, and wishes to substitute that of Mr. Barrett, which is the more extraordinary, as he was called upon by us to estimate the work for no other purpose than that we might have something tangible to submit to your Excellency, and upon which the Legislature might form a judgment how far the claim of the Resident Contractor for additional recompense for the work done was founded upon justice, and also how large a sum of money was necessary to finish it in a substantial manner. Thus it will appear to your Excellency, that the employment of Mr. Barrett was altogether our own act, and that gentleman was employed to gain information for our guidance, not by any means under any agreement to give the contractor the sum he might estimate it at, which in fact we objected to at the very outset, and gain a scale of prices according to our own judgment; and differing materially from his own and Mr. Hall's estimate.

By the 9th clause of the act of last session, no allowance was to be made by the Engineers for damage or accidents which exceeded the contract ought in justice to be done by the contractor, which sum to apply to the 15 per cent above mentioned. If, therefore, he thinks himself entitled thereto, we humbly suggest, that, [did he not object to the report altogether] it must be settled by the verdict of a jury.

Being anxious that the work should be rendered useful for the purpose of commerce, and that toll might be begun to be levied thereon on the opening of the navigation this spring as suggested in our last report to your Excellency, we procured the consent of the examining Engineer, that the resident contractor might proceed with certain parts of the work [which were essential to be done] till a resident Engineer was appointed, which we availed ourselves of; and we are desirous of receiving your Excellency's commands whether the amount thereof shall be paid to the contractor, or be retained towards liquidating the difference between the £2,000 advanced to him upon bond and security after the passing of the said act and the said work.

From the refusal of the Resident Contractor to proceed with the work at the prices stated in the estimate of the Engineer, we have no other course left but to advertise for other contractors to finish it; a course which we hope will receive Your Excellency's approbation; for however unpleasant it may be to us to desist from its prosecution at this favorable season of the year, yet it is a course forced upon us; and we have no doubt other contractors will be found ready to undertake the work and to finish it within the period limited by law, and possibly with a saving of money to the public. The bonds alluded to in the Resident Contractor's letter of 19th ultimo, have been all given up except the last for £2000, above alluded to, and the whole sum of money in our hands has also been paid to him, except £55 retained in case Mr. Hall, the former engineer, should recover it against us in a court of justice, it being in consequence of the contractors not having finished the work by the time stipulated, that such a claim was made. It was however offered to be paid, upon his giving security to indemnify us should such be the case.

The general depth of water in the canal is now about four feet, which we deem sufficient for the present season, not doubting that the next spring when there is a great flow of water passing out of the canal, the application of the principle laid down by the examining Engineer, will increase it to any desired extent, and at an expense far short of that incurred by dredging. Your Excellency's directions to loan the dredging machine to the Desjardin's Canal Company, will be complied with the moment a small bank of sand is removed at the mouth of the canal, and which we are of opinion has been formed by the wash from the north side of the cut through the beach—the remainder of which is, however, prevented by the progress of a plan to secure it, laid down by Messrs. Moore and M'Taggart.

Before closing this report, we beg leave to notice an error which has crept into those gentlemen's report, relative to the depth of water in Burlington Bay, which they call only twenty-five feet, but which from the best information we can obtain, averages as many fathoms.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

[Signed]

JAMES CROOKS,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,
ROBERT NELLES.

Burlington Bay, July 2, 1827.

True Copy.

G. HILLIER.

NO. 9.

Burlington Canal, July 31st, 1827.

Wm. J. Kerr, Esqr.

SIR,

I observe in the Gore Gazette, of last Saturday, that proposals will be received for completing the works at the Burlington Canal, until the 24th of August next, agreeable to a schedule annexed, and in conformity with the several acts of the Legislature of this Province, made in reference thereto. In making an estimate for the above work, I am desirous to know whether the plans and specifications of Messrs. Moore & M'Taggart, are to be strictly adhered to. The reason for my making this request is, I observe that part of the plans and specifications of the above Engineers are left out of the Schedule annexed to the proposals, and further, the late report of Messrs. Moore and M'Taggart was made some time since, and the work has been progressing since that time, and probably will be, until the 24th August next, the time limited for receiving proposals. You will do me a favour by informing me, whether I am to make up my estimate of the work to be done at the time when Messrs. Moore and M'Taggart's report was received by the commissioners, or on what will remain to be done on the 24th August next, and further, if what will be done in the intermediate time is to be deducted from the sum proposed to complete the work by the contractor who puts in proposals.

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for completing the work. By replying to the above request you will much oblige

Yours respectfully

[Signed]

ASA MANN.

Copy.

No. 10.

MEMORIAL OF J. G. STROWBRIDGE, RESIDENT CONTRACTOR FOR THE BURLINGTON BAY CANAL, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LT. GOVERNOR.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

THE Memorial of James G. Strowbridge, the resident and remaining Contractor for executing, finishing, and completing, the Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in the month of June, 1824, your Memorialist, in company with John W. Hayes and John M'Keen, entered into Contract with the Hon'ble Thomas Clark, James Crooks, Manuel Overfield, William Chisholm, & John Willson, Esquires, Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an act of Parliament passed in the 4th year of the reign of His present Majesty, to finish and complete the said Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, according to the proposals or terms submitted by the said Commissioners, and according to the printed specifications by the said Commissioners, then before published.

That the plans and specifications on which the contract was founded, were those of Mr. Francis Hall, the engineer appointed by, and approved of, by the said Commissioners, to execute, finish, and complete which, the Contractors were to receive the sum of £8500, a sum exceeding, by £500, the amount granted by the Legislature for the said purpose, which sum, however, according to contract, was liable to be either augmented or diminished in proportion to any extension or contraction of the work that might afterwards be ordered by the said Commissioners, while the work was in progress.

That of this sum, £1000 was to have been paid down to the said Contractors, upon their giving ample and adequate security, and the remainder in monthly instalments to be regulated by the report of Mr. Hall, or such other person as the Commissioners might appoint, reserving however, one eighth of the whole in the hands of the Commissioners, until the Canal when finished should be finally inspected and approved of by their Engineer.

That the original plans and specifications were almost altogether changed, on account of their impracticability, great additions were made to the first design; and the mode of executing the work in all things almost totally changed; and that all this was done by the order of the commissioners founded on the reports and advice of their Engineer.

That in consequence of the changes and alterations in the said work, approved of, and ordered by the Commissioners, the Contractor has been subjected to a much greater expenditure of money than was at first either expected or provided for;—that in all things, he has obeyed the directions and orders and followed and executed the plans of the Commissioners, and of the Engineer they appointed, and that this he has done in good faith that a fair remuneration would be allowed him for the great extra and unexpected disbursements which he was therefore under the necessity of meeting and providing for.

That over and above the alteration and changes in the work from the plans first agreed on, in no one instance has the Original Contract been fulfilled, on the part of the commissioners. For 4 months, in the year 1825, during the absence of Mr. Hall, and when the work was urged on with every possible exertion, not one farthing was paid and after the report of Mr. Hall to the Commissioners of Oct. 5th, 1824, not one of the Engineers reports have been complied with or honored.

That in consequence of the Commissioners not having paid the money in instalments, according to the spirit and tenor of the Original Contract, the Contractor has been subjected to great trouble, difficulty, expense and vexation, has had his credit very materially injured, and has been subjected to losses, costs, and expenses more than would have covered one half of his Contract, besides vexation, harrassing, and grievance which he never would have felt or suffered had the Commissioners but observed common good faith with him.

That to give your Excellency an idea of the difficulties and troubles which Your Memorialist has had to encounter, he would refer Your Excellency to the report of the Commissioners of Dec. 30th, 1826, in which without mentioning that any difference or alteration had been made by their orders and sanction from the original design and, without making any allowance therefor, the Commissioners proceed to say "that they feel convinced that the undertaking has been to them [viz. the Contractors] a losing one, one of which no person had formed a just conception at its commencement, nor of the difficulties and losses which they had to encounter, and which, if done at the original price must prove not only their own ruin but that of their securities, and many other individuals who have advanced necessaries of all kinds in furtherance of the work, on the faith that the Legislature, when a fair estimate was laid before them of the actual cost incurred, would generously step in and afford relief by granting such additional sum of money as to them might seem just."

That in general instead of the monthly instalments being paid to your Memorialist, according to the intention of the first agreement, your memorialist, whenever the work began to flag for want of means, has uniformly been under the necessity of calling on his friends to enter into bonds along with him to the commissioners, and with a very few exceptions this has been almost the only resource he has had of being able to obtain money from the commissioners.

That in the report of the commissioners, before referred to, of Dec. 30th, 1826, they report that "since Your Excellency's visit to the work entrusted to their superintendance in the beginning of July last, the completion has proceeded with all the expedition of which its nature was susceptible." Your Memorialist would only remark, that from the 1st July 1826, the date of Your Excellency's visit to the works until after Februa-

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ry, 1827, the time when the new enactment passed into a law, the sum total of the monies received by the contractor from the commissioners during the said period, a space of more than 8 months, did not exceed £100. Your Excellency may perhaps ask "how did the works proceed with such expedition?" Your Memorialist would reply, "not through the commissioners as a body, or by means of their assistance as such, but from the assistance afforded to your Memorialist by his tried and generous friends."

That in consequence of the many and unexpected difficulties your Memorialist had to contend with, in November, 1826, a long time after the departure of Mr. Hall, he considered it his imperative duty to make a proposal to the commissioners for them to choose another Engineer, to examine the works, to estimate the value of the work done, and of what would be necessary to be done to render the Canal sufficient and complete, your memorialist at the same time offering to abide by the decision whatever it might be.

That the commissioners immediately appointed Mr. Alfred Barrett, the Engineer on the Welland Canal, who, after giving all proper time and attention to the examination of the Burlington Bay Canal, estimated the value of the work done at £12,131, and of the further work to be done, to render the work sufficient and complete, at £3044. That at that time, only £665, in all had been paid to your Memorialist, by the commissioners, and of this sum they then held his friends' bonds for £1,900, so that the amount paid by the commissioners, at that time to the Contractor, was really and in fact no more than £465.

That the Commissioners, after the report of Mr. Barrett, so estimating at their solicitation and on their sanction, proceeded, as they said to analyze it, although they, not considering themselves Engineers, thought it proper to call in his professional assistance; yet in a subject in which they could not be well skilled, or have any thing like competent knowledge, the commissioners, in their said report of December 30, 1826, after the analysis before mentioned, reduced by their calculations Mr. Barrett's estimate of the work done, from £12,131 to 8,339, and of the work to be done, so as to finish the canal, from 3,044 to 2,172.

That after the close of the season for carrying on active operations, in the last fall, your Memorialist made application to the commissioners to advance him what monies they had then in their hands belonging to the canal, unappropriated, tendering at the same time sufficient security for the same, which was refused, and that in consequence of this refusal, your Memorialist was compelled to retain the work hands from Octr. 1826, to February, 1827, a season when they could do little or nothing, to supply them with provisions and necessaries, and to become liable for an otherwise unnecessary expense of wages, from not being supplied with money to discharge them at the proper season: and that to all this he was subjected until in February last, the Executive generously advanced him £2000 on his bond to relieve him from his most pressing difficulties.

That when by the last act the commissioners were ordered to pay over immediately to the contractor all the remaining unappropriated monies, yet he received nothing of the same until after the middle of May he received £150, that on making application for the remainder he received the note of James Crooks, Esquire, one of the commissioners for £100, with a request from that Gentleman to present it at the Bank of Upper Canada to be discounted, that your Memorialist did present the same at the Bank, but it was dishonored: that he received no monies further from them until the 29th of June, another payment was made of £129, which sum Mr. Crooks declared was all the monies on the former enactments remaining in the hands of the commissioners, with the exception of £55 which they had reserved for Mr. Hall.

That, however, reference being made to the Books and accounts of the Commissioners themselves, admitting this last sum of £55, and all others stated therein to be proper and correct, yet at that very time a balance of several hundred pounds, still remained by them to be accounted for.

That during this present summer the works have been still carried on and prosecuted according to the directions of the commissioners and under their sanction, and have received the approval of their superintendant Mr. Kerr, and this has been done altogether at the expense of the Contractor, as he has not as yet received one farthing of the new appropriation on the reports of Mr. Kerr.

That all the Lumber necessary for finishing the works is already on the spot, and the stone and other materials either there ready, or contracted for, and your Memorialist liable for the payment thereof.

That in consequence of the premature death of Mr. M'Keen, and Mr. Hayes never having taken any part in the work, the whole of the contract first taken by the three, devolved on your Memorialist; that to prosecute and complete the same, as well as to obey the orders and instructions of the Commissioners and of the Superintendants they have appointed, has been since he first became concerned with the Burlington Bay Canal his daily anxiety and unceasing endeavour, and that in carrying on this work your Memorialist believes he has had to contend with as great difficulties as any Contractor on any work of the kind in this part of America arising from the peculiar situation and exposure of the works, the necessary change in the original plan, the limited knowledge of all, the Contractor, as well as the commissioners, of the local difficulties of the situation, the timidity, or something else, in the commissioners holding back from month to month the money which was lawfully his due, his want of funds in consequence thereof, and the breaking down of his credit, the suits, prosecutions, arrests and costs he has been subjected to and had to pay, in consequence of his money being so withheld.

That the Commissioners in every one of their reports to your Excellency whenever they have said any thing with reference to the Contractors, have always spoken of them in terms of commendation. In their report of Octr. 10th 1825, after mentioning the death of Mr. M'Keen and the loss to the work arising therefrom, they observe "those upon whom the contract devolved have exerted themselves to the utmost, and it is more owing to the nature of the difficulties that have occurred, and which could not have been foreseen or prevented, than to any remissness on their parts that they have not completed the work by the time specified in their contract."

That the foregoing being the truth, it was with no small astonishment your Memorialist saw published in several of the provincial Newspapers an advertisement for proposals to complete the works of the Burlington Bay Canal, bearing date the 26th of July last, that the meeting of the Commissioners at which the resolution to advertise was adopted, took place during the absence of a most intelligent and efficient member of the commission, and of this meeting your Memorialist had no previous notice or appraisal.

That whatever may have been the intentions of the remaining Commissioners, when they published this advertisement, it could be attended with no good effect to any person or thing. It propagated abroad under their own sanction, that a disagreement and misunderstanding existed between the Commissioners and the present Contractor, your Memorialist—it might tend if much regard were paid to their opinions by the Government or the Country to destroy the remaining credit and resources of your Memorialist.—If your Memorialist had not privately found means to carry on the work, it must have totally stopped until the 24th August, before a new Contractor could be found, and after that, some length of time, perhaps a month longer, before he would be ready to proceed, thus allowing a whole season to pass away without doing any thing. So that instead of good arising from their advertising, the manifest tendency of this proceeding, whatever their intentions might have been, was to embarrass your Memorialist and delay the finishing of the Canal.

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That in the humble opinion of your Memorialist, the Commissioners do not possess the power of advertising for, or entering into agreements with new Contractors. They advertised at first for Contractors, they engaged with your Memorialist and his associates, and until they fail or commit some gross error or blunder on their part, your Memorialist, with all due deference, conceives that it is not in the power of the Commissioners at their whim and caprice, to do away with written and sanctioned agreements or to make and unmake contracts. And he further thinks, that if any error with regard to the works has been made by any one, it has been by the Commissioners themselves, whose plans and directions he has uniformly followed and obeyed; and therefore, having been only the organ of the Commissioners, he thinks they ought not attempt to make him the scape-goat for all their blunders.

That your Memorialist has always been of opinion, that the Government of Upper Canada have ever wished he should not suffer any loss in the prosecution and finishing of the Burlington Bay Canal, and therefore thinks that the liberal appropriation of last session was, besides other ends, particularly intended for his relief, and that the legislature, when they passed the said act, never contemplated a new contractor, as by its tenor appears throughout.

That all the Reports made by the Engineers employed have never been complied with, and do not seem to have been considered of any importance or binding whatever by the Commissioners, until the Report of Messrs. Moore & Mactaggart, when they, all of a sudden, in a most wonderful manner, have changed their note, and, according to their language, nothing is now of so much importance as the Engineer's Report.

That should your Excellency consider your Memorialist as strictly held and bound by the Report of Messrs. Moore & Mactaggart, (as the Commissioners now strenuously contend), the last enactment, instead of affording relief to him, as was intended, would place him in a much more difficult situation than he was in before it passed into a law. Although upwards of a year had passed between the periods of the respective reports of Mr. Hall and Messrs. Moore and Mactaggart, during which the work had been vigorously and successfully prosecuted, great additions made to it, and a great sum of money expended thereon; yet the latter gentlemen in their report allow your Memorialist only about £57 more on an estimate of the work done than the former had valued the work at the twelve-month before.

That your Memorialist would observe that either from inadvertance or incorrect information, some how or other by them acquired, Messrs. Moore and Mactaggart have been led into an error in their report which operates very severely and unjustly against your Memorialist. This is more particularly the case where these gentlemen report the piers and cribs as being filled and loaded with alternate layers of brushwood and pebbles. On this point your Memorialist would call your Excellency's attention to the accompanying certificate of respectable persons either living in the immediate vicinity of the works, or who, from frequently observing and examining them, during their progress can declare the truth with certainty on this matter—Your memorialist would likewise observe that he does not think Messrs. Moore and Mactaggart would have fallen into this inadvertance had they considered that the breakwater has stood unmoved in a sea that washed from its deck an iron piling hammer of 17 hundred weight, and that during the heaviest easterly blows and storms on Lake Ontario, as the Commissioners themselves in their reports admit repeatedly, five and six of the schooners navigating the Lake have been moored to behind it, and rode out the storms in perfect safety.—And this likewise when it was in an unfinished state. It is by no means probable that it could thus have stood and lasted, had it been filled only with brushwood and pebbles.

That it is not the wish of your memorialist to include the whole of the Commissioners in one general censure. He must indeed say that he considers in general as a body their conduct and proceedings have not been fair or liberal towards him; but he must acknowledge, and he acknowledges it, with pleasure and gratitude, that he never could have contended with the difficulties he has had to encounter, had it not been for the kindness of one of the Commissioners, who lent and employed not only his own private interest and responsibility, but obtained likewise that of his friends, to raise money for the contractor, and had it not been for his and their kindly aid and assistance, the work must long before this have been altogether stopped by your Memorialist. It is only justice to mention (although reference to the accompanying accounts would render that unnecessary), that this Commissioner is Mr. William Chisholm.

That your memorialist believes this is the first time he has come before your Excellency with the language of complaint, but he has obtruded himself on your notice from no other cause than absolute necessity. Your memorialist is sensible that complainings and solicitations are not often agreeable to the persons to whom they are addressed; but having so frequently experienced your Excellency's kind consideration, and that of your government, he knows your Excellency will pardon his obtrusion, when he says, that after the acknowledgment of the Commissioners themselves, that without relief from the Legislature, not only your memorialist, but likewise those who had trusted and befriended him, must be ruined, and seeing that the report of Messrs. Moore & Mactaggart, founded on the enactment intended for his relief, places him in a much more ruinous situation than he was in before, your Excellency will believe that it is from no vain or captious desire of unnecessary complaining that he now addresses your Excellency, but to save, if possible, himself, his family, and friends, from absolute and unmerited ruin.

That after having entered into the contract to finish and complete the Burlington Bay Canal, in such a manner as at least not to be disgraceful to himself, to be of the greatest service to the public, a credit to the Commissioners, and an honor to your Excellency's Government, during whose administration, and under whose auspices, the first attempt of improving the internal navigation of Upper Canada has been successfully made, has been with your memorialist his continual anxiety; to this all his thoughts, abilities, labours, and exertions, have been directed and applied; in this he has laboured and struggled with many and perplexing difficulties and embarrassments, and would have thought a happy termination of the work, after being properly and successfully executed, and himself and his friends merely saved from loss, an ample and satisfactory compensation to him for all his toils, troubles, vexations, and exertions.

That, however, in the present temper of an apparent majority of the Commissioners, your memorialist feels convinced, that it would be next to impossible for him to execute the work with satisfaction either to himself or the public. They have the power of checking and harrassing him, tying up his hands, and paralyzing all his efforts, and the experience he has had of them, more especially that of the two last years, shews him that, with or without reason, they will not fail to exert it. Those who are obstinately blind will never see, and it is only labour lost to attempt to please those who are perversely resolved not to be satisfied with any thing. There is one man on the Commission who seems to consider himself as being the substance total of all the Commissioners, and two others by their submission and tacit resignation to him in all points, have in reality made him so. To this gentleman it seems a sufficient reason to attempt every thing he can to ruin your Memorialist, merely because it has been his will and pleasure to injure him, and the truth of the saying has never been called in question, that the aggressor and the injurer can never forgive the person whom he has injured.

That in the present state of circumstances, things have come to such extremities, that for the finishing of the work either some change must

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

take place in the Commission, or the Commissioners get rid of your memorialist. What course of proceeding would be most beneficial to the concern, your memorialist cannot pretend to say—the Commissioners indeed acknowledge that the work has been a continuance of experiments, from the beginning, so that parting with your memorialist on their part would be throwing aside a person who has had to purchase, at a very dear rate, the whole experience of the undertaking, to confer it on another who must again serve an apprenticeship of experiments. Your memorialist, however, is willing to submit to almost any determination that would not be altogether ruinous to himself and his friends, rather than be forced to make the matter a subject of parliamentary discussion.

Your memorialist therefore earnestly prays, that your Excellency would be graciously pleased to take the premises into your most serious consideration, and authorise the appointment of a competent civil Engineer by and on the part of the Government, and of another by and on the part of your memorialist, the said Engineers to have the power of nominating a third as a referee, in the event of any disagreement, to examine the Burlington Bay Canal, and estimate and report the value of the work done by your memorialist, as your memorialist pledges himself to abide by their decision, or that of their majority, whatever it may be. Or, should your Excellency disapprove of the humble suggestion of your memorialist, he would respectfully but earnestly entreat your Excellency that you would be pleased to devise and order such other relief and assistance to your memorialist as to your Excellency in your wisdom and goodness may seem just and expedient.

And your memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

JAMES G. STROWBRIDGE.

Burlington Beach, August 20th, 1827.

DISTRICT OF GORE. } Personally appeared before me, Robert Nelles, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District, John Harris, Esquire, Civil Engineer, duly appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by virtue of, and under, an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, to superintend the construction of the Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, who, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that the annexed estimate of work done at the said Canal since the month of March last, amounting to One Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty one Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Three Pence, Province Currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

JOHN HARRIS.

Sworn before me at Hamilton, this 15th day of October, }
in the year of our Lord, 1872. }

(Signed)

ROBERT NELLES, J. P.

True Copy.

G. HILLIER.

ESTIMATE

OF WORK PERFORMED AT BURLINGTON CANAL, AND PIERS BETWEEN.

Excavation, 2,361 cubic yards, at 2s. with Dredging Machine, 9 inches whole length,	£ 236	2	0
Plank, 2 and 3 inches,	110	14	0
Timber, 17,000 feet, at 20s.	170	0	0
Tye Pieces, at various prices,	30	8	0
Piles 29, 26 feet average length, 12 inch,	30	16	0
Driving do. at 10s.	44	10	0
Workmanship, repairing and sawing,	117	10	0
Decking,	10	0	0
Brush for filling in,	70	0	0
Filling in behind the facing,	3	12	0
Stone, 200 cord, at 25s.	250	0	0
Rubble, 381 cord, at 20s.	381	0	0
Putting new Cribs together,	16	0	0
Boring holes and making treenails,	10	0	0
Pointing Piles, at 9d.	1	2	3
	Provincial Currency, £ 1,481 14 3		

(Signed)

JOHN HARRIS,

E. S.

Burlington Beach, October 13, 1827.

(True Copy.)

G. HILLIER.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

No. 12.

COPY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of Commissioners of Burlington Bay Canal, at Meetings held at Hamilton and Beach, on the 11th, 12th, and 15th, October, 1827.

At a meeting of the Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners at the Beach on Thursday, 11th October, 1827, and at Hamilton the 12th and 15th of the same month, were present

JAMES CROOKS,
ROBERT NELLES. } Commissioners.
W. M. JARVIS.

Mr. John Harris, Civil Engineer, appointed by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, to superintend the completion of the work, having since Tuesday attended at it, and having inspected and estimated the labour and work done since the inspection of Messrs. Moore & M'Taggart, the last of March last; certifies the same (upon oath) to amount to £1481 14s. 3d. Provincial Currency, including the materials of all kinds, for which sum we have drawn upon the Bank of York, in favour of the Secretary, Wm. J. Kerr, Esqr. but with an understanding that no money is to be paid Mr. Strowbridge, till the opinion of the Attorney General is received, so as to ascertain whether said Strowbridge is entitled to the 15 per cent, estimated for extra work by Messrs. Moore and M'Taggart, which amounts to

						£ 1,224	16	7½
The whole estimate of those Gentlemen was	-	-	-	-	-	£ 8857	0	11½
Present estimate of work done since	-	-	-	-	-	1481	14	3
						£ 10,338	15	2½
Paid Contractor of 1st grant,	-	-	-	-	-	£7,500	0	0
Do. do. on bond this Spring,	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	0	0
						£ 9,500	0	0
In his favour,	-	-	-	-	-	£ 838	15	2½
But if said 15 per cent is not allowed, say	-	-	-	-	-	1,224	16	7½
Then he is overpaid	-	-	-	-	-	£ 386	1	5½

It was directed that the Secretary write to the President of the Desjardin Canal Company, to return the Dredging Machine to the Canal, at the Beach, this fall, as it will be wanted early in the Spring, before the ice in the bay will permit its removal; and also that application be made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to lodge the money granted last session of the Provincial Parliament, [£3,000] in the Bank, at York, in terms of the said act, as a member of the Board objected to the appointment of Mr. Lewis, or any other person; and only three being present, nothing was done until a fuller Board was assembled. By Mr. Harris's written opinion accompanying his report, it appears, that the work cannot now be completed in a proper manner by contract, and does not think the present contractor, Strowbridge, competent to conduct it in a becoming manner to its conclusion.

(Signed) JAMES CROOKS,
ROBT. NELLES, } Commissioners.
W. M. JARVIS.

(True Copy,)

G. HILLIER.

No. 13.

I hereby certify that for the most part of the past season, I have had charge of the men employed on board of the scow, getting stone for the Burlington Canal, and that most of the stone were brought from the north side of the Lake, as far down as the twelve-mile Creek, and could not have cost less than eight dollars per cord; and the small stone brought from the ship yard, cost six dollars per cord.

Burlington Canal, October 15, 1827.

MICHAEL HOMER.

I do hereby certify that I have been living with the Contractor of the Burlington Canal, for more than two years, since the said work has been in operation, and have kept the Contractor's Books during that time; and am fully convinced that the stone procured as above mentioned, have cost the sums above stated per cord.

Burlington Canal, }
Oct. 15, 1827. }

HIRAM SLATE.

No. 14.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Mailland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency in conformity to the provisions of two several acts passed by the Legislature of this Province for making a navigable Canal for vessels between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario,

MOST RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That in their report to your Excellency, 30th December last, they gave it as their unqualified opinion, that the work entrusted to their superintendance, when completed, would answer fully the purposes for which it was intended, and recommended levying Tolls thereon at the opening of the navigation in the Spring; which opinion has since been strengthened by the survey and report of Messrs. Moore & M'Taggart, and also that of Mr. Harris, who examined the works a few days ago, a copy of whose report they beg leave to submit herewith.

Under this impression they humbly submit to your Excellency the propriety of appointing a person to collect the Tolls authorized by law, and altho' the water in Lake Ontario, has been unusually high this season, so much so as to admit the entrance into Burlington Bay of vessels of the

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

largest class, even to the size of five hundred tons, yet they do not fear but that on its receding to its usual state, there will still be a depth sufficient to admit all the merchant vessels navigating the Lake, and from the means proposed to be used in the Spring for further excavating the channel, through the Beach, a considerable addition will be made to it, as modern experience proves the practicability of doing so with the aid of the current of water flowing through channels of a similar kind, and at a small expense.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Signed

JAMES CROOKS,
ROBERT NELLIS,
WM. M. JARVIS,

} Commissioners.

West Flamborough, Oct. 17, 1827.

No. 15.

West Flamboro, 8th November, 1827.

Sir,

I was last evening honored with your communication, dated 5th inst. and in answer thereto, beg leave to say, that as soon as the late storm had subsided, the Commissioners assembled at the Burlington Bay Canal to ascertain the extent of the damage done, and to devise the best means of repairing it, or at any rate to prevent its extension. It was, however deemed best, before any decision was come to, to send for the Engineer Mr. Harris, who attended on Monday, when the Commissioners again met at the Beach, and his opinion coinciding with theirs that the protection of the work against the storms of the ensuing winter was all that could be done, at this late season of the year, to advantage, he was fully authorized to proceed, with the plan decided upon, namely, to cover the breach made by the late gale, with piles driven firmly into the bottom of the Lake, and to secure the remainder of the breakwater, by also driving piles at such distances and at such places as in his judgement might be deemed requisite for that purpose—and he remains at the Beach to see the whole completed in person. To meet the expense Mr. Kerr has been directed to proceed to York to procure money for the draft mentioned in our former report.

It having been understood that the Telegraph being moored to the Breakwater, had in some measure caused the damages it sustained, an order was made at the same meeting, prohibiting vessels in future from making fast to it, unless in cases of emergency.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

JAMES CROOKS.

To Major Hillier, &c. &c.

No. 16.

Copies of Letters from Major Hillier, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. to James Crooks, Esquire, Senior Commissioner to the Burlington Bay Canal Company, &c. &c.

Stamford, 9th June, 1828.

Sir,

In compliance with the enactments of the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has caused every attention to be made to find and engage a competent Engineer to superintend the further progress of the works at the Burlington Bay Canal, but hitherto entirely without success, probably from the circumstances, that such persons as are at all fitted for the duty, and who might otherwise have been procured, have met with engagements at the works, which are, in course of construction, in other parts of the Province.

Under these circumstances, His Excellency conceives it most important, that further time should not be lost in the prosecution of the work; and since the Commissioners, who were, under the authority of the late Act, appointed to inspect and estimate the value of work already finished, have further, at His Excellency's desire, furnished a detailed Report and Specifications, &c. of the manner in which it appears to them the further progress of the work should be carried on, His Excellency conceives, that the constant presence of an Engineer may be indispensable to future operations, especially if they be conducted under the superintendance of an experienced and diligent person.

It has been represented to the Lieutenant Governor, that Mr. W. J. Kerr has been, for some time past, conducting this service to the general satisfaction of the Commissioners; and it has occurred to His Excellency, that under his inspection, the work may be safely allowed to proceed, according to the plan proposed by Messrs. Moore & M'Taggart.

This matter, however, His Excellency has desired, should be regarded as a suggestion offered to the Commissioners, and to be considered by them with reference to the Enactments, Reports, &c. And His Excellency will be very ready to give attention to any other plan of proceeding that, under the existing circumstances, may appear to them more advisable now, or at any future stage of the undertaking; and, I am also directed to acquaint you, that if, in the further course of the work, any occasion should present itself, wherein it appears to the Commissioners, that the opinion or services of a professional person would be desirable, His Excellency will not fail to use every exertion to procure the occasional services of the most efficient person that can be found.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

JAMES CROOKS, ESQUIRE,

Senior Commissioner, Burlington Bay Canal, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
12th June, 1827. }

Sir,

Since addressing you on the 9th Instant, Mr. Strobridge, the Acting Contractor at the Burlington Bay Canal, has exhibited certain certificates containing the opinions of several Shipmasters on the proposed mode of finishing the work.

I am directed to beg these may be taken into due consideration by the Commissioners; and that it may be clearly understood, that the whole of my letter of the 9th Instant, regarding the further conduct of the work, is to be regarded as a suggestion merely, and, of course, subject to such alterations as the Commissioners, from the information in their possession, and within their reach, may judge expedient.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

JAMES CROOKS, ESQUIRE,

Senior Commissioner, Burlington Bay Canal Company, &c. &c. &c.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Stamford, 17th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR,

Every exertion to find an Engineer for the Burlington Bay Canal has failed, and you will perceive, in the accompanying communication the alternative which in this dilemma occurs to the Government.

The Plan, Reports, &c. in your possession, you will be good enough to consider as officially communicated.

I take it for granted, the Commissioners will not require any instructions from the Executive to carry into effect the other provisions of the law.

DEAR SIR,

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
27th June, 1827. }

SIR,

The President and Directors of the Desjardin Canal Company having made application to the Government for the temporary use of the Dredging Machine in your charge, and having given in an undertaking, under the hands and seals of the Company, to return it in perfect preservation when required, I have received the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to request, that it may be delivered to them on their requisition, unless it be required for the works now in progress at Burlington Beach.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

JAMES CROOKS, ESQUIRE,

&c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
23d July, 1827. }

SIR,

I have duly submitted to the Lieutenant Governor the Report of the Commissioners for constructing a Canal at Burlington Bay, and the several papers which accompany it. With reference to these, I am directed to observe to you, that as the conduct of the work is, by the Statute, entrusted to the Commissioners who have been appointed under its authority, His Excellency conceives that a majority of their voices must govern in all matters relating thereto: and His Excellency must consequently decline all interference with the details of the operations.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

JAMES CROOKS, ESQUIRE,

Senior Commissioner, Burlington Bay Canal Company.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
17th September, 1827. }

SIR,

I have the honor to signify to you the approbation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the suggestion contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, of the occasional attendance of Mr. John Harris at the works at Burlington Bay.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

JAMES CROOKS, ESQUIRE,

First Commissioner, Burlington Bay Canal.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
17th September, 1827. }

DEAR SIR,

I enclose an official approval of the suggestion of the commissioners for the occasional employment of Mr. Harris, whose letters I return you.

I have had a letter from Mr. Kerr, some time since, requesting information as to the allowances to be made to him for his services at the Canal. It would be desirable to get something from the commissioners on the subject as a guide to the decision to be made by the Government; I was very sorry to find a letter from Mr. Overfield on my return home yesterday proffering his resignation as Commissioner.

Believe me,

Dear Sir,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

JAMES CROOKS, ESQUIRE,

&c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
1st October, 1827. }

GENTLEMEN,

By the Lieutenant Governor's command, I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a Memorial which has been presented to His Excellency by Mr. J. G. Strowbridge, and of the reply, which, by His Excellency's direction, has been given to it.

It will be perceived, that Mr. Strowbridge is clearly informed, the Executive Council cannot interfere in the matter, in any way that may contravene the existing law; but, if the differences between the Commissioners and Mr. Strowbridge are not adjusted at the next meeting of the Legislature, it will be then necessary to make a reference of the subject to the Provincial Parliament.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

In the mean time, I am commanded to solicit the attention of the Commissioners to His Excellency's hope, that every facility, properly within their power, may be afforded to Mr. Stowbridge, for continuing the work during the remainder of the Season.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

To the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter from Mr. Secretary HILLIER, to Mr. STROWBRIDGE, the Contractor, in answer to his Memorial.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

1st October, 1827. }

SIR,

Your memorial has been laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who has commanded me to reply, that he regrets exceedingly the difficulties which appear to have arisen in the conduct of the work at Burlington Beach, but that there is no measure in his power to adopt for affording you relief; if the acts of the Commissioners have been injurious to you, of which, without hearing their statement, His Excellency cannot justly form an opinion.

The Legislature in their last session, having the matter fully before them, must be considered to have exercised their best judgment by the provisions contained in the statute, both in regard to the public interests in the prosecution of the work, and the consideration fairly due to you as a Contractor. Before that act could be carried into effect, and while it was still doubtful to what additional payments you might appear to be entitled when the survey directed by the act should be made, His Excellency was willing to place the most liberal confidence in your statements, and to relieve you from immediate difficulties by going to the utmost length that prudence would warrant in anticipating the result of the survey. Now, however, the matter must stand upon the footing on which the act of the Legislature has placed it; and the measure proposed by you appears to His Excellency to be clearly one which cannot be adopted, because, being against the existing law, it could not be binding if it were resorted to.

His Excellency desires me to add, that he can do no more than express his hope to the commissioners, that so far as it may be consistent with their duty, they will afford to you every facility in their power for continuing the work during the remainder of the season and if the differences between the Commissioners and yourself remain unadjusted at the next session of the Legislature, it will become necessary for His Excellency to submit the present situation of the work to the consideration of the Legislature, by whom it will be determined, whether, in order to its completion or for the purpose of doing justice to such claims as you may desire to urge, it will be expedient to alter the law, which cannot in the mean time be contravened by the Government.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

JAMES G. STROWBRIDGE, ESQUIRE,
Contractor, Burlington Bay Canal, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

15th October, 1827. }

SIR,

Reason having been given to the Government to suppose that notwithstanding the works of the Burlington Bay Canal, are far from being completed, yet that they are in a sufficient state of forwardness to admit of the cut being made such use of by vessels as might authorise the exaction of the Tolls imposed by the statute. I beg to remind you that it is expected the Board of Commissioners will make a specific report to that effect, (if in truth the canal is open,) upon receipt of which His Excellency will consider himself authorised to appoint a collector for the exaction of Tolls, in conformity to the provisions of the enactment.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

JAMES CROOKS, ESQUIRE,
First Commissioner, Burlington Bay Canal Company, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

10th November, 1827. }

SIR,

Adverting to the representation which has been made to the Lieutenant Governor of the damage occasioned by the late gale to the works at Burlington, I am commanded to signify to you His Excellency's anxious desire, that no time may be lost in taking whatever measures may appear to be necessary for completing the security of the works against the approaching winter; and to acquaint you, that whatever monies may be required for that purpose will be immediately advanced upon the requisition of the Commissioners.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

JAMES CROOKS, ESQUIRE,
First Commissioner, Burlington Bay Canal Company.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

24th November, 1827. }

SIR,

The Report of the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal, suggesting the appointment of a Collector for levying the Tolls imposed by the Statute, has been duly submitted to the Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency perceives by this Report, that the necessity of a further operation of dredging is still contemplated; and, also, by your communication of the 8th instant, that it is not at present deemed secure, that Vessels should make fast to the Breakwater.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

I am, however, to acquaint you, that if the Lieutenant Governor can be assured, that the Canal will be constantly open for the reception of Vessels at the commencement of the navigation, and that the operations that may be further necessary will not be impeded with or retarded by their admission, the proper measures will be forthwith taken for giving public notice of the imposition of Tolls, and an officer will be appointed to collect them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

JAMES CROOKS, Esquire,

First Commissioner, Burlington Bay Canal Company.

True Copy.

G. HILLIER.

The Commissioners in account with James G. Strowbridge. Cr.

Date	Description	\$	Ct.
1824.			
August 21,	By Cash on Engineer's Report,	\$ 1000	
" "	do J. Brant's Security,	1000	
September 4,	By Cash on William B. Sheldon's Security,		2000
11,	do Engineer's Report,		1000
December 17,	do John and William Chisholm's Security,		4300
1825.			
January 3,	do of Thomas Clark, on account of duties,		20
February 18,	do on R. Wilkins and P. Spaun's Security,		1000
" "	do J. Davis's Security,		500
" "	do J. Brant's Security,		400
March 24,	do A. Bates and T. Freeman's Security,		500
May 7,	do Engineer's Report,		250
23,	do do		500
June 4,	do do		100
17,	do William B. Sheldon's Security,		2900
September 16,	Paid draft to J. R. Simonds, May 9th,		223
" "	do to J. Ambler, May 9th,		36
" "	do to A. Newton, May 23th,		11
" "	do to J. Davis, May 25th,		100
" "	do to J. Erwin, May 27th,		31
" "	By Cash, May 28th,		100
" "	do June 4th,		50
" "	Paid William Chisholm,		419
" "	do Everingham & Co.		57
" "	do for Piling Hammer,		85
" "	By Cash on Engineer's Report,		2000
November 24,	do do		400
" "	By amount received of William Chisholm,		300
" "	do do		21
" "	do do		100
" "	do do		200
" "	do of James Crooks,		360
October 4,	do of William Chisholm,		200
6,	do do		100
11,	do do		800
November 25,	do do		1000
December 5,	By paid draft to T. Carpenter,		100
6,	By Cash on William Sherman's Security,		500
" "	do on William B. Vanevery's Security,		500
" "	do on John Chisholm's Security,		500
16,	do received of William Chisholm,		100
21,	do do		1000
1826.			
February 4,	do received on account of Dredging Machine,		2000
23,	do do do		1000
28,	do do do		600
March 13,	do do do		3000
25,	do do do		200
May 17,	do on William B. Sheldon's Security,		1600
June 17,	do received on Bill of Expenditures,		2300
27,	do do on account of Dredging Machine,		1000
May 17,	do do of James Crooks,		600
June 25,	do do do		240
27,	do do do		517
November 26,	do do of William J. Kerr,		3355
		\$	37192
			13

The above Statement of the amount of Cash received I think correct, not taking into consideration the £2000 loaned of Government last winter, as the Bonds have not been given up.

JAMES G. STROWBRIDGE.

December 1st, 1827.

No. 18.

Copies of Letters form Mr. Harris, to Mr. Crooks, Senior Commissioner.

Woodhouse, 4th July, 1827.

DEAR SIR,

As I am disengaged from Kettle Creek, that is, I have not heard from them only what Major Hillier told me at York, should you not have made your arrangements, I shall be happy to attend at the outlet, should you think proper to call on me. I waited till near seven o'clock in hope to have seen you on your return from Hamilton.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Mr. Moore told me he did not think your Contractor would go on with their plans, as he did not know how, in the first place, and he could not make as much by it as he has done.

I remain,

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN HARRIS.

JAMES CROOKS, Esquire,
West Flamboro'.

Burlington Beach, 13th October, 1827.

Sir,

From the means I had, I return you what I think is the estimate of the work done at the Burlington Canal, since March 1827.

The stone I have allowed 25s. cord, and the Rubble Stone 20s., altho' I have no doubt but it must have cost him the contractor, double the sum from the expensive manner he has adopted in collecting them, and a total want of method and knowledge of work of this kind.

I further state that the south pier head is now in such a dilapidated state, that unless some means is adopted immediately, it will tumble into the Canal, and cause a great expense and trouble to get it out; indeed the whole work is in such a state, that some part of it must be taken to pieces to secure it. I would further advise to join the south pier to the Breakwater, as I think it will strengthen the work and secure a channel less liable to form a bar at the entrance, than with two channels, which in the present state it shows an inclination to do so.

I would further advise that the repairs, &c. should not be done by contract, but under the immediate direction of the Engineer and a workman of good abilities. The driving of the piles may be let out by contract, and stone delivered on the spot.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN HARRIS.

JAMES CROOKS, Esquire,
President Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners.

Burlington Beach, 27th November, 1827.

Sir,

In compliance with your directions I have secured the piers at Burlington Beach sufficient for the winter, as to the Breakwater, I would by no means recommend any thing being done to it this Fall, as the additional securities I have made to the south pier head, will be sufficient to meet any force from that quarter.

I would further take the liberty to recommend to the Commissioners by all means to settle with Mr. Stowbridge and get rid of him, as I think him totally incompetent as a mechanic to finish the work, which has been the cause of the difficulties he is in. I have observed that he is careless and inattentive, allowing his hands to idle away their time, nor have I seen him attending to the work since I have been there. From his embarrassments he makes extravagant contracts for materials and the loose way he gets them, in not attending to the work, they cost double what they ought to do, and I find his embarrassment have not originated with the Burlington Bay Canal contract, but by his contract on the Erie Canal.

Your humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN HARRIS.

C. E.

To

JAMES CROOKS, Esquire,
President Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(True Copy.)

G. HILLIER.

No. 19.

MEMORIAL OF BURLINGTON BAY CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

7th DECEMBER, 1827.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

THE Memorial of the Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That having perused with attention the Memorial addressed to your Excellency by James G. Stowbridge, resident contractor at the Burlington Bay Canal, it appears to us, as we humbly conceive it must to your Excellency, to be a most extraordinary production, and one we believe which has few examples, in matters of the sort. That a contractor should take upon himself to arraign the conduct of those specially appointed to watch over his conduct in the performance of a public contract, has few parallels in public transactions, and to be entitled to any attention whatever, ought to have been supported by documentary evidence of the strongest nature, not only to show that the contractor's own conduct was irreproachable in itself, but that the commissioners had acted from corrupt motives to his private injury. It is true in one part of his memorial, he (or rather the professional gentleman who has drawn it up for him, giving vent at the same time to the feelings of his own malevolent mind) that one of the Commissioners "thinks it a sufficient reason to attempt any thing he can to ruin him, merely because it has been his will and pleasure to injure him, and that the truth of the saying has never been called in question, that the aggressor and the injurer can never forgive the person whom he has injured." The application of this moral apophthegm, one which if true does no little credit to the human heart, in the present instance seems to have been used to cap the climax of misrepresentation, presumption & duplicity exhibited throughout his memorial, and is supported by no one fact to give it even the semblance of truth; on the contrary in the course of his memorial he builds entirely upon the reports drawn up and advocated by the very individual to whom it is meant to apply, for every thing like a claim on the munificence of the government, which the memorial possesses, and which certainly in this instance has been much abused. This individual has never had any other motive to

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

influence his conduct as a Commissioner, than the duty which he owed the country, and also justice towards the parties employed to execute the work, so long as he conceived that justice influenced their claim for additional remuneration, so long did he countenance and support it; but when he found that the success of such a plication only acted upon the mind of the resident contractor, as a lure to the most extravagant pretensions, his public duty required him to resist and to expose it. Your Excellency will readily recollect that the Legislature, upon our representation, the session before last, granted £2,000, to purchase the dredging machine, with which sum the resident contractor over and over again assured us he was perfectly able and had sufficient funds to finish the work; yet the next autumn having exhausted this sum as well as that originally appropriated to construct the whole work, except a sum much less than was stipulated to remain in our hands [by the agreement upon which the work was to be done] as security for its performance, we find him again craving for money, alledging that the sum for which he contracted was inadequate. Did the Commissioners meet him here with a rebuff, telling him that he had contracted for a certain sum and must abide by it? No! We did not even make ourselves judges of the case, but called in the opinion of Mr. Barrett, [the only Engineer within our reach.] As to the scientific part of this gentleman's report, we have never given an opinion, but as regards the value of materials, his rates were so extravagant that we could not prevail upon ourselves to lay it before your Excellency without accompanying it with a scale of prices, (which we were as capable of judging of as he was) which were most liberal, and which opinion has been most strongly confirmed by the contract made at Kettle Creek, where the timber is furnished at 3 dollars per 100 feet, and the stone the same per cord [these being the heaviest articles employed in the construction of the work,] although brought in vessels at least ninety miles, from the south shore of Lake Erie, but for which we allowed, for the first five dollars, and for the second, four.

The Legislature in their enactment of last winter, adopted a criterion which must appear to every dispassionate person altogether unexceptionable, namely to leave the value of the work to the appraisalment of two Engineers, who, upon oath, were not only to value the work done, but also that necessary to be done to complete it. Had their report come up to the extravagant prices the resident contractor had been induced to put upon what he had done, your Excellency would not now be troubled with the Memorial he has preferred; nor would the Commissioners have been called away from their private business to resist attacks of the most unfounded and flagitious nature.

Justly possessed of an opinion of the necessity of the work undertaken, the Legislature at its last session provided, instead of 5,000*l.* asked for to complete it, £3,000; which at once excited the cupidity of the resident contractor, who would come to no terms upon which to continue the work, nor accept of the prices estimated upon oath by Messrs. Moore and M'Faggart, but he must have the whole sum provided, without giving any assurance of its being then completed. This conduct on his part, obliged us to advertise for contractors; neither he, nor any other person, having offered, the best method of proceeding, it was thought, was for us to employ a trusty person to secure what had been done in a very insufficient manner, and to complete the work, so as to not only remedy the defects of that already done, but to construct the remainder in the way it should have been done from the commencement. Thus a whole season has been lost, and the work, from the insufficient manner in which it has been done, is going off with every gale that assails it.

Although, in the foregoing sketch, we have replied in substance to the vituperation of the resident contractor, yet, we deem it proper, in order to meet his complaints respecting advances, to revert to his own estimate of disbursements as the work went on, by which it will appear, he must either have formed no rational estimate of what he had undertaken, or wished to practise the grossest deceit.

The contractor's original offer was \$34,000, for the work done with piles and sheeting piles, filled and backed with stone, and \$31,700, with cribs filled with stones, which, exceeding the sum provided, \$1,700 (£500 being required to pay the Engineer and other incidental expenses) a part of the work was so altered as to come within the sum in hands for its completion, out of which, one eighth was to be retained as security; yet, on the 12th April, 1826, the sum expended by the contractor's accounts in our possession was £12,050 9 10, whilst the value of the work done at the time, according to the estimate of Mr. Hall, uncontradicted by the resident contractor, was only £4,198 14 4, making a difference of £7,851 15 6!!! Again, the estimate by the Engineer of work done in 1824, was £1,574 15 1, at which time \$6,400, or £2,100, was actually advanced. On the 4th April, 1825, £580 18 5, more work was done; the advance then was \$10,800, or £2,700. During April, £309 12 6 of work was done; when the advance was \$11,400, or £2,850. In the months of May, June, July, August, and September, same year (1825), the work done was £2,563 13 4; the advance, \$15,600, or £3,900. On the 13th April, 1826, the Engineer's monthly Estimates amounted to £6,320 8 6, whilst the value appraised by himself (the Engineer) was only £4,198 14 4, as above shewn, being £2,121 14 2 less than he had previously estimated for in his monthly reports, and fifty per cent. on the amount of work done. Yet, the Commissioner's advances far exceeded said estimates, extravagant as they were. To offer any comment would impugn your Excellency's understanding; and, fortunately for us, we have the documents in our possession upon which the above statements are made.

As regards the delay in paying over the balance in our hands, agreeable to the clause of the Act of last winter, we beg to observe, that we were not for some time after its passage made acquainted with its provisions; but, as we were, that portion of it in Mr. Crook's hands, was, in part, paid to the resident contractor by that gentleman, and a note given in his favor for £100, the balance. Mr. Crooks had a credit with the Bank at the time for upwards of £2000; and when the note was refused, he naturally asked the reason. The following extract from Mr. Allan's (the President of the Bank) letter will explain it:—

"The rejection of your note last week could not indicate as putting an end to our dealings, as another note of yours before the Board the same day was discounted: but, with respect to Mr. Strowbridge, the Board has declined in all instances (and he has tried them in many ways) having any thing to do with his note."

After this, Mr. Crooks, as soon as he could send to York for the money, paid up the balance in his hands, £129 5 8, for which he holds Mr. Strowbridge's receipt. As to that in Mr. Chisholm's hands, we have good reason to believe, that the resident contractor had anticipated it; and indeed, he has frequently acknowledged, that such was the case: yet, Mr. Crooks having no discharge, the resident contractor affects to hold the Commissioners liable for it, even although Mr. Chisholm has since advanced a large sum of money in addition, in the course of the late Summer, and in the assistance, we presume, he so gratefully acknowledges. We will further add, that the advance of £2000 having been made the resident contractor immediately after the passing of the Act last Winter, which greatly exceeded any claim he could have, he had no great reason to complain.

In reviewing Mr. Strowbridge's Memorial, it at once strikes us as an artful production, the whole scope and intent of which is to extort from this Province as large a sum of money as he possibly can; the necessity for which, to meet debts contracted by him when at the Erie Canal, is now perfectly understood, it being represented to us, that to one man alone he owes £600 for stone for the guard-lock at Buffalo; and in all, is 16 or \$20,000 in debt, on account of his contracts there, and his creditors are kept from pressing him only because of the expectation he holds out to them of payment from the work at the Burlington Bay Canal. To give a color to his claims, he not only endeavors to impugn the motives and vilify the characters of some of the Commissioners, as already noticed, but is guilty of the grossest misrepresentation. At the very outset he says, the original plans and specifications were almost altogether changed on account of their impracticability; thus, at one full sweep, attempting to get rid of his engagements, and every criterion by which the value of his work was to be estimated. But, it is incumbent upon us, in the discharge of our duty, to point out, that if the work was "changed," it was so changed to his advantage; and as we wish at once to point out the whole bearing of this part of the subject, we will, with your Excellency's permission, go into some detail.

By the original plans and specifications, the work was to have been done with pile and sheeting pile; but it having been suggested, that this mode was impracticable, from the denseness of the sand, a second specification was made out by Mr. Hall, and published a short time before that appointed, when proposals for executing the work were to be received, for the work to be done. According to the first, Mr. Strowbridge & Co. offered at \$34,000; according to the second, \$31,700: the work to be added to, or diminished, according as it might be found expedient, and the information obtained in course of its progress; but as the lowest of these sums still exceeded the funds in our hands, the South Pier in Burlington Bay was to be omitted altogether. It was afterwards conceived that the Return Head to South Pier in Lake Ontario, as first proposed would answer a better purpose by being converted into a breakwater which protecting the work equally well promised at the same time to afford the convenience to vessels of an entrance either way. It was not, however, extended, nor was the expense of its construction added to in any way by this alteration of its position and it never has been completed by the contractors, on reference to the specifications [copies of which were transmitted at an early period of the undertaking] and the words of which are "the excavation for the foundation of the piers must correspond to their different widths, all to be carefully cleared and levelled to the bottom of the cut, or 12 feet under the water surface." Your Excellency will perceive that the cribs or caissons forming the Piers were to be built from the very bottom of the Canal; consequently, the sand was to have been excavated not only the whole width of the Canal, 72 feet, but also the width of the cribs; of which, 400 feet were to be 10 feet wide; 1,500 feet, 15 wide; 200 feet, 18 feet wide; and 244 feet, 22 feet wide; a quantity of excavation entirely saved to the contractors, equal to at least one-sixth part of the whole expense; and which, if to this is added the additional quantity of timber, stone, and workmanship, thus saved by resting on the bottom of the Lakes instead of the bottom of the Canal, the saving may be safely estimated at one third part. The excavation of the channel of the canal, instead of being 12 feet deep (72 feet the whole width) is barely eight feet in the centre, and the sides next the Piers have never been passed over by the Dredging Machine, nor has any other means been used to remove the sand from them.

We have already adverted to the state of our advances during the progress of the work, and much as he complains that he could only obtain them upon giving security; yet, we doubt not, your Excellency will perceive, that, had we not acted in the manner we did, the contractor, having exceeded the amount of the monthly estimates, we must have withheld them altogether; and that, in truth, our taking such securities, and advancing money thereon, was a benefit conferred upon the contractor, to which the conditions of his contract gave him no claim.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

In the course of our transactions with him we have witnessed on many occasions his embarrassments, and so far as we thought they arose from his having contracted to do the work for an insufficient price, so far have we recommended him for an additional grant, at the same time we could not conceal his incapacity for such an undertaking, from ourselves, indeed this was evident at an early period, and we regret to state that he made no exertion on his own part to acquire that information which the progress of such a work so amply afforded. Indeed but little of his own time was devoted to its superintendance, and to those several causes of distress may be added a constant drain of money to keep his creditors in the United States easy, and thereby to retain their good will which was the more an object with him as his ultimate object was to be amongst them. To suppose that we could abandon the original contract without Parliamentary authority and abide by a price to be fixed by any third person is an extravagance which only such a man would indulge in, and when we over and over again offered to pay over to him all the funds granted for completing the work; but upon security for the performance of the whole, instead of the former mode of retaining one eighth for that purpose, and advancing partly upon securities but which he has often rejected, we did every thing we could do consistent with our duty, and whether the enactment of last winter affords him all the relief he expected or not is altogether foreign to us, we are, however, perfectly satisfied that in his hands the work cannot prosper. Were the undertaking that of any private person, and managed in the same improvident manner, ruin must ensue, and we fear his continuance at the work, will result in nothing but a waste of money, and disappointment at last.

In alluding to the state of our advances in the foregoing part of this memorial, we beg your Excellency to understand that they are there stated as acknowledged by the Engineer, but upon what data he made his statement we are at a loss to comprehend, as that of the Resident Contractor, himself acknowledged \$18,280.00 or £4,570 on the first October, 1825, and on the eighth April, 1826, \$27,080, or £6,770, Provincial Currency.

17th December, 1827.

True Copy.

G. HILLIER.

No. 20.

Amount of A. Barrett's Report, and general amount of Expenditure by the Contractor, as rendered to the Superintending Engineer.

Amount of A. Barrett's Report,		\$	48,525	39
Amount rendered from 31st October, 1826, to 24th March, 1827,			6,585	30
do. do. March 24th to May 31st, 1827,			2,520	08
do. do. May 31st to June 19th, "			1,017	75
do. do. 19th to 30th June, "			886	50
do. do. June 30th to July 31st, "			1,311	20
do. do. July 31st to August 25th, "			1,003	00
do. do. August 25th, to Sept. 30, "			942	40
do. do. September 30 to Oct. 11, "			228	80
do. do. October 11th to Decr. 13, "			1,503	35
do. do. 18th to 31st Decr. "			238	00
		\$	64,812	27

No. 21.

Account of Produce shipped and Merchandize received through the Burlington Canal, from the 1st April, to the 31st December, 1827.

	21 135	Barrels Flour, at 3d.			£	704	10	0
15,599 bushels Wheat equal to	3,119	do. do.				103	19	4
	776	do. Ashes, at 1s 4d				51	14	8
	595	do. Pork, at 1s				29	15	0
	455	do. Highwines, at 1s				22	15	0
	20	do. Beef, at 1s				1	0	0
	56	do. Butter, at 1s				2	15	0
	49	do. Peas, at 3d				1	12	8
RECEIVED,	1,945	do. Salt, 1s				97	5	0
	2,828	do. Bulk of Merchandize,				282	16	0
	30,978	Barrels.			Sterling, £	1,298	3	8

Sir,

According to promise you will receive as above a statement of all stuffs passed through the Burlington Canal, in the year 1827.

From, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN CHISHOLM.

To

Richard Peasley, Esquire, }
Burlington Heights. }

No. 22.

Burlington Canal, 28th January 1828.

Sir,

I am directed by Wm. Chisholm, Esquire, one of the Commissioners for this work, to acquaint you that the whole of the Breakwater upon the level of the Lake was swept away yesterday by the gale from the North East, with the exception of the northernmost crib which still remains; also one crib from the extremity of the north pier in Lake Ontario.

I endeavoured to-day to ascertain how far below the surface of the water the work has been injured, but was prevented by stress of weather. The moment the Lake becomes more calm, I will examine it, also sound the channel throughout and report accordingly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

WILLIAM J. KERR,

Secretary B. B. C. Commissioners.

To MAJOR HILLIER, &c. &c. &c.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

No. 23.

Letter from Mr. Kerr, Secretary to the Commissioners, to Major Hillier.

Burlington Bay Canal, 30th January 1828.

Sir,

I had the honor of addressing you on the 28th instant, relative to the damage done to the work at this place, by the storm of the 27th instant. To-day I examined it, and find that the Breakwater is carried away from ten to twelve feet below the surface. The channel throughout is deeper than last fall in many places two and three feet, I account for that in the great rush of water out of the canal after the storm had subsided. A small bar of sand, however, is formed in the canal opposite the angles or bays on the Lake side, on which I found but seven feet of water; that is occasioned in my opinion from the great space there is between the piers at that point, and to prevent this, the work there must be contracted to the same width as across the Beach, say 72 feet, otherwise the sand from the angles, or bays will be constantly washing into the canal. That contraction will obviate the necessity [in a great measure] of making the outer work for the south pier recommended by Messrs. Moore & M'Taggart.

I do not conceive the loss of the Breakwater, to be of that importance as is imagined by some, for in violent weather it gave but little protection to the piers. The remaining crib of it is precisely in a line with the south pier, which was intended to have been connected, and I am fully persuaded that the south pier must ultimately be connected or carried out as far as the Breakwater, also the north pier in a corresponding proportion, by which means the water will be confined in a narrower compass, and the channel preserved.

By referring to the plan I could point out to you the alterations in a clearer manner; I have frequently suggested them to the Commissioners.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM J. KERR,
Secretary B. B. C. Commissioners.

To MAJOR HILLER, &c. &c. &c.

No. 24.

Amount of Monies received by JAMES G. STROWBRIDGE, Resident Contractor for the Burlington Bay Canal, from, and by order of, the Commissioners for superintending the construction of that work.

Received from James Crooks, Esquire,	£	3,779	5	8
Received from William Chisholm, Esquire,		7,650	5	0
Total amount paid by the Commissioners,	-	11,429	10	8
Received from William J. Kerr, Secretary Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners,		1,101	5	2½
Provincial Currency,	£	12,530	15	10½

Equal to \$50,123 18.

WILLIAM J. KERR,
Secretary, B. B. C. Commissioners.

Burlington Bay Canal, 1st February, 1828.

No. 25.

Statement of Monies paid out by JAMES CROOKS, Esquire, as Commissioner for Burlington Bay Canal.

1824.	August 20, Paid the Contractors,	£	500 0 0	
	September 4, do. do.		250 0 0	
	do. do.		250 0 0	
	November 23, do. do.		100 0 0	
	December 14, do. do. on Bond,		1000 0 0	2,100 0 0
1825.	June 16, Paid on Contractor's and Sheldon's Bond,		500 0 0	
	do. do. Paid to the Contractor,		90 0 0	
	November 24, do. do.		250 0 0	840 0 0
1826.	June 17, Paid to the Contractor,		500 0 0	
	December 17, do. do.		60 0 0	560 0 0
1827.	May 11, Paid to the Contractor,		150 0 0	
	June 27, do. do.		129 0 0	279 5 8
Amount paid to the Contractor by James Crooks, Esquire,				3,779 5 8
1824.	December 14, Paid Mr. Hall, the Engineer,	£	50 0 0	
	do. do. Paid Mr. Dickson,		5 0 0	
	do. do. Paid Colonel Clark,		21 4 2	
	do. do. Paid for a blank book,		0 8 9	
	do. do. Paid a man to Long Point,		1 10 0	
	do. do. Paid for Postage,		0 10 0	
1825.	June 16, Paid Mr. Harris, for Survey, &c.		11 0 0	
	do. do. Paid men employed by him,		1 0 0	
	December 3, Paid Mr. Hall, the Engineer,		75 0 0	
1826.	July 18, Paid postage of a Letter,		0 1 10	
1827.	May 27, Retained for Mr. Hall,		55 0 0	214 14 9
Total amount paid by James Crooks, Esquire,				4,000 0 5
		Provincial Currency, £		4,000 0 5

WILLIAM J. KERR,
Secretary, B. B. C. Commissioners.

Burlington Bay Canal, February 1, 1828.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

No. 26.

Statement of Monies paid out by WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esquire, as Commissioner for Burlington Bay Canal.

1825.								
February	18,	Paid Mr. Strowbridge on Spawn's Bond,	-	-	-	-	£	250 0 0
		do. do. on Brant's Bond,	-	-	-	-		100 0 0
		do. do. on Davis's Bond,	-	-	-	-		125 0 0
March	24,	do. do. on Bates & Freeman's Bond,	-	-	-	-		125 0 0
		do. as per sundry receipts,	-	-	-	-		155 9 0
								755 9 0
June		Paid Mr. Strowbridge on Security, Dredging Machine,	-	-	-	-		500 0 0
July	25,	do. do.	-	-	-	-		119 11 0
September	1,	do. do. on Security of Machinery,	-	-	-	-		500 0 0
October	11,	do. to Contractor,	-	-	-	-		200 0 0
December	3,	do. do.	-	-	-	-		450 0 0
	6,	do. do.	-	-	-	-		500 0 0
1826.								2,269 11 0
February	4,	Paid the Contractor,	-	-	-	-		500 0 0
	28,	do. do.	-	-	-	-		400 0 0
March	13,	do. do.	-	-	-	-		750 0 0
April	7,	Paid Contractor's order,	-	-	-	-		3 11 10
May	15,	do. do. on Sheldon's Bond,	-	-	-	-		400 0 0
	25,	do. the Contractor,	-	-	-	-		50 0 0
1827.								2000 0 0
March	17,	Paid the Contractor,	-	-	-	-		75 0 0
May	22,	do. do.	-	-	-	-		99 8 6
June	27,	Paid Contractor's orders to A. T. Kerby,	-	-	-	-		
								4,278 0 4
		Paid the Contractor,	-	-	-	-		347 4 8
								7,650 5 0
1825.								
June		Paid Mr. Hall, the Engineer,	-	-	-	-		100 0 0
November	3,	do. Mr. Kerby, for Mr. Hall,	-	-	-	-		25 0 0
		do. Mr. Hall,	-	-	-	-		50 0 0
1826.								100 0 0
January		do. do.	-	-	-	-		100 0 0
December,		do. A. T. Kerby, for 253 days, at 5s.	-	-	-	-		63 5 0
		do. Mr. Barret, for Survey,	-	-	-	-		11 10 0
								349 15 0
		Total amount paid by William Chisholm, Esquire,	-	-	-	-	Provincial Currency, £	8,000 0 0

WILLIAM J. KERR,
Secretary, B. B. C. Commissioners.

Burlington Bay Canal, 1st February, 1828.

No. 27.

A Statement of Monies received by JAMES CROOKS and WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esquires, Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal.

August, 1824.	Received by James Crooks, Esquire, from the Honorable Thomas Clark,	-	-	-	-	-		2,500 0 0
November, 1825,	Received from the Receiver General,	-	-	-	-	-		1,000 0 0
June, 1826,	do. do.	-	-	-	-	-		500 0 0
		Total received by James Crooks, Esquire,	-	-	-	-	£	4,000 0 0
February, 1825,	Received by William Chisholm, Esquire, from the Receiver General,	-	-	-	-	-	£	1,000 0 0
May, 1825,	Received from do.	-	-	-	-	-		1,000 0 0
November, 1825,	do. do.	-	-	-	-	-		1,000 0 0
February, 1826,	do. do.	-	-	-	-	-		1,000 0 0
								4,000 0 0
		Amount of original Grant,	-	-	-	-		£ 8,000 0 0
March, 1826,	Received by William Chisholm, Esquire, for the purchase of Dredging Machine,	-	-	-	-	-	£	2,000 0 0
March, 1827,	do. do. upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Warrant,	-	-	-	-	-		2,000 0 0
								4,000 0 0
							Provincial Currency,	£ 12,000 0 0
		Received by James Crooks, Esquire,	-	-	-	-		4,000 0 0
		Received by William Chisholm, Esquire,	-	-	-	-		8,000 0 0
							Provincial Currency, £	12,000 0 0

WILLIAM J. KERR,
Secretary, B. B. C. Commissioners.

Burlington Bay Canal, 1st February, 1828.

A Statement of Monies paid out by JAMES CROOKS and WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esquires, as Funds for the construction of the Burlington Bay Canal.

Paid the Contractors by James Crooks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	3,770 5 8	
Paid do. by William Chisholm,	-	-	-	-	-	-		7,650 5 0	
								11,420 10 8	
Paid Mr. Hall, the Engineer, by James Crooks,	-	-	-	-	-	-		125 0 0	
Retained for do. by do.	-	-	-	-	-	-		55 0 0	
Paid Mr. Hall, by William Chisholm,	-	-	-	-	-	-		275 0 0	
								455 0 0	
Paid Mr. Dickson, by James Crooks,	-	-	-	-	-	-		5 0 0	
do Colonel Clark, by do	-	-	-	-	-	-		21 4 2	
do for a blank Book, by do	-	-	-	-	-	-		0 8 9	
do a man to Long Point for Mr. Harris,	-	-	-	-	-	-		1 10 0	
do postage, by James Crooks,	-	-	-	-	-	-		0 10 0	
do Mr. Harris, for Survey,	-	-	-	-	-	-		11 0 0	
do men employed by Mr. Harris,	-	-	-	-	-	-		1 0 0	
do postage, by do	-	-	-	-	-	-		0 1 10	
								40 14 9	
Paid A. T. Kerby, for 253 days' Superintendance at the Canal, at 5s per day, by William Chisholm,	-	-	-	-	-	-		63 5 0	
do Mr. Barrett, Engineer, for Survey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-		11 10 0	
								74 15 0	
							Provincial Currency, £	12,000 0 5	

WILLIAM J. KERR,
Secretary, B. B. C. Commissioners.

Burlington Bay Canal, 1st February, 1828.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

No. 28.

Canal, 2d February, 1828.

Sir,

I have just perused your memorial, and think it well arranged, which gives a general explanation of facts. I was sorry to see the names of Captains Zeland and Kerr, and also that of Mr. Ashel Davis, spelt wrong, it is not of much consequence, however, but might be corrected in his paper. I forward you the letter addressed to Mr. Kerr last July, and also my letter on the same subject, which perhaps may be of some use to you in exposing their conduct towards you and others. It can undoubtedly be proved, that after the time expired for receiving proposals, that Colonel Crooks said, he did not expect any propositions. What then could be his motives but to destroy you? His refusing to comply with my request and others, is convincing proof.

Yours in haste,

ASA MANN.

Mr. J. G. STROWBRIDGE,
York, U. C.

P. S. All well, have got a fine lot of stone on the Lake shore ; the channel we think deepens since the Breakwater gave way.

No. 29.

Burlington Canal, 6th December, 1828.

Mr. James G. Strowbridge,
Sir,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter addressed by me to William J. Kerr, Esquire, as Secretary, requesting information respecting the manner the contract for completing the B. B. Canal, was to be re-let. After seeing the notice in the papers last July by the Commissioners, Mr. Kerr informed me he had not received the necessary instructions from the Commissioners to give the information desired by me, but had sent the letter to Col. Crooks, who undoubtedly would give all the explanation necessarily required. Colonel Crooks made no reply, as I was afterwards informed by Mr. Kerr, except he considered it a contrived plan to draw something from him, whereby advantage might be taken, consequently, no proposals were made by me, nor could any person make out any kind of proposition without some further information than what could be obtained from the Commissioners.

Several persons called to view the works, but in order to make proposals, they found it impossible to obtain the necessary information as well as myself, the Commissioners not giving Mr. Kerr, the Secretary any particular instructions, although they referred those who wished to contract to him for information, respecting the business ; and I am unable to understand by what motives they were actuated, unless it was to put persons wishing to contract for work, to unnecessary trouble, or destroy your credit, and fill the pockets of the Printers, or otherwise protract the work. If the latter was their object, it certainly had the desired effect.

As I have no private interest in the settlement of your concerns with the Commissioners, you are at liberty to make what use of this and the enclosed letter you please.

Respectfully yours,

A. MANN.

Mr. J. G. Strowbridge,
{ Contractor, B. B. Canal, York, U. C. }

No. 30.

Burlington Beach, 25th February, 1828.

DEAR SIR,

I have been down and examined the Canal, and witness the effects of yesterday's storm as follows:—I find that the north pier, where it is joined to the shore, is broken up, and the stone and all carried away ; also in front of Kirby's Store-House it is totally gone and it exhibits nothing but a sand beach ; also where the south pier joins the shore, is also broken up and the stone carried away, and on the south pier about a hundred yards from shore, there is a crib much injured, the outer side much broken down, but the inner timbers stand tolerably firm ; but should there come a south east storm [before this part of the work is repaired,] it must undoubtedly drive the timber and stone into the channel: also the south pier head is much damaged, and the stone mostly carried away : and had it not been for the Tyes on this crib, [placed by the direction of Mr. Harris] the whole must have gone ; there is considerable stone washed out the whole length of the south pier. This comprises the whole of the damage as observed by me, and should recommend an immediate attention to the repair of the work, otherwise it is likely that another storm may damage the work so much that the vessels may be blockaded in. Captain Zealand remarks, that from the present bad state of the work, it would be advisable for the vessels to fit up and run for some other port. If any thing should occur during your stay at York, I shall not fail in apprising you of the same.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN L. WILLIAMS.

To W. J. KERR, Esquire, York.

No. 31.

Burlington Canal, February 26, 1828.

Sir,

I have according to your request, since the storm on Sunday last, examined the piers and sounded the channel at the Burlington Canal, and find the channel deeper than before, and in no ways injured by the storm. I find one bar in the channel on the Lake Ontario side, which has always been there, and I think in consequence of the angle piers, which if straitened and the channel made all the way of a width, would be obviated, and the channel always be good.

The piers, I find injured in some degree, although not seriously, but if they are not immediately attended to, they will undoubtedly sustain very serious damage before the spring storms are over.

I am,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

EDWARD ZEALAND,

Master of the Schooner Rebecca & Eliza, of Burlington Bay.

Mr. James G. Strowbridge,
Contractor Burlington Canal.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

No. 32.

Burlington Canal, March 4, 1828.

DEAR SIR,

I herewith enclose you a statement of expenditures agreeable to your request from the 1st January to the 3d March, it could not be ascertained what the stone cost, which are drawn out to the Bay shore, just at this time, therefore they are not included; all that were piled up are drawn out. I shall settle with the teamsters to-day, and pay them by the way of Mr. Chisholm, as he has given directions for our orders to be accepted for that purpose. He has also advanced Captain Mann twenty four Dollars of his own funds.

It is estimated that there is about one hundred cords of large stone in the pile.

Yours &c.

M. HOMER.

Mr. JAMES G. STROWBRIDGE, York, U. C.

No. 33.

Statement of the Expenditures on the Burlington Canal, by the Contractor,
from the 1st January to the 3d March, 1828, inclusive.

200 days' labor and boarding of men, at 5s	£	75 0 0
55 do and keeping one horse, at 2s 6d		6 17 6
25 do do one yoke oxen, at 5s		6 5 0
Work done in Blacksmith's shop,		6 5 0
Paid Jacob Spaun for teaming,		6 13 9
Provincial Currency, £		101 1 3

The above statement does not include the expense of the stone drawn to the Bay shore this winter, nor the personal expenses of the Contractor.

No. 34.

Amount granted for the Burlington Bay Canal,	£	16,000 0 0	
Paid by the Commissioners to the Contractor,	£	9,429 10 8	
Paid Contingencies,		570 9 4	
	£	10,000 0 0	
Paid the Contractors by William James Kerr,	£	1,101 5 2½	
Contingencies by do.	242 7 6	1,343 12 8½	
		11,343 12 8½	
	Balance remaining, £	4,656 7 3½	

WILLIAM J. KERR.

March 4, 1828.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire where the right lies of appointing the officers and servants of the House, have made an inquiry, and submit the following report.

The Speaker is elected by the house.

Upon search at the office of the Secretary and Register of the Province, the Committee cannot find that any letters patent, for the appointment of the Chaplain have been registered. Nor have they been able to ascertain from any other source in what way the appointment is made. Mr. Addison, the present Chaplain, has been recognized as the Chaplain of the House by Provincial Statute.

From Alexander McDonell, Esquire, to whom the committee were indebted for much valuable information, they learn that Angus McDonell was the first Clerk, and was appointed by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe; that about the year A. D. 1800, he was dismissed by Lieutenant Governor Hunter, on account of some difference, which was foreign to the duties of his office, between him and Count De Puisaye; and that Donald McLean, Esquire, was appointed his successor, by Lieutenant Governor Hunter. Upon the death of Mr. McLean, killed at the battle of York in 1813, Grant Powell received the appointment, as your Committee understood, by commission under the Great Seal of the Province, during pleasure; and this gentleman, without any previous communication to the House, has been removed and appointed Clerk to the Legislative Council. James Fitz Gibbon, Esquire, has been appointed in his place.

In England, the Clerk of the House of Commons has the office granted to him by the King for life, by letters patent, to be exercised, by himself or deputy. It will be observed by the annexed copy of Mr. Fitz Gibbon's appointment, that he holds his office under the Great Seal of the Province, during pleasure only.

"The King cannot appoint to an office in other manner or form, than was usual, if the form be not altered by Parliament, as creating by writ, when before it was by patent; or for life, when always before granted at will only," and in the opinion of your Committee, the converse of that proposition will hold even more strongly; namely, that an office cannot be limited to the pleasure of the granter, when, by usage, it should be for life. The king cannot enlarge his prerogative or make it otherwise in this Province, than it is in England, without the consent of Parliament.

The person keeping in his custody the records and proceedings of the House should not be subject to the influence of another branch of the Legislature; and, the importance of preventing it is strikingly exemplified by the removal of Mr. McDonell for a dispute with another gentleman, having no relation to the duties of his office.

An appointment, during pleasure, which ought to be for life, is not, in the opinion of your Committee, a valid appointment.

In the event of a vacancy, not filled according to the law of the land, and the privileges of your House, the appointment must of necessity devolve upon the house itself, whose duty it is to see that the record of its proceedings is duly taken and preserved.

According to Hatsell, the Clerk, "by virtue of his office, has not only the right of appointing a deputy to officiate in his stead, but has the nomination of the Clerk Assistant and all the other clerks without doors." The form "of appointing the Clerk Assistant, is, the clerk informs the Speaker, that, with the approbation of the house, he has named such a person to be his clerk assistant. The speaker acquaints the house with this nomination, and that the person so appointed attends at the door; he is then called in and takes his seat at the table.

"The clerk appoints all the other clerks without doors, and their deputies, not by any written or formal appointment, but by his nomination only."

According to the information afforded by Alexander McDonell, Esquire, Mr. McLean, when clerk, appointed copying clerks, first asking leave of the house; and your committee are of opinion that the practice should not be discontinued. They also think that no officer or servant of the house should be dismissed without its knowledge or approbation.

John Beverley Robinson, Esquire, now Attorney General, and a member of your honorable house, states that, in the year 1812, he was appointed clerk assistant, by commission under the privy seal, by Major General Sir Isaac Brock, then administering the government. He thinks that Mr. McLean, (the clerk) mentioned this appointment to the house, and that it was approved by the house. This assumption of prerogative is not warranted by the usage in England, as will appear from the foregoing extract, from Hatsell, respecting the mode of appointing the clerk assistant.

The present sergeant at arms was appointed by Sir Gordon Drummond, then administering the government, by commission under the great seal. It will be seen, that, according to this commission, he holds his office during pleasure only. The mode of appointment--the person by whom, or the terms upon which, the appointment is made in England, the committee have not been able to ascertain. There appear to be several officers of that name. "There may not be above thirty sergeants at arms in the realm, who shall not oppress the people on pain to lose their offices, and be fined. Stat. 13, R. 2 Stat. 1. c. 6. Two of these, by the King's allowance, do attend on the two houses of parliament the office of him, in the house of commons is the keeping of the doors, and the execution of such commands, touching the apprehension and taking into custody of any offender, as that house shall enjoin him."

The present door-keeper was appointed by His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esquire, then lieutenant governor, by commission under his hand and seal, at arms, during pleasure.

With respect to the messengers there appears to have been no uniformity in the source or mode of appointment. John Riley was appointed successor to John Hunter, deceased, by His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, by commission under his hand and office seal, during pleasure.-- James Bridgland has been a messenger for about ten years and was appointed, as the committee have reason to believe, by Grant Powell, Esq. to wait upon the clerks office. William Hallowell states, that he was appointed by the sergeant at arms by verbal nomination; and Thomas Hickley states that he was appointed by the late speaker of your honorable house, also by verbal nomination, Samuel McMurray was appointed by Mr. Powell (then clerk) in the first session of the present parliament, by verbal nomination, as house messenger. There is no other house messenger, the other messengers attend to messages for members out of the house. John Riley is the only messenger who has a written appointment.

In this report are annexed copies of the several appointments laid before your committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL,

Chairman,

Committee Room, March, 1823.

REPORT ON THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF THE HOUSE.

Ye shall be true and faithful, and troth you shall bear to our Sovereign Lord, George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defender of the Faith, and to his heirs and successors. Ye shall know nothing that shall be prejudicial to his majesty, his crown, estate and dignity royal, but that you shall resist to your power, and with all speed ye shall advertise his majesty thereof, or at least some of his council, in such wise as the same may come to his knowledge. Ye shall also well and truly serve his majesty in the office of clerk of the assembly for the province of Upper Canada, making true entries, remembrances and journals of things done and passed in the same. Ye shall keep secret all such matters as shall be treated in his said Provincial parliament, and not disclose the same before they shall be published, but to such as it ought to be disclosed unto. And generally, ye shall well and truly do and execute all things belonging to you, to be done, appertaining to the said office of clerk of the assembly, aforesaid, as God you help, and by the contents of this book.

(Signed,)

JAMES FITZGIBBON.

Sworn before His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Major General commanding the Forces within the said province, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's reign.

(Signed,)

D. CAMERON,

Secretary.

UPPER CANADA.

P. Maitland.

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

To James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, and to all whom it may concern,

GREETING :—

Know ye that being well assured of the loyalty, integrity and ability of you, the said James Fitzgibbon, we have constituted and appointed, and do by these presents constitute and appoint you, the said James Fitzgibbon, to be our clerk, of our house of assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, in the room and place of Grant Powell, Esquire, who has resigned the said office. To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of clerk of the house of Assembly, aforesaid, to you the said James Fitzgibbon, during our pleasure, together with all and singular, the rights, profits, privileges, salaries and emoluments unto the said office belonging.

(Signed) J. B. ROBINSON,

Attorney General.

In testimony whereof we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed, witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our forces therein, at York, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and in the eighth year of our reign.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed,) D. CAMERON,

Secretary.

(Signed,)

P. M.

Gordon Drummond, }
President.

UPPER CANADA.

(Copy)

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, King, defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c,

To our trusty, and well beloved Allan McNabb, Esquire ;

GREETING :—

KNOW YE that being well assured of the Loyalty, Prudence and Integrity of you, the said Allan McNabb, and having had experience of your capacity and ability, we have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you, the said Allan McNabb, to be Sergeant at Arms to our Commons House of Assembly, of our said Province of Upper Canada, To have, hold, exercise and enjoy, the said office of Sergeant at Arms, to our Commons' House of Assembly, aforesaid, unto you, the said Allan McNabb, for and during our pleasure, together with all such fees as shall hereafter be allowed or appointed, with power to the said Allan McNabb to execute and perform by himself or his sufficient deputy, all things whatever belonging to the said office. And we do hereby charge and require the said Allan McNabb, not to appoint a deputy to exercise the said office without previously naming to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of our said Province, the person intended to be deputed, and receiving from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said Province, on approbation of the deputy proposed.

D'ARCY BOULTON,

Attorney General.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province, to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Gordon Drummond, Esquire, our President, administering the government of our said Province, and Lieutenant General commanding our Forces, within the said Province, the twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of our Reign.

Wm. JARVIS, Secretary.

G. D.

REPORT ON THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF THE HOUSE.

No. 1.
UPPER CANADA.

Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

To William Knott, Senr. of York, Yeoman:

GREETING.—

Know ye that being well assured of your loyalty, integrity and discretion. I have appointed, and do hereby appoint you the said William Knott Senr. to be door-keeper of the house of assembly in place of Thomas Ridout Johnson, deceased—to have, hold and enjoy the said office of door-keeper, with all the salary, profit and emolument thereof during pleasure, in as full and ample manner as heretofore enjoyed by the said Thomas Ridout Johnson, deceased.

Given under my hand and seal of arms, at York, this twenty-seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty-sixth year of his majesty's reign.

(Signed)

FRANCIS GORE,
Lieutenant Governor.

By His Excellency's command,
EDWARD MACMAHON,
A. Secretary,

UPPER CANADA.

*Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His
Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.*

To John Riley, of York, Yeoman, and to all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING :---

Know ye that being well assured of your loyalty, integrity and discretion, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint you, the said John Riley, to be messenger of the commons house of assembly, in place of John Hunter, deceased, with all the salary, profit and emoluments thereof during pleasure, in as full and ample manner as heretofore enjoyed by the said John Hunter, deceased, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and office seal, at York, in Upper Canada, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and of His Majesty's Reign the seventh.

(Signed)

P. MAITLAND.

By His Excellency's Command
(Signed) G. HILLIER.

Report on the Petition of T. Appleton.

To the Honorable the Commons' House of Assembly.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Appleton, of the Town of York, beg leave to report—

That it appears that Thomas Appleton, a British born subject, emigrated to this province in the year 1819, and commenced teaching school; and, from that time hitherto, has been, and still is, engaged in that occupation, with much credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of those by whom he has been employed.

That he received his share of the legislative appropriation, for common schools, for two years and a quarter; and, without any reason to expect a discontinuance, he applied for his allowance, for the six months he subsequently taught; but, upon presenting the usual documents and testimonials, he was refused the usual allowance. He still, however, continued to teach the common school, and made another application, and was again refused.

The petitioner then applied to the trustees, Mr. Jesse Ketchum, Doctor Morrison, and Mr. Jordan Post, to interpose in his behalf. These gentlemen, impressed with the justice of his claim, made an application to the general board, from whom it appears they never received any answer.

The petitioner then preferred a memorial to His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, setting forth the circumstances; to which he received the answer annexed to this report. But, notwithstanding the reasons assigned, for withholding the sum from the petitioner, it has been proved before your committee that there were only nineteen common schools in operation at the time, although the sum appropriated by the legislature would have been sufficient to have paid £10 each to twenty-two teachers.

Your Committee further report it as matter of regret, that tried and faithful teachers who had devoted themselves to the occupation for years, and looked forward to it as the labour of their lives, should be superseded by the erection of what is termed a national school, which is neither needed by the state of the country, or the extent of the population.

This national school, it appears, has been supported out of the revenues of the province, without the knowledge and consent of parliament; and your committee regret, that it should have been further supported by an injury to other common schools, which, notwithstanding the injustice, have, from their usefulness and merit, met with public support.

The teacher of this national school was invited from England by his excellency; and, upon his arrival, it appears that an application was made to the trustees by the Hon. and Venerable Dr. Strachan, in the name of his excellency, for their school house, occupied by the petitioner. The trustees refused to comply, upon the honourable ground, that it would interfere with the just claims expectations and merits of the petitioner.

Mr. Spragg, as teacher of the Central School, receives £250 sterling, per annum, which, with the contingent and other expences advanced out of the revenues of the province, amounts to about £300, and the average number of scholars every year, from its institution to the present time, has been sixty-three, which appears to be the number now actually present, according to Mr. Spragg's statement, which, however, is not altogether corroborated by the statements of others.

Upon examining the progress made by some of the children in the national school, and comparing it with the progress made by others in the common schools, in a far shorter time, your committee find the latter have made a far greater proficiency.

If the sum appropriated to the Central School were distributed as an encouragement to schools in the interior of the country, where money is scarce, and the patronage both needed and deserved, it would be most beneficially felt in every township in the Home District, and in every other district also.

From the tenor of the act, 60 Geo. III. c. 7., making the provision in question, it appears the board have exercised an arbitrary power. The Rev. Mr. Alexander Stewart appears to be another sufferer, excluded from the legislative bounty.

The national school is founded upon Mr. Bell's system, and is professedly adherent to the church of England—and, therefore, ought not to be supported by the revenues of a country struggling against ecclesiastical exclusion.

Your committee report an address to his excellency, requesting him to order that the petitioner be paid what is due to him, according to the provisions of the law.

JAMES WILSON, *Chairman Committee.*

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

*Committee Room, House of Assembly,
28th February, 1828.*

COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT	{	JAMES WILSON, <i>Chairman,</i>
		ROBERT RANDAL,
COMMITTEE		JOHN ROLPH,
		JOHN MATTHEWS,
		THOMAS HORNOR.

The Petition of Thomas Appleton read as follows:

To the Honourable the Commons' House of Assembly, of Upper Canada, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Thomas Appleton, teacher, York, respectfully sheweth.

That your petitioner was in the year 1820 legally chosen teacher of the common school in this town.

That some time in the month of July, in the same year, the honorable and venerable Doctor Strachan applied to the trustees, in the name and on the behalf of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to obtain the said school immediately, for the use of Mr. Spragg—this the Reverend Doctor did, without consulting your petitioner or obtaining his consent to remove.

That at a meeting of the subscribers to the said school, the Reverend Doctor's demands were taken into consideration, when it was resolved, that to comply therewith, would be an act of great injustice to your petitioner. In this opinion the trustees fully concurred.

That the lieutenant governor was addressed, through the chairman of the said meeting, concerning the application which had been made in his excellency's name, by the Reverend Doctor Strachan, to which his excellency replied, through his secretary, Major Hillier, that no application had been made by him on the subject matter of the address.

Report on the Petition of T. Appleton.

That although your petitioner had not, at any time, less than twenty scholars, but frequently more than thirty; he was notwithstanding deprived, by the Board of Education, of his proportion of the public money, after having received it for a year, (which also his predecessor had received,) without having had any previous notice given, and without any reason being assigned. The trustees subsequently addressed the board of Education on the subject, but never received any answer.

That the Board of Education instead of dispensing the public money agreeably to the express provisions of the School Act, have determined that a certain number of schools only, in this district, shall, as your petitioner is informed, participate therein; the said schools so participating, being of course arbitrarily selected, contrary to the intention of the legislature in passing the said act, which expressly provides, that a certain sum shall be equally apportioned to the teachers of common schools in each district, without limitation of number.

That your petitioner is qualified to receive his portion of said money, in terms of said act, to which he considered himself justly entitled during the continuance of the act, and of which he conceives himself to have been unjustly and improperly deprived for several years.

That school fees not being uniformly well paid, your honourable house must be aware, that the deprivation of the public bounty, afforded to the teacher of a common school, must very materially affect his interests.

That your petitioner respectfully petitioned his excellency in 1823, but received no redress whatever.

That your petitioner also complained to a former parliament, through W. W. Baldwin, Esq. The claims of your petitioner were thought to be just and reasonable, but that honorable house seemed to be of opinion, that your petitioner might find redress at law; and, W. W. Baldwin, Esquire, in a letter to your petitioner intimated the same.

That your petitioner is not in circumstances to contend at law with the Board of Education, and against the influence concerned in the issue of the case.

May it therefore please your Honourable House, who are the constitutional guardians of public education, and the protectors of those who instruct the youth of this province, to cause strict enquiry to be made into the truth of these statements, which your petitioner is fully prepared to substantiate; and to grant such relief as your Honourable House in its wisdom may deem meet.

Your petitioner further prays, that your Honourable House will take measures to prevent the board of Education in this District, from diverting from its proper purpose, and bestowing or withholding hereafter at its own pleasure, the bounty of the legislature; a precedent fraught with evil consequence to schools and teachers, destroying the independence of the latter, in a certain degree, and necessarily militating against the former.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound,
Will ever pray,

(Signed,)

THOMAS APPLETON.

York, 20th February, 1828.

EVIDENCE.

THOMAS APPLETON,

States, that he is the petitioner—that he was born in England, in Yorkshire, and emigrated to this province, via Quebec, in 1819, and has resided continually in this province—has never been one night out of it—has been a teacher of schools ever since the year 1819. First taught in Scarborough, a public common school, and received the government bounty, having taught it twelve months. He next taught a common school in the township of King, for four months, and received the public aid as given by law. He then taught the common school in the town of York, (to which he was duly appointed,) twelve months, and received his proportion of the public money, according to law. He then taught for six months, and applied for his pay, and presented to the clerk the same documents he had heretofore done when he procured his pay. It was then for the first time refused. He then taught six months longer, and was again refused any thing for it. Upon this second refusal, the trustees, Jesse Ketchum, Jordan Post, and T. D. Morrison, applied to the board to know the cause of his being struck off the list of teachers; the trustees, he believes, never received any answer. He then memorialized his excellency, setting forth the circumstances of his case, and praying for his interposition to do him justice.

In answer to the memorial he received the answer which he presents to the committee, and the extract from the records of the board of education.

After the arrival of Mr. Spragg, who keeps what his excellency calls the national school, Dr. Strachan made an application to the trustees of the common school in York, for the use of the school house, greatly to the petitioner's prejudice, which application was made in the governor's name.

The trustees then, by order of a general meeting, convened for that purpose, memorialized his excellency, a copy of which is herewith presented, as also a copy of the answer.

He has ever since, except during sickness, kept the school in the market square, receiving occasional remuneration from the subscribers.

The pay was stopped in 1821.

He is a methodist.

His pay was not stopped till Dr. Strachan was refused the school house which he (the petitioner) occupied. The Doctor attended the public meeting, made an accusing speech and then immediately retired.

The school house, wished for by Dr. Strachan, was built by public subscription.

JOHN FENTON,

Called in and saith, That he was an assistant or partner, and expected at that time to participate in the allowance of the monies, &c. allowed by the act; but Mr. Appleton satisfied him, Mr. Fenton, and took all risque upon himself. It was reported that a free school was opened, which superceded the common school taught by Mr. Appleton—that was the ostensible reason why the money was withheld from Mr. Appleton.

Witness believes that the board of education withdrew the money from Mr. Appleton's school because of its contiguity to other schools, and especially to a free school taught by Mr. Spragg, and as they have ever thought it advisable to have the common schools placed at such distances as to accommodate the greatest number of inhabitants.

Mr. Fenton further states, that seventy scholars were then taught by Mr. Appleton and himself, at five shillings per month for each scholar. States further, that Mr. Appleton had another assistant in his school.

CERTIFICATE.

Home District } We, the undersigned trustees of the common school in the town of York, U. C., can bear ample testimony to the character
to wit. } and good conduct of Mr. T. Appleton, as teacher of the said school.

Report on the Petition of T. Appleton.

To his indefatigable industry, to his unwearied exertions in the mental and moral improvement of his pupils, for which purposes we believe him to be well qualified.

To us, and we believe to his employers also, he has invariably given general satisfaction.

(Signed)

JORDAN POST,
JESSE KETCHUM.

To His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the owners of shares in the common school house of York, in a school meeting assembled, notice being given to all, respectfully beg leave to state, That early last season we were informed that your Excellency had sent for a schoolmaster to teach in the Bell and Lancaster manner, and that it was desired, that the common school house should be had for that use; accordingly engagements for short periods were made with the then teacher, for the express purpose; but as no teacher had arrived at the time mentioned, and as we had heard nothing more respecting him, we supposed some difficulty had frustrated your excellency's intentions. Therefore the engagement with the present teacher was for six months; the expectation of both parties being, that if the teacher satisfied his employers, he should be continued in his situation there. His expectations have been increased and strengthened by the great increase of scholars, and the approval of all, inducing him to engage an assistant, thinking, as no notice had been given him, that if any other teacher was expected or wanted, he would be continued as master.

We therefore doubt not but that your excellency will agree with us, that the present teacher's claims are too reasonable and just to be disappointed:---Still desirous of meeting your excellency's good wishes, we feel anxious to demonstrate our gratitude to your excellency for your parental care and goodness in any way we can, and also take this opportunity of expressing our thankfulness for your excellency's very liberal subscription and support towards building the school house.

By order of the meeting,

(Signed)

ELI PLAYTER,
Chairman.

August 31st, 1820.

*Lieutenant Governor's Office, }
August 31st, 1820. }*

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honour to acquaint you, that your application of the 28th instant on the subject of the common school of the township of York, has been received, and submitted to the lieutenant governor.

His excellency has desired me to acquaint you, that as he is not aware of any communication having been made to you on the subject matter of your petition, he sees no occasion for any reference to it.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed)

G. HILLIER.

*The Trustees of the Common School }
of the Township of York. }*

Report on the Petition of T. Appleton.

Report of the Common School, York, Home District, Province of Upper Canada,
From November 28, 1820, to February 28, 1821.

THOMAS APPLETON, TEACHER.

All the classes Read, Spell, and Parse, at least four lessons a day. Examination every evening, in Grammar, Spelling and Arithmetic tables, and Church catechism once a week.

ORDER OF STUDIES.

	Pupils. No.	MORNING.	BOOKS.	AFTERNOON.	BOOKS.
First Class Boys.	8	Grammar lessons. Exercises on do. Reading, Spelling and Parsing, Writing or Arithmetic.	Murray's English Reader, do. Grammar & Exercises. Gray's and Walkinghame's Arithmetic.	Reading, Spelling, and Parsing, Writing or Arithmetic.	Same as in the morning.
First Class. Young Ladies.	4	Grammar Tasks, Definitions, Correction of Erroneous Syntax, Reading, Parsing, & Spelling, Writing or Arithmetic.	Enfield's Speaker, Murray's Grammar & Exercises, Carpenter's Scholars' Assistant, Arithmetic by Walkinghame.	Reading, Spelling and Parsing, Writing & Arithmetic.	Same as in the morning.
2nd Class Boys.	8	Grammar, Parsing in Etymology, Reading, Spelling & Writing.	New Testament, Murray's Grammar & Spelling Book.	Reading, Spelling, Parsing & Writing.	Same as in the morning.
2nd Class Young Ladies.	7	Grammar Lessons, Definitions, Reading, Spelling & Parsing, Writing.	Barrie's Reader, Murray's Grammar, Carpenter's Assistant, Scott's Lessons, Writing.	Reading, Spelling, Parsing & Writing.	New Testament & Barrie's Lessons.
3rd & 4th classes, children.	10	Spelling, Reading, Analyzing Orthography.	Testament & Murray's Spelling Book.		Same as the morning.
TOTAL	37	Dictionaries by Walker, Entick, The Union by Brown, Creighton's Scripture proper names &c.			

Hours of instruction from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 4 or 5, as occasion requires.

JESSE KETCHUM,
JORDAN POST,
T. D. MORRISON, } TRUSTEES.

York, 28th February, 1821.

Government House, Dec. 16, 1823.

SIR:

The lieutenant governor having ordered reference to be made to the board of education of the Home District for a report on the subject of your petition of the 11th instant, I am commanded to enclose to you a copy of the report which has been received, and which I am to acquaint you his excellency deems perfectly satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,

G. HILLIER.

MR. APPLETON, YORK.

EXTRACT.

That after the great reduction in the allowance for the support of common schools which took place in 1820, the board of education for the Home District reduced the salaries of school masters to £10 per annum. But on reference to the number of townships in the district they found that this could not allow one for each and that it will in time be again necessary to reduce the salaries.

The board further determined, that in townships where there were several schools, to drop all except one, as new townships applied.

Accordingly several schools have been stopped, among which is the one taught by Mr. Appleton, the board has thus been enabled to attend to new applications.

But the board has another reason for withholding assistance from this school. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased to establish in the town of York, a national school to which the children of all the inhabitants may have access, thus affording them a greater benefit than is enjoyed in any other part of the Province.

It appears therefore quite reasonable to the board to give the salary to another part of the township, where it was more required.

CERTIFICATE.

UPPER CANADA.

We the trustees of the common school in the town of York, province and district aforesaid, do hereby certify, that the said school was taught by Mr. T. Appleton from the 28th Feb'y 1821 to the 28th Feb'y 1822, to our entire satisfaction.

Trustees of said School { JESSE KETCHUM.
JORDAN POST.

York, January 29th, 1824.

Report on the Petition of T. Appleton.

Report of the Common School, York U. C. from the 28th February 1821, to the 28th February 1822, inclusive.

The said School during the above period, consisted of 20 scholars and upwards, who were regularly taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c. according to their respective capacities, by

T. APPLETON,
Teacher of the said School

We do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct report.

Trustees of said School, { JESSE KETCHUM.
JORDAN POST.

York, January 29th, 1824.

Mr. JESSE KETCHUM, examined.

Says, that the house used as a common school house in York, was built by subscription in 1818.

The first teacher was Alexander Stewart. He was employed one whole year, and for some months after, and was always paid his portion of the monies granted by the legislature for such common schools. Mr. Appleton was kept four months in suspense, by the intimation given to him and the trustees, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had requested that the said school house should be reserved for another teacher. The first application was in 1819—Mr. William Patrick was then a Trustee.

In the year 1820, a new election of Trustees took place, when Mr. Appleton was chosen teacher, and was promised his proportion of the public money, with an understanding that if the said Appleton gave satisfaction to the Trustees, and the other parties concerned, he should be continued.

About six months after this, a teacher arrived, a Mr. Spragg; and at this time a meeting took place for the examination of the scholars, as to their progress.

A few days previous to this meeting, the Rev. Dr. Strachan made application to the Trustees for the school house, and was told, that at the meeting about to take place, the matter would be taken into consideration. Dr. Strachan attended the said meeting and observed, that there had not been sufficient notice given, and requested an adjournment should be granted, in order that people might be more generally apprised of said meeting.

This was acceded to, and at the second meeting the Doctor attended and made an harangue in consequence of the school house not being given up to him; and blamed the trustees, saying, they had availed themselves of all the law allowed to such schools, but had not done the duties required of them by the same law.

From that time to the present, witness states, the allowance for that school has been stopped, and also His Excellency's subscription of £10 per annum, has been withheld from said school.

That altho' the Trustees did on that occasion, apply to the board of education, for information on the subject, they have never yet been favored with an answer. Witness states, that it is the practice, from all he has seen and heard, that the board of education give the money to whom they please, and withhold it from others, as they think fit and proper.

Witness further states that said teacher, T. Appleton, commenced on the 28th February 1820, and has continued to the present time.

Mr. WILLIAM P. PATRICK, examined.

States, that while he was a trustee for the York common school house, he remembers being requested by Dr. Strachan to attend a Sunday School meeting at his church; and that while attending at that place according to his request, Dr. Strachan informed him that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had sent to England for a schoolmaster for the purpose of teaching a common school in York, and that arrangements would be made, so that poor children who could not otherwise obtain education would be enabled to receive it gratis, and that it was wished that the school house for which he (Mr. P.) was a trustee, should be reserved for the person sent for by his Excellency, as he was expected about the following July.

Further states, that after Mr. Spragg arrived, and some time after Mr. Appleton had commenced teaching, at a school meeting of some description, of the trustees and stockholders, &c. of said school, Dr. Strachan came there and wished the trustees still to give the preference to Mr. Spragg, as a teacher, but the trustees being at the time well satisfied with the conduct and abilities of Mr. Appleton, and the time at which they had been led to expect the arrival of Mr. Spragg having passed for more than a year, they came to a resolution, that they could not with propriety accede to the Doctor's request.

Being asked whether the conversation above referred to, took place in his Excellency's presence, says he cannot say that his excellency heard the conversation that took place, but that he was in the church at the time.

MR. GEORGE HETHERINGTON, examined.

Question.—Were you ever a clerk to the General Board of Education?

Answer.—I was, in 1820 and 1821.

Ques.—Do you know who composed the board at that time?

Ans.—Dr. Strachan, William Allan, Esq. and I think Grant Powell, Esq. but am not sure.

Ques.—Do you know why Mr. Appleton's proportion of the common school money was stopped?

Ans.—It was stopped in consequence of an increase of population, and of the number of schools—22 common schools only were allowed; and that was the reason why Mr. Appleton's name was struck off. Every school was to be supplied with a teacher.

Ques.—How many schools were there in operation at that time? At the time Mr. Appleton was teaching the school in York.

Ans.—I believe about twenty or twenty-one.

Ques.—Can you furnish the committee with a list of the teachers and their schools, while you acted as clerk to the board?

Ans.—Here are the lists for the years 1820 and 1822.

1820.

John Devine,.....Toronto.
John Canning,.....Markham.
William Moore,.....Whitby.
Alexander M'Causland,.....E. Gwillimbury.
John Neelands,.....Toronto.
William Sleigh,.....Markham.
Jacob Scott,.....Markham.
James M. Cawdell,.....Whitchurch.
Miles Bacon,.....Etobicoke.
Benjamin Barnard,.....Vaughan.

Thomas Foley,.....Markham.
Robert Cathcart,.....York Township.
Elihu Peugh,.....York Township.
John Alexander,.....Markham.
Robert Patterson,.....Scarboro'.
William Watson,.....Scarboro'.
Robert Clark,.....Whitchurch.
Moses Clark,.....Whitchurch.
James M'Enrey,.....Toronto.

Report on the Petition of T. Appleton.

List for 1822.

Alexander Jamieson,.....Markham.
 Samuel Halton,.....Markham.
 Charles B. Hasler,.....Whitechurch.
 William Cassels,.....Markham.
 John Neelands,.....Etobicoke.
 James M'Enrey,.....Uxbridge.
 George Bradford,.....Toronto.
 James Collins,.....King.
 William Sleigh,.....Pickering.
 Alexander M'Ceckener,.....Vaughan.

Augustus Ubertus,.....Markham.
 Robert Cathcart,.....York Township.
 Thomas Vaux,.....Scarboro'.
 James Jamieson,.....Whitechurch.
 Alexander M'Cauley,.....E. Gwillimbury.
 Reuben Preston,.....Vaughan, Yonge-st.
 James M. Cawdell,.....Vaughan. Do.
 Peter Carney,.....Vaughan. Do.
 Samuel Brooks,.....N. Gwillimbury.

Paid £10 to each teacher of common schools.

Unto the Honorable Board of Education, York.

THE PETITION OF ALEXANDER STEWART :

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioner, as teacher of a common school, in the township of Toronto, Home District, did, on the 23th June last, attend a general examination of teachers, held at York by some of your honourable board, in hopes that he should have his equal share of the bounty allowed by government to teachers of common schools.

Your petitioner was then told the bounty could not be given to more than three schools in Toronto, and that that number was on the list before him.

Your petitioner cannot see why the Niagara board should give the bounty to double that number in one township (as both boards are subject to one statute) and the York board refuse his claim; particularly as there were not twenty-four applications on that day. Besides, the school house in which your petitioner teaches, if not the first, was at least the second, built in Toronto; and Mr. Devine got the bounty in this school before two of the schools which now get it were begun. Your petitioner, then, thinks he has a fair and lawful claim to the bounty.

He got the bounty formerly in York, when your honorable president saw and approved of his British certificate, and he now claims no more than his right, as a British subject. The school house has been built upwards of seven years, and the trustees were appointed on the day specified in the statute, and they have signed certificates of your petitioner's demeanor, therefore your petitioner thinks he has a lawful claim.

Your petitioner has taught this school since the 17th January 1825, (only he had a vacation of two months in harvest) and certificates for six months, are handed in to your clerk.

Your petitioner, moreover, was told by your clerk, that he should have the bounty if any of the other schools were given up, and your petitioner understands the school near Captain Birdsel's has been given up; this he learned from Capt. Birdsel. May it therefore please your honorable board to order the payment of the bounty for six months to your petitioner, viz. from 17th January to 17th July. 1825.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray,

ALEXANDER STEWART.

February 29th, 1828.

Mr. ALEXANDER STEWART,

States that he is a baptist minister, educated in Edinburgh, he is a native of Scotland, left it in 1818, for this Province, via Québec. Upon coming to York, he kept a common school, the same as that kept by Mr. Appleton, for about a year and a half, for which he received the legislative bounty—He next kept a school at Toronto, for a year ending June 1826. Upon applying for legislative bounty, was refused on the ground (as stated by Dr. Strachan) that he limited the number of teachers to three in that township.

He presented to the board a petition, a copy of which is presented to the committee, and received no answer. He has known other teachers who have been refused the legislative bounty, and he knows no other reason than the one assigned to himself.

In the other districts, the numbers have not been so limited—In the Niagara District there were two townships where six common schools were allowed—He does not know of any such limitation in any other district.

THOMAS DAVID MORRISON, M. D.

He is acquainted with Mr. Appleton since 1819—He is, in his opinion, both as to moral character, and literary acquirements, well suited to teach the common school in York,—He does not know the cause of Mr. Appleton's being refused the bounty—he applied to the board by letter for the cause and received no answer—He is satisfied he could not be attempted to be removed for misconduct or want of merit. An application was made for his removal in favor of a teacher patronized by his Excellency, and it failed from the refusal of the trustees, who were Mr. Jesse Ketchum, the witness, and Mr. Jordan Post. That Dr. Strachan had made application to the preceding trustees to have a vacancy reserved for some other person, this person did not arrive. The application appears to have been made in the name of the Governor, but without his knowledge.

The subsequent trustees above named, made an unlimited engagement with Mr. Appleton—It was expressly understood, that he should continue teacher while deserving of their patronage, and of that of the public.

Committee Room, 4th March, 1828.

MR. JOSEPH SPRAGG, Senr. examined.

Is master of the Upper Canada central school, commenced teaching the said school, September 1820—and believes it to be a free school, except that people wish to pay for the education of their children at the rate of 2s. 6d. currency per month,—but unless they choose to pay, they are free, upon a recommendation or order from the Lieutenant Governor—the remuneration for superintending said school, £150 sterling—understands that said school is paid out of the Crown Revenues—One hundred male and female children sometimes attend the said school—there are about 50 regular scholars—sometimes 70, who are taught reading, spelling, grammar, writing and arithmetic.

Mr. SPRAGG, again examined.

Ques.—Can you furnish the committee with the number of children educated at the Central School from its commencement to the present time?

Ans.—I now give to the committee the number, which I have reduced to writing, as follows:—

Number of boys educated in the Central School, from its commencement in October 1820, to the present time, March, 1828.

Number of girls,	Do.	Do.	308
			197
			505

Report on the Petition of T. Appleton.

February 29, 1828.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Number of boys,	44	24	68
Number of girls,	19	10	29
	63	34	97

- Ques.*—What is the general system of education pursued?
- Ques.*—What is the difference between these two systems?
- Ques.*—How many parents have made such objection?
- Ques.*—You have stated, that reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught in your school. Are those branches taught to all?
- Ques.*—Are all taught grammar, and what grammar do you use?
- Ques.*—What other allowances have you, besides the £150 sterling, which you receive from the crown revenue?
- Ques.*—Whence do you understand this is paid?
- Ques.*—What do you receive for scholars, and how many have you received payment from?
- Ques.*—How were you appointed?
- Ques.*—How many children were there in the Central school in London?
- Ques.*—What length of time do the scholars generally remain with you?
- Ques.*—What are the terms of the tickets of admission?
- Ques.*—To whom are you responsible as superintendant?
- Ques.*—Are you in any way subject to any other board of trustees?

Ans.—Dr. Bell's system, which I consider as prior in invention to Mr. Lancaster's.

Ans.—The principal difference is, that Dr. Bell's system is in accordance with the established church; and, in my school, I use the church catechism, and a collect at morning and evening prayer. But the children are not taught the church catechism, when their parents object to it.

Ans.—Not more than two, that I recollect.

Ans.—To all who are able to learn them.

Ans.—Not all; about seven or eight. I use Murray's abridgment of the English Grammar.

<i>Ans.</i> —Allowance for house rent,	-	-	-	£40
Fuel and Candles,	-	-	-	50
In lieu of rations,	-	-	-	10
				£80

Ans.—From the crown revenue.

Ans.—I receive at the rate of 2s. 6d. provincial currency, per month, for each scholar; but not more than from six to ten of the whole number pay any thing.

Ans.—I was recommended by Mr. Wilberforce; and was appointed by His Excellency Sir P. Maitland. I acquired the Bell's system at the Central National School, in London, before coming to this province.

Ans.—About 400 boys and 300 girls, who are taught with great facility.

Ans.—A few have remained from the commencement to the present time. The greater number remain from six to eighteen months.

Ans.—They are given by His Excellency, requiring free instruction to be given until further orders; but I have never received a countermand in any case.

Ans.—To the trustees, who are, Colonel Wells, Surveyor General Ridout, the Attorney General, Grant Powell, Esq. and Mr. Justice Willis, who are appointed by His Excellency.

Ans.—I cannot say that I am not subject to the general Board of Education, of which Dr. Strachan, I understand, is president; but there has been, as yet, no interference.

DAVID WILSON, examined.

Ques.—What information have you to give the committee on the subject of the Central School?

Ans.—I belonged for sixteen years to the 41st, and for two years and forty-four days to the 108d Regiment. I have a pension of nine pence per day: I am a shoemaker in this town—I have eight children and seven living at home—I sent two sons with a ticket each of admission free of expence, to Mr. Spragg. After remaining two years, Mr. Spragg charged me their bills of £2 16s., as he was displeas'd at my sending him a writ to sue for my bill against him for shoes. I complain'd to Major Hillier, and Mr. Spragg withdrew his claim. But he withdrew his custom, and induc'd others to do so. My youngest son was there two years and learnt little, and I sent him to another school, kept by Mr. Bothwell, where in six months he made great progress and could keep my books for me.

I am now Serjeant Major of the 2nd West York Militia. Major Hillier told me, if he persisted, he would report him to the governor.

The following questions were transmitted to Mr. Spragg, and answers thereto required.

- Do you keep a list of scholars in attendance?
- Could you furnish the committee with the list for three years back, or from the time you commenced teaching your school, at regular half yearly periods, down to the present time?
- What other allowances have you besides the £150 sterling which you receive from the crown revenue, and by whom paid.
- How many scholars have you received payment for since you commenced your school; and can you give the names and sums, and for what branches of education taught?
- What has been the annual amount that you have received since you commenced, (stating each year separately, and for what services?)
- To this demand your committee received the following letter in reply:—

York, March 5, 1828.

Sir,

I received your note of yesterday, enclosing a number of queries with respect to the Central School; the amount of my income, and other particulars.

When I attended yesterday morning before the committee, on the petition of Mr. Appleton, I gave them all the information in my power on that subject.

With regard to the particulars now applied for, I beg to inform you, that as master of an institution established by the crown, and supported by the crown revenue, I do not consider myself at liberty to render a statement, in the manner you desire, without the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Report on the Petition of T. Appleton.

If, however, the committee should find other particulars necessary (in addition to those already given) in order to decide upon the merits of Mr. Appleton's petition, I have no desire to withhold from them any information in my power, they may think proper to require, at all connected with the petition referred to them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
JAMES SPRAGG.

To James Wilson, Esq. M. P.
Chairman of Committee.

P. S. I beg to enclose herewith, for your further information, the only report* of the Central School, that it has been thought necessary to publish, and to mention, that I believe I omitted "Arithmetic" in my account of the different branches of education taught at the Central School.

JAMES PARKER, examined.

Ques.--How old are you? Were you a scholar at the school called the Central School; How long did you attend? How is the school conducted, and by whom superintended?

Ans.--Sixteen years. I was between four and five years a scholar, and had learned to read and write before I went to the school called the Central School, taught by Mr. Spragg.
The best scholar in each class is appointed a teacher of such class. Some of them pay attention to their classes and others not.
I think the scholars in the Central School do not progress faster in the different branches of learning taught in that school, than in the common school in York.

Ques.--How many scholars attended from year to year, while you were at that school?

Ans.--I think there were about thirty regular ones; sometimes I believe there were forty, or possibly fifty.

Stephen Heward, Esq. being summoned to attend the Committee, sent the following letter in reply:--

Sir,

I have just received your order to attend to give evidence before a special committee of the Honourable House of Assembly, appointed to enquire and report on the petition of Thomas Appleton.

For your information, I have to state, that I do not know of any circumstance which can give your Honorable Board information respecting him, knowing him here by name only.

I cannot attend in person, owing to ill health, but any circumstance which can be committed to writing, on oath, shall be sent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN HEWARD.

JAMES WILSON, Esq. Chairman of Committee, }
appointed upon the petition of Thomas Appleton, }
York.

York, March 6, 1828.
Eight o'clock received order.

First Annual Report of the Upper Canada Central School on the British National System of Education.

PRINTED BY C. FOTHERGILL, YORK, UPPER CANADA, 1822.

PATRON.

*His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.*

TRUSTEES.

The Hon. Lt. Col. JOSEPH WELLS,
JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, Esq. Attorney General,
THOMAS RIDOUT, Esq. Surveyor General,

Mr. JOSEPH SPRAGG, Master & Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

1821.

The central school at York, Upper Canada, was opened in the Autumn of 1820, with a very small number of scholars. In the course of three months the number increased to 63, affording an opportunity of instruction according to the system of the schools of the British National Society.

During the first year, 158 children, 85 boys and 63 girls, have been instructed in the school, 91 of whom had never before received any education; and the others but very little.

With the opportunity that has been afforded from the present population, it is hoped much good has already been done: and the great improvement of those scholars in particular whose attendance has been regular, is most manifest. The number of children that have received instruction since the commencement, strengthens the confidence entertained of the general benefit that will hereafter be felt from this institution.

* See printed Report of Central School, appended to this Report.

Report on the Petition of T. Appleton.

The school is under the particular patronage of his excellency the lieutenant governor, who has repeatedly visited it with the lady Sarah Maitland, and their satisfaction at the progress of the children, has been often warmly expressed.

Notwithstanding the progress that has been made, and the great advantages with which this system of Education has been pursued, in Great Britain, and various other quarters of the globe, by which the solid improvement of a large portion of the rising generation is constantly effected; yet, the warm co-operation of those who have the general good at heart, will be always most requisite, to promote the great design; therefore the cordial assistance of such is earnestly called for, and it is hoped this will not be withheld.

To train up, not only those who are destined for the higher departments of life, but also, the rising generation in general, to proper and regular habits of application and industry, combined with sound moral and religious notions, must surely be most desirable, as being highly calculated both for the individual and general good.

If, as has been said, knowledge is power, it necessarily becomes a duty, in an age when the thirst for improvement is continually increasing among all ranks, to implant, with useful knowledge, good principles and notions in the rising generation; such as will not only fit them for the present life, but, (what is of infinitely greater importance,) will prepare them for that which is to come; thereby providing the best defence against the insidious arts of the ill-disposed.

"In uncultivated lands noxious weeds spring up."---"If the generous seeds of religion and virtue be not carefully sown in the tender minds of children, and if those seeds be not cultivated by good education, there will certainly spring up briars and thorns, of which parents will not only feel the inconvenience, but every body else that comes near them."---FILLETON."

Tuition by the scholars themselves, who are rendered capable thereof, under the constant superintendance of the master, has proved to be the most effectual and expeditious method of communicating sound education; by which those who teach and those who are taught, are equally improved and benefitted.

England, and the other polished nations of the globe, being convinced by experience, of this truth, schools, upon this system, on an extensive scale, have been universally established; and it is computed, that, in England, full 250,000 children are now receiving education under this system. Of these, "not less than 60,000 are annually sent forth to mix in the mass of society, carrying into it that valuable improvement in religious and moral knowledge, in decent and orderly habits, and in attachment to the institutions of their country, which all so happily imbibed who are taught in the schools formed on this system."

It must be obvious to the enlightened mind, that, in forming a school on this system, however excellent the system may be, much is necessary to be done, particularly in its commencement, to qualify teachers and assistants for the different classes, and thoroughly to establish the rules and method of instruction; and where the superior advantages of the system are not generally known, the earnest exertions of friends to the institution are most essential, in order to extend its benefits by their recommendations in its favor, and thus to remove any mistaken prejudices that may be created by its novelty, more especially where the population is small, and where a change of many of the inhabitants is continually occurring; for it is of essential consequence, under the frequent change of scholars, that takes place, to have always a good succession of those who have, by practice, become well qualified to be teachers.

Copying from the very successful exertions of the Central School of the national society in London, a suitable opportunity is now afforded here, by the immediate experience of the present master, to prepare other masters to spread this invaluable system of education throughout the whole of this province.

The school is at all times open to the inspection of visitors: who, on duly estimating the improved method of instruction, by the multiplication of power and division of labour, and in particular the principles of this system of education, will, it is to be hoped, always take an increasing interest in the same, at every repetition of their visit.

On establishing a new institution for education, although on a system that has, after full experience, received the high sanction and support of the greatest characters in Europe, it appears highly proper to give the following account of some of the proceedings of the British National Society, for promoting education on this system, (patronised by his majesty, and supported by the principal nobility and gentry in Great Britain,) and to add a few extracts from the work of its revered inventor, the Rev. Dr. Bell.

J. SPRAGG, *Secretary.*

Extracts from the first Annual Report, 1812, of the General Committee of the National Society.

P. 25.--"The committee beg leave previously to observe, that the adoption of the Madras system by the society,---has proceeded from the experience, not only of the facility by which this system communicates instruction, but of the influence which hitherto it is found to have on the morals of the children."

P. 18.--"The facility of communicating instruction by the system now intended to be brought into general use; its efficiency in fixing the attention, and inculcating the things taught; the eagerness, and even delight with which the children embrace it, the entire possession which it takes of their minds, so as to render them pliant and obedient to discipline, (all of which is visible to any one who visits the schools instituted on this plan) and the anxiety which their parents shew to have them instructed, are powerful instruments, both for infusing into their minds good knowledge, and forming them to good habits."

P. 56.--"In all the reports of the schools established through the assistance of the society, the committee have the pleasure of observing that the happiness of the children, under this plan of education, forms a prominent subject of remark."

"To those who have observed the interest which is created, where the spirit of emulation is constantly in action, and who know the result of the full employment of the mind, this can occasion no surprize. It is in truth the natural consequence of the new system; but the committee would be inexcusable, if they did not bring forward this circumstance to the notice of the public, because they are persuaded, that it must be most gratifying to all the supporters of the institution, to learn, that in this method of instruction, pleasure and improvement accompany each other, and that by the same act of benevolence, they are forming the minds and promoting the cheerfulness of the children under their protection."

From the eighth Annual Report of the General Committee of the National Society, dated 1819.

P. 9.--"In entering on their eighth annual report, the committee of the national society have great satisfaction in stating, that on a general view of the proceedings of the last year, they find themselves confirmed in the anticipations they have formerly expressed, of the continually increasing diffusion of the national system of education, and of the beneficial effects which are resulting throughout the kingdom, from this powerful engine of religious and moral improvement."

P. 10.--"For the purpose of exhibiting the details of the system, the Central School has been open at all times to the inspection of visitors; and the interest which prevails amongst the public respecting it, is sufficiently evinced, by the number of respectable persons whose names appear inscribed in the visitors' book, amounting, during the last year, to between four and five thousand; amongst those are found several foreigners of high distinction, as the grand duke Michael, the Prussian and American ambassadors," &c.

P. 11.--"It has been very strongly felt by the School Committee, of what vital importance it is to the proper maintenance of the national system through the kingdom, that all persons sent to be trained in the knowledge of the system, to become masters, should thoroughly acquire it. Particular attention has, in consequence, been paid to this department, and every facility and advantage afforded to those who so attend the school."

Report on the Petition of T. Appleton.

P. 21.--In conclusion, the general committee feel that they may sincerely congratulate the meeting on the progressive prosperity which has marked, and is marking the great cause they have undertaken."

Extracts from the Rev. Dr. Bell's Instructions, &c. on the New System of Education.

P. 4.--"The Madras or New System of Education, has no parallel in the history of mind. It differs not only essentially from every system which has not been copied from it, in the principle on which it is built, but also materially, in the laws by which it is conducted, in the practices with which it is accompanied, in the effects which it has produced, and in the rapid spread which it has made over the world. It bears no resemblance to those idle and unprofitable speculations, which, engendered in the imagination of the writer, have no foundation in the nature and genius of children, or in any well grounded knowledge or experience in the science, or even the art of tuition. It is, on the contrary, founded on a discovery, made within the walls of a school, for the multiplication of power, and division of labor, in the moral and intellectual world. It is the development of an organ of the human mind, adapted for the diffusion and advancement of letters, arts and sciences in general, as well as of scholastic instruction and discipline in particular. Nor has it failed of its object. Partially and imperfectly as it is yet administered, already a hundred times ten thousand voices speak the happiness which it has created, and exhibit the fruits which it has produced. The most numerous and extensive family ever ranged under one standard, or the founder of any school or institution, ancient or modern, is rising up in every quarter of the habitable globe, to profit by this discovery, and proclaim aloud what it has done for them."

"The present essay on this subject comprises a digest of laws, rules, and practices or helps, tried and approved by repeated experience, for the application of this mental power to the elements of tuition in reading and writing, religion, morality and arithmetic. It is hoped, therefore, that schoolmasters, tutors, parents, and all concerned in the education of youth, will be induced not only to read, but to study, and, carry into execution, a system calculated to render the communication and acquisition of knowledge, to those under their charge, easy pleasant, economical, expeditious and profitable.

P. 13.--"To render simple, easy, pleasant, expeditious, and economical, the acquisition of the rudiments of letters, of morality, and religion, are the leading objects of elementary education. It has accordingly been the study of the author of this essay, to combine, in harmonious union, the progress and amusement of the scholar, the ease and satisfaction of the master, and the interest and gratification of the parent. Such is the proximate object of the Madras system. Its ultimate object, the ultimate object or end of all education, is to make "good subjects, good men, good christians, in other words to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of its pupils."

"To attain these ends, to attain any good end in education; the grand desideratum is to fix attention, to call forth exertion, to prevent the waste of time in school. This in the Madras school is achieved, not by vulgar and coarse instruments, which reach no further than the body, and produce only a degrading and momentary effect; but by the strong and permanent hold which its machinery takes of the mind, and the deep impression which it makes on the heart."

"This system rests on the simple principle of tuition by the scholars themselves. It is its distinguishing characteristic that the school, how numerous soever, is taught solely by the pupils of the institution, under a single master, to whom, by multiplying his ministers at pleasure, it gives indefinite powers."

P. 41.--"As emulation is especially serviceable in fostering the studies of those who have made some proficiency in learning; so beginners and novices find greater benefit as well as satisfaction from imitating their schoolfellows than their Master, because the one is far easier than the other."--*Quintilian*.

"The Madras (like every well regulated) school is arranged into forms or classes; each composed of scholars, who have made a similar proficiency.--The scholar ever finds his own level, not only in his class, but also in the ranks of the school, being promoted or degraded from place to place, or class to class, according to his relative proficiency.

By this classification, which, though neither new, nor peculiar to the Madras school, is yet carried to a greater length there than in any other school I have seen; a teacher or master has no more trouble, nay, has less trouble, in the tuition of a whole class, than of a single scholar; and that emulation or desire of excellence, which the Creator has implanted in the human breast for the wisest and noblest purposes, is thus called forth, and proves a powerful and increasing incentive to laudable exertion, a mild, yet effectual instrument of discipline."

P. 48--By the perpetual attendance of the teachers on their classes, and their unceasing vigilance; by the love of imitation natural to children, by the incessant stimulus of emulation, and by the continual occupation of every member of every class, the most effectual provision is made for the gentlest discipline, as well as for the perfect instruction, and rapid improvement of the whole school."

P. 63--"As no school can do more than teach itself by its own scholars; so neither can the agency of the teachers, nor the emulation of the scholars, be carried farther than is done by continued and uninterrupted lessons, and the subdivision in spelling cannot go beyond single letters, nor the multiplication in saying the lesson beyond the simultaneous repetition of it by the whole class; and above all, the writing of every initiatory lesson before and after it is learned, is accompanied with the utmost despatch, distinctness, and gratification."

"This perpetual occupation, along with perfect instruction, conduces also greatly to good order and silence. Not a moment can be otherwise than usefully, pleasantly and profitably employed. How important this is to habits of attention and diligence, and to the progress of the scholar, will be felt and acknowledged by all those who recollect how much of their time was wasted at school."

P. 22--It will naturally be enquired, whether this education has produced any consequences in the lives of those children? The answer to this question is given by themselves on their coming to the years of discretion, and is published in a postscript to the last reprint of the report of the Madras school. That postscript consists of documents and vouchers, illustrative of the fruits of the new system of education, in the character, conduct, and fortunes of its pupils. The substance of these documents, and the arguments founded on them, are summed up by the Rev. F. Fremonger in his "Suggestions to the promoters of Dr. Bell's System of Education, 1813" a work abounding with useful and solid information.--"The author (says he) cannot conclude this introductory chapter, without congratulating the original inventor of the system, Dr. Bell, on the realization of his anxious hopes, on the reward of those labors which will, under Divine Providence, prove a lasting blessing to posterity, and call forth the gratitude of thousands in this country (Great Britain) stimulated by the same feelings of affection; which after eleven years silence, produced from his Indian pupils a letter, fully proving, as Dr. Bell says "that the sentiments which it was his incessant aim to inspire, had not evaporated, and that the principles which his dutiful pupils had imbibed, had taken deep root, and continued to yield their natural fruits." "This pleasing instance of gratitude, as well as satisfactory practical proof of the strong hold, which the new system takes on the mind, is signed by nearly fifty of his pupils at Madras, (in the name of the whole body) and, while it shews a becoming gratitude, on their part, for the unwearied assiduity, shewn by their benevolent pastor, it enumerates the respectable situations in life, in which they are placed, ascribing, to his paternal care, under the Great Disposer of events, their preservation, their comfort, and all the valuable advantages they enjoyed. They have since presented Dr. Bell with a service of sacramental plate, a gold chain, and a medal, and have begged that 100 copies of his miniature, on copper plate engravings, may be sent to be distributed among them. When the total ignorance of those children, at the time of their first being instructed by Dr. Bell, is considered, the lamentable want of early good impressions, and their exposure to vice, and particularly deceit of every kind; and when we compare their subsequent moral and religious improvement, and the respectable places in society, which they afterwards filled, when too there was more to undo, before sound principles could be imbibed, than can be the case in this happier country, an undeniable proof is afforded of the excellence of Dr. Bell's mode of instruction; nor can there be the smallest reason for doubting, that whenever the same measures are steadily and perfectly adopted, they will be attended uniformly with the same lasting good effects."

Extract of a letter from James Allan Park, Esq. King's Counsel, (now the Honorable Mr. Justice Park) to G. W. Marriott, Esquire, dated 29 December, 1812.

P. 34--"Your account of Dr. Bell's success, and of the advancement of his good scheme, is highly interesting to me. I really think that his plan, if rightly conducted, is one of the most stupendous engines that has ever been wielded, since the days of our Saviour and his Apostles, for the advancement of God's true religion upon earth.

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"It never has been my opinion that Dr. Bell is infected with vanity; but there never was a man, who, from seeing his plans taking a wide and deep root in the earth, has had more just cause to be vain than our excellent friend."

"I am not sure that this is not the commencement, by his means, of that glorious era, when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the seas."

P. 26.---"As the facts relative to the complete success of the new system of education, in the original experiment made at Madras, are established by the highest authorities abroad, so the history of its transplantation into England, and of its subsequent propagation and results, rests on the highest authorities at home. But it is not for the sake of a barren and unprofitable truth, that these documents and vouchers with which is intimately and inseparably blended so much that is personal, so much that needeth apology, are now produced. It is in the hope that a brief summary of facts, proofs and illustrations, compiled from original sources, from official reports, and from the most respectable authorities, may awaken those who are not yet fully alive to the real spirit and tendency of the new system of education, and to the consequences and results of a discovery, which there is no hesitation in saying, are as grand and interesting, as the means employed for their attainment are simple and lowly. It is especially in the hope that the precedents, which are here set before them, from the highest authorities in the church and state, may stimulate them to go and do likewise."

THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE PETITION OF JAMES G.
STROWBRIDGE, AND ALSO THE MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, RESPECTING THE
CANAL AT BURLINGTON BAY,

*And the several documents accompanying the same, have considered the matters referred to them, and agreed
to the following Report :---*

The committee have instituted a minute investigation into every matter connected with the progress and present state of this work, and have made all such inquiries as might enable them to determine upon the statements contained in the petition of Mr. Strowbridge, the contractor, referring the house to the voluminous testimony appended to this report, for the facts, upon which the opinion of the committee is founded; they have decided upon recommending that an arbitration shall be provided for the final, and they trust satisfactory adjustment of the claims of Mr. Strowbridge. There is so much evidence to lead the committee to the conclusion that the estimate made, in April, under the last act, will not indemnify him for his actual expenditure, or afford a full recompense for the value of the labor & materials, necessarily employed in this difficult undertaking; that the committee deem it proper to recommend that his claim, though rather addressed to the liberality of the legislature than founded on any matter of right, should be subjected to a deliberate investigation, upon principles, to which no exception can be taken. They therefore, suggest that provision be made for authorising the commissioners to name one arbitrator, and the contractor another, to whom, with a third arbitrator, to be chosen by the other two, the value of Mr. Strowbridge's work and materials, shall be submitted; that the arbitrators be sworn and be recompensed for their services; that they have power to examine witnesses on oath, and to employ and pay one or more engineers to measure the work, and to give them any other assistance they may require—and that their award may be made upon a full consideration of all the circumstances, to be represented by the commissioners, or any of them, on behalf of the government, and by Mr. Strowbridge.

This the committee are induced to suggest from a consideration of circumstances appearing in the evidence, tending to show that the difficulties in the progress of the work were greater, from various causes, than could have been foreseen; and from the strong statements advanced by the one side, (though rebutted on the other,) in regard to the necessary expence of the materials used in the work. If the opinion of several respectable witnesses on this point is correct, it is certain that the contractor, of whose honesty and exertions a favourable account is generally given, will sustain, a heavy loss, unless an allowance is given to him beyond the estimate made under the act of last year—and as the interests of other persons have, from circumstances, become almost unavoidably involved, the committee have thought it right to take the most liberal view of the question, and without pronouncing an opinion upon contradictory evidence, they have agreed to recommend an arbitration, in the hope that it may terminate satisfactorily. The work it is evident will occasion no burthen to the public, if the opinion be correct, which is given by all the witnesses, that it may be completed and rendered secure at an expence within the sum already appropriated.

The committee having examined Mr. Crooks, the honorable the Speaker of this house, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Overfield and Mr. Jarvis, all of whom either were or still are commissioners for the work, and having also examined the secretary, Mr. Kerr; the Engineer, Mr. Harris; and received the statements of Mr. Strowbridge, and of all such persons as he desired to have examined, beg further to report, that the commissioners have, in their opinion, during the progress of the work, gone further in their payments and advances, to Mr. Strowbridge, than he had any right to claim, and upon their own responsibility have done all that was in their power to assist and relieve him. The evidence will shew that Mr. Strowbridge, in his memorial to the Governor, has made many charges and statements affecting Mr. Crooks in particular, for which there appears to have been no just foundation, and seems to have forgotten that the commissioners had it not in their power to disregard the statutes under which they were acting; upon this subject, however, the evidence will afford every information.

The present state of the work seems, from the evidence of all the witnesses, to be less discouraging than is generally apprehended. The portion of it within the little lake and upon the beach, appears to be secure against any apprehension of injury, and the channel in that portion of it, is now of a sufficient depth for navigation, and is not likely, as experience proves, to be obstructed by any collection of sand or soil. The injury which has been done to the piers, running into Lake Ontario, near their junction with the shore, seems not to be very important. The piers, it is stated, can be certainly completed and well secured with piles during the spring; and the demolition of the break-water by the late gales will not be attended, it is generally thought, with any injury to the channel; but rather the reverse; neither is it considered that it was of much importance as a protection to the piers—so that although a large sum of money unfortunately has been spent in making the breakwater, its destruction does not seem to be much regretted by those most competent to judge; a bar of about thirty or forty feet in width, has formed between the piers, in Lake Ontario, two or three hundred feet from the shore, over which there is about six and a half feet depth of water; but it is stated that the dredging machine can remove this obstruction in two or three days, and in that case the harbour will be accessible to vessels through the ensuing season. The proposed straightening of the piers, near the beach, will have the effect, it is thought, of preventing any future formation of a bar in the channel, and so far as reliance can be placed on the judgment of all the persons who have spoken to that point before the committee, there appears good reason to believe that the work can be finished in a substantial and secure manner, within the next season, and that for that purpose no additional grant of money is necessary.

The committee approve of the mode suggested of carrying on the work in future, under the superintendance of an engineer and overseer, to be employed by the commissioners, and without entering into further contracts, except for materials, or for such parts of the work as are attended with no risk or uncertainty.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

*House of Assembly, Committee Room,
March 17, 1828.*

Report on the Petition of

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

BURLINGTON BAY

COMMITTEE MET.

Present, MR. J. JONES,
MR. GORDON,
MR. LEFFERTY,
MR. ROLPH,
MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, *Chairman*.

Read the message of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, 12th February, 1828.

Read also the instruction, given by His Excellency, in March 1827, to the gentlemen appointed to survey the work, Messrs. Moore and McTaggart:

And their report.

And their affidavit.

The correspondence transmitted.

The reports of the commissioners with documents accompanying them.

Read also the petition of James G. Strowbridge.

Timothy Street attended the committee at the request of the contractor, and was examined.

States that seeing last summer an advertisement signed by William Kerr, for pine plank, for the canal—he went to the beach in the desire of obtaining a contract for finishing it. He met Mr. Chisholm a commissioner who referred him to Mr. Kerr as agent—he applied accordingly to Mr. Kerr, who directed him to Mr. Strowbridge, he saw Mr. Strowbridge at the canal, who said he had enough on hand to finish the work, the greater part of the work requiring pine plank had indeed been done, and there was a quantity besides on hand which he saw—he consequently returned without obtaining any contract—he found no commissioner at the work.

Committee met again February 27th 1828.

Present, Messrs. ATTORNEY GENERAL,
CLARK,
LEFFERTY,
BEASLEY,
GORDON,
J. JONES.

JOHN LAW, ESQUIRE, called in and examined—lives in Hamilton, knows Mr. Strowbridge the contractor, was requested by him to draw up his memorial, and knows little more of the merits of his application than his own statements, and documents furnished, except, that living at Hamilton he has frequently seen the work—was twice with Mr. McTaggart examining the work before Mr. Moore the other inspector arrived, Mr. McTaggart spent there two days or the greater part of them in examining the work with a view to determine whether the position and execution of the work were judicious—on one of these days Mr. Strowbridge was with them—has not seen the work since last October—Knows that Mr. Strowbridge has been, during the last year, very much embarrassed in his circumstances and has been frequently arrested for debts; these were all debts contracted in the country since the commencement of the work; principally due to his workmen, and small in amount—the clerk of the District Court has issued many writs to arrest him from that court—some cases have proceeded to judgement and execution. It has not come within his knowledge that any of the demands against him were for debts previously contracted in the States.

Was frequently at the work during the last summer—has often seen him there superintending, but more frequently his foreman. Strowbridge does not bear a bad character in the country in respect to his dealings, is considered an honest man, and one who will pay his debts, if he can do so, and make sacrifices so to do—has never attempted to escape that he has heard of. People there have been always found willing to go his bail, having confidence in his character. As to the price of stone, Mr. Law says that the people at Hamilton have to pay three dollars per cord for stone quarried in the mountain, immediately back of Hamilton; and down about half a mile or rather more; from which circumstance he thinks that the allowance made in Mr. Barrett's estimate of 20s. per cord when placed in the work, is not extravagant. He has obtained the stone he has used from the banks of the lake, seven or eight miles, brought in scows, and, in the winter, drawn on the ice across the little lake—saw the south pier while it was constructing, and knows that large stones were used in filling the cribs, some of six cwt.—The further the pier was extended the larger were the stones used; brush and gravel were also used, particularly near the shore, but not to such an extent as the inspectors of the work seem to have supposed. Is aware that a number of persons, in the neighbourhood, both farmers and merchants, have become involved in difficulties, from giving security for Strowbridge, and thinks some have been prosecuted: mentions Gurnett, Sherman, and Loteridge, as instances, in which this has occurred. Is convinced that Mr. Strowbridge has laboured under great disadvantages, from not having the necessary supplies of money in proportion to the work done and materials furnished. Mr. Strowbridge resides at the work: from his observation of him, while the work was in progress, cannot say that he can be fairly charged with losing time, or wanting exertion, either from intemperance or idleness, though the difficulties he has been driven into, from want of means, have taken him a great deal from the work, and may have been injurious to him in other respects: was informed, by Mr. Tannahill, last December, that he had once gone to the district of Gore, to see Strowbridge, in consequence of having a large demand upon him to the amount he thinks of £1000, that he was advised by one of the commissioners, by letter, which commissioner, he thinks, was Mr. Crooks, that he had better look after his debt, as Strowbridge was going to leave the country; that on enquiry, in the neighbourhood he found the appearance of things so different that he forbore to arrest him.

JULIAS MORGAN attended, and was examined. Is one of the contractors for the work at Kettle Creek, under the commissioners; has lived four years at Brantford, built the bridge over the River Thames, in Howard, has seen the statement in Mr. Crooks' memorial, as to the prices at which stone and timber are delivered at Kettle Creek, they are not accurate.

The price of oak timber per 100 cubic feet is four dollars,—no contract has been made for stone—the lowest offer for stone, which he has received, is \$4½ per cord, it must be brought almost ninety miles by water. The lowest offer he has received from any person living in this province, is \$7½ per cord—was at the Burlington Bay Canal, in November last, to get information as to the work, and examined it—it did not appear to him that any part of it had been slighted by the contractor. The prices he has contracted to pay for timber, is to be paid in cash on its delivery.

James G. Stowbridge.

WILLIAM B. SHELDON, called in and examined. Lives at Hamilton, and has a warehouse at the head of Burlington lake.—has seen the work frequently from its commencement till within a few days; knows that Mr. Stowbridge has been embarrassed in proceeding with the work for want of means; has frequently assisted Mr. Stowbridge, and was often induced to render aid to him from the conviction that the commissioners improperly withheld advances from him—on one occasion was at the beach at the meeting of the commissioners, when he enquired of Mr. Crooks whether he had with him his (witness's) bond for £400 which he had given as a security for the contractor, and whether he would deliver it up. Mr. Crooks replied that they had employed an engineer from the Welland Canal, and if upon his estimate, Mr. Stowbridge had not received more than he was entitled to, the bond would be given up—thinks that contractor has got on as well with the work from the commencement, as it was possible for any one circumstanced as he was with the commissioners—if monies had been advanced according to the terms of the contract the work would have proceeded much faster, and the whole probably now done—he received assistance, from others as well as himself, from the opinion that he was ill used by the commissioners—thinks that Stowbridge was attentive, and persevering in his work—is one of several others who are now security to the amount of £2000 for the contractor, who is indebted to him otherwise in a trifling amount.

He considered all parties as bound by the report of Mr. Barrett, who was employed to estimate the work. Mr. John Chisholm and others were present at the meeting of the commissioners before referred to—never heard that the contractor was involved before he came to this province.

MR. ASA MANN called in and examined. Has been foreman under the contractors almost from the commencement of the work, and is still employed there—left the work a week ago—the Breakwater was destroyed by a gale in January—has examined the channel several times since—does not find much difference—thinks it will be necessary to extend the south pier as far as where the breakwater stood, which will answer all the purpose intended—the ruins of the Breakwater will not obstruct the navigation—last month he sounded the channel and found it vary from nine to twelve feet—there was a narrow bar about six or seven feet water, on the lake side—about 200 feet out from the beach, which he understands is now washed out—thinks the depth is nearly the same in the canal for forty or fifty feet in width, after that it grows shallow to the sides, where it does not exceed six or seven feet. Through the beach there is an average depth, he thinks, of eleven feet, through a width of about fifty feet—has known Mr. Stowbridge in the United States, before he undertook the work at Burlington Bay—he had a contract at Buffalo for building the guard-lock there—always understood he made a good job of it; knows that he paid off his workmen, and is satisfied that he left no debts on that account unpaid—never heard that he was involved in debts when he came to this province—is sure that the statement in a pamphlet, printed as an answer to Mr. Stowbridge's memorial, respecting his being in debt £600 for stone furnished him in Buffalo, is untrue, and that he owed nothing on that account.

Mr. Stowbridge has trusted principally to him, (Mr. Mann,) for conducting the work, in the past summer, being obliged to be much absent in endeavouring to raise money—has been paid always by the day for work done on the piers—knows how they have been constructed from the first. The Report of the inspectors, as to the manner in which they were filled up is incorrect—much heavy stone was used in them—the greatest proportion of the filling up, was done with large stone, on the lake side—at the bottom of each crib, a layer of brush was put in, and a foot or more of small stone over it, and then large stone. The larger differing according to the depth of the cribs, and some of the cribs were filled principally with brush and small stones; those which have been carried away were filled principally with large stones—thinks the cut through the beach is well secured—timbers are laid back of the piles in cribs almost twenty feet in width on the north side—and on the south side, timbers are laid in the same manner; but not for more than half the width, as the piles on the south side are driven more closely than on the north. The cribs are filled with brush and stone, which will effectually prevent the sand from coming through. Was with Mr. Barrett when he made his estimate, he was five or six days employed in inspecting and measuring the work—his prices of materials include all the charge of placing them in the work, whether of timber or stone, and all casualties, for which reason they cannot be fairly compared with the prices of materials, at Kettle Creek, as the estimates of the latter do not include the labour of preparing and placing them. The stone which has been used at Burlington Bay has never been estimated by any person as high as their actual cost.

Was present when Mr. Crooks said to Mr. Stowbridge in presence of Mr. Barrett, and before the latter had surveyed the work, that the agreement was that the work done should be estimated by a civil engineer, and that the commissioners would recommend to the legislature that he should be paid according to such an estimate.

Thinks if money had been provided the work might have been finished last summer in a sufficient manner; Mr. Stowbridge was anxious to proceed and secure the south pier before the first gale in November, but Mr. Crooks desired him to desist: there were difficulties between them which he has heard a good deal of, and saw some of the correspondence but he does not know the cause of it particularly.

Mr. Stowbridge wished to have filled the part of the south pier next the beach with stone,--but Mr. Harris, whom the commissioners had employed as engineer, thought it unnecessary--whatever Mr. Stowbridge did, in filling up those cribs, was contrary to Mr. Harris's recommendation, who proposed that the stone, which was in, should be taken out—had not Stowbridge added to the filling in of those cribs, as he did, they would have gone much sooner—had they been completely filled he has no doubt they would have been now uninjured.

W. J. KERR, Esquire, lives near Burlington beach, and has resided near the work almost from the commencement of it: was in the habit of going very frequently to examine the work during the autumn of 1824, and through the years 1825, 1826, and 1827—since last March he has been constantly employed upon the work by the commissioners as superintendant, and as secretary to the board—during the period spoken of, before he (Mr. Kerr) had any superintendance of the work, Mr. Stowbridge appeared to be industrious and attentive, and had a very active assistant a Mr. Chapin—frequently saw the piers while they were constructing, it did not then strike him that they were doing the work slightly, except that the ties he thought were not substantial enough—the cribs are principally pine, the ties are oak, chesnut, and pine, round and rather small—thinks the cribs were not improperly filled.

Describes on the plan the present state of the work and the injury done to it—but one crib of the breakwater is standing, it is in a shattered state, it had a double row of piles outside, which seem to have preserved it, it is in a line with the south pier and it has been proposed to extend the south pier to the breakwater. The works on the lake side connecting the mouth of the cut with the pier were almost 30 feet in length and are entirely demolished by the last gale, on the 24th February. These works were made in the autumn of 1825 and had sustained no material injury before—they were cribs constructed of pine timber with ties of hard wood; their foundation rested on the sand beach, they were not secured by piles, they were partly filled with stone—there can be no difficulty in replacing them so as to stand—recollects hearing Mr. Stowbridge speak to Mr. Harris of filling them with stone, and he frequently spoke himself to Stowbridge on that subject, but he was desired by the commissioners not to proceed. Thinks it would not cost £200 to replace these works; but he thinks it would be more advisable to extend the piers in a straight line from the beach, or nearly so; part of the south pier about 100 yards from the shore is also injured.

During the last summer there have been usually 20 or 30 men, sometimes 40,--and in June 50, employed by Stowbridge on the work. The commissioners have not given out any contract to any other person; but, in July last, they directed him, as secretary, to advertise for proposals to finish the work--no offers were made--thinks no persons came to view and examine the work for the purpose of making proposals--Stowbridge had not then left the work, but seemed anxious to go on with it. It was determined to advertise for contracts at a meeting on the 24th July--the commissioners were not unanimous. Mr. Jarvis was opposed to it. The advertisements were out a month--no prices were named in the advertisements but persons were desired to refer to him (Mr. Kerr) no person however offered to finish the work.

During the summer the men employed have not worked very steadily, they were not regularly paid owing to the difference between the contractor and the commissioners, and in consequence matters proceeded loosely: not being able to pay them, he could not discharge them, and they not being anxious to stay, did not exert themselves--is not aware that any part of the labour, in the last season, has been uselessly applied.

Report on the Petition of

On the 15th October, Mr. Harris, as civil engineer, appointed under the act--valued the work which had been done since Moore and McTaggart's survey, and up to 15th October. The estimate is £1481 14 3--it is sworn to by the engineer: of that sum he has paid about £1000. The commissioners contend that according to the estimate made by Moore and McTaggart he has been overpaid.

The estimate of Moore and McTaggart for work done was £8857, the amount paid Strowbridge up to the time at which Moore and McTaggart made this estimate £9500, the whole amount of monies paid to the contractor up to the first February inst. was £12530 15 10½. According to the estimate of Moore and McTaggart and that of Mr. Harris for work subsequently done, the amount which contractor was entitled to receive was £10338 15 2½. The amount claimed by contractor under Barrett's estimate is £12131 9s. 5d. and the further sum of £4071 31 10 for work done since Mr. Barrett's estimate and up to the 31st of December last--making in all £16203 1 3½--no resident engineer having been appointed as contemplated under the act, till the month of October, no regular advances were made.

Committee met 29th February.

MANUEL OVERFIELD, Esq. examined.

Was one of the commissioners originally appointed, and continued to act until last August, when he solicited and obtained permission to retire. His motives for retiring were that he had served a long time and found it troublesome and expensive; and there were differences among the commissioners, which made the duty unpleasant; he further felt the duty disagreeable, from hearing it remarked, in July last, that he and Mr. Nelles were influenced by Mr. Crooks: any such rumours, however, were false; whatever he did was dictated by his own judgment. Was a member of the board in July last, when it was determined to advertise for a contract to complete the work--was present and approved of it. The reasons were that Mr. Strowbridge had forfeited his original contract, and he refused to proceed with the remainder of the work conformably to the report of Messrs. Moore and McTaggart, which the commissioners thought it their duty to adhere to--has not seen the work since last September--while he was commissioner his impression was that Mr. Strowbridge did not always exert himself as he ought to have done--frequently told him that the ties he made use of in the piers were thought insufficient, and occasionally fault was found with him for using too much small stone in filling the cribs,--his reply was that they must get stones as well as they could, as they could not wait after the crib was done, but must load it with such stones as they could conveniently get.

Was present last year when Messrs Moore and McTaggart surveyed the work. The commissioners afforded every information to them as to the nature of the work. They examined it minutely and appeared to him to be careful and particular in measuring.

Has considered the estimate of prices and labor made by Messrs. Moore and McTaggart--his opinion was and still is, that their estimate is reasonable and proper--is not sensible of any error they have committed in it--has lived twenty years at Dundas--has had experience in building mills, mill-dams, &c. the prices of materials must, of course, be much varied according to the distance. Thought Mr. Barrett's estimate too large and indeed extravagant.

After the time appointed for the completion of the work, according to Mr. Strowbridge's contract had expired, Mr. Strowbridge represented that he could not proceed further without more means. The money which the legislature had granted was expended; the work was altogether in an unfinished state, and there were no means of paying Mr. Strowbridge for any thing further. Under these circumstances it was proposed that an engineer should be had to survey the work, and to estimate the value of the work done, and the sum necessary to complete it--and the commissioners told Mr. Strowbridge, that when this information was obtained, they would submit the whole matter to the government, in order that it might be laid before the legislature, for the purpose of determining what was further to be done. Mr. Thomas, the principal engineer on the Welland Canal, was first spoken of, but not being able to get him, Mr. Barrett was agreed upon, and he went and surveyed the work--was not present when Mr. Barrett surveyed it--his estimate appeared to the commissioners much too high, both in regard to the work done and that which remained to be done. It was submitted, however, with the commissioner's report to the government, and such remarks were made upon it by the commissioners as they thought necessary.

The commissioners never conceived that they had power to hold out a promise to Mr. Strowbridge, that he should be paid according to Mr. Barrett's estimate, nor did they ever give him any assurance of the kind. It was for the purpose of information, merely, that the estimate was obtained.

Does not know either Messrs. Moore or McTaggart personally. Does not know the state of the accounts at present with Mr. Strowbridge.

If he had agreed to complete the work, according to the estimate under the act, the commissioners would have had no objections to employ him--cannot form an opinion from facts, within his knowledge, whether the amount estimated by Messrs. Moore and McTaggart would reimburse Mr. Strowbridge for the work done by him or not. Will not venture to say whether Mr. Strowbridge has or has not spent more than was necessary, owing to a want of judgment or accuracy.

Did not retire from the commission from any idea that injustice was done to Mr. Strowbridge by a majority of the commissioners; cannot express a confident opinion as to the merits of the plan suggested by Messrs. Moore and McTaggart for finishing the canal.

States no objection to a compliance with Mr. Strowbridge's petition, that the work done and to be done should be valued by engineers, chosen as he prays for; but, being no longer a commissioner, he does not wish to offer an opinion upon it.

Thinks if the piers can be kept up, that no stoppage of the channel will occur from the making of a sand bar, either in Lake Ontario or the Little Lake. The destruction of the breakwater, will rather tend, he thinks, to prevent a bar forming than otherwise.

March 1828.

JOHN HARRIS, Esquire, called in and examined.

Has been a master in the navy, and has been employed as marine surveyor, has been employed in Europe when a young man in the construction of harbours, his father was an architect, and employed sometimes in works of that description--he is now employed to superintend the work at Kettle Creek.

Was frequently at the harbour at Burlington Bay, during the progress of the work, and before he was employed upon it--surveyed it before any contract was given out, at the request of the commissioners--recommended the natural outlet, or a little north of it, because there is less sand there--still thinks the cut had better have been made there--the present situation is more exposed to the storms from the lake; but has no doubt a good harbour may be made in the present situation.

In October last, he was sent for by the commissioners, and employed to give an occasional attendance at the work, and to take measures for securing it against the storms to be expected in the approaching season--Mr. Strowbridge was then there conducting the work--did not consider himself employed merely to carry into effect the plan of Messrs. Moore and McTaggart--but the commissioners appeared to desire to have the work finished according to whatever plan might seem best. Did not himself, and does not now approve of their suggestion as to the termination of the south pier--thinks the south pier should be extended till it meets the breakwater with which it ought to be connected, which would give a better entrance and prevent the formation of a sand bar--in proceeding now upon such a plan the part of the breakwater which would be required is still left; but would want additional securing. The south pier must be extended for that purpose about 350 feet beyond its present length; the depth of water might average 14 or 15 feet, the cost of such a work, supposing the cribs to be sufficiently filled with stone and secured by piles, would be about £2000, but he thinks that a considerable proportion of it might be safely made with stone to the water's edge, and the remainder of the crib hollow. Several works in England on an exposed coast, are made in that manner.

The north pier ought to be carried out 80 or 100 feet farther than at present, so far as it is carried, it is filled with stone, but not secured by piles: a few are driven near the end--that pier is ten feet wide only for the first 500 feet--the base of the same width as the top--the last four cribs are twenty feet wide--the whole can be well secured with piles--they should be driven at intervals of about 6 feet--has driven a few piles last fall--they could be driven firmly--thinks the estimate of Messrs. Moore and McTaggart, of the expence of piles and driving them, is too

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low. They cannot be driven for seven shillings, thinks ten shillings as little as can be safely estimated--has examined the several items of Messrs. Moore and McTaggart's estimate, thinks it in general rather low.

In the part of the work within the little lake he anticipates no difficulty, either as to the channel or the durability of the work--he thinks the plan laid down by Messrs. Moore and McTaggart may be easily and properly pursued and may be finished during the next season: the channel is in no danger of filling up, and there is no risk of a bar in the little lake. The part of the work upon the beach is better done, he thinks than any other part of the work.

When finished according to the present plan he thinks it will be durable, and there would be no danger of the sand sliding in, or the channel filling up.

Thinks the whole of the work in lake Ontario can be well secured by piles during the next summer.

Messrs. Moore and McTaggart estimated the quantity of excavation done under water at about 19,200 cubic yards, and Mr. Barrett at 37,777: Mr. Barrett's estimate was made first--Mr. Harris surveyed it carefully in October last, and his calculation agreed very nearly with Mr. Barrett's, it was something under his estimate but a good deal had been excavated in the meantime.

Does not think Mr. Strowbridge's mechanical knowledge is great--when he was there in October endeavouring to secure the pier heads, Mr. Strowbridge was very seldom there, though the work was in a very critical state, and he thinks he ought to have been very active and attentive at that time; his foreman Mr. Mann was there and was active and intelligent.

Thinks the work has suffered lately from the commissioners not agreeing well among themselves--thinks Mr. Strowbridge not a person who controls his men regularly and makes good arrangements in employing them--he has heard none of his men or any persons in the neighbourhood charge him with bad faith in his money transactions--thinks him an upright man in his dealing--Mr. Strowbridge has never, to his knowledge, refused to carry into effect any directions from him or from the commissioners--has no knowledge of any unjust treatment of Mr. Strowbridge by the commissioners--does not think it likely that any person will be found to contract for finishing the work at the prices estimated by Moore and McTaggart, has examined Mr. Barrett's estimate, thinks it rather high--he has made no particular estimate of the expense of finishing the work. The works at the Beach might now be resumed to advantage.

The bases of the piers ought to have been much wider than they are.

He is of opinion that the best way of finishing the work now is by days work under a vigilant superintendance--as from the nature of the work no satisfactory contract can be made--Has not made an experiment with iron rakes as suggested by Messrs. Moore and McTaggart, thinks it should be tried, but has more confidence in the dredging machine.

Recommends that the work should be carried nearly in a straight line from the cut through the beach till it intersects the piers, on each side, and in front of the piers which are now placed.

Has heard in Buffalo that Mr. Strowbridge was involved in debt, but that he always shewed a disposition to pay.

March 3rd, 1828.

JAMES CROOKS, Esquire, called in and examined.

Was appointed a commissioner for superintending the work at Burlington, in the first commission issued for that purpose. After the Honorable T. Clark's appointment he became President, having been before Vice President--has signified a wish to resign by letter to Major Hillier on the 16th December last, but no other appointment has yet been made in his room, nor has he received any notice that his resignation was accepted.

Has not seen the work since the beginning of last January. (Mr. Crooks was not further examined until Mr. Strowbridge had made the following statements.)

Mr. Strowbridge being asked by the committee whether he had any thing to submit to them further than is contained in his petition and memorial to the lieutenant governor, which he produced in a printed paper; says that that memorial, with the documents, annexed to it contains the statements he wishes to make.

Messrs. Moore and McTaggart, by their estimate on oath, valued the work done up to the time of their survey at £8357 0 11½, including an addition of 15 per cent for arduous work.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Strowbridge is asked how much he had received, up to that time, and states that he had received.....	7108	14	2
And that Mr. Chisholm, one of the commissioners, had besides paid him as monies due to him for work done during the same period,.....	947	4	8
	£7450	18	10

Part of this money had not been absolutely paid, but had been advanced to him, and when the report was made by Messrs. Moore and McTaggart, all the bonds and securities he had given over, were surrendered.

	£	s.	d.
The difference between the estimate,.....	8357	0	11½
And the sum paid,.....	7450	18	10
Being.....	£1406	2	1½

Has been since fully paid to him.

The government, before the estimate was made, had advanced Mr. Strowbridge, upon security, £2000, and the difference between the above balance, and that £2000 so received in advance, has been charged against Mr. Strowbridge, and deducted from the amount due him on the engineer's report for work done since.

Thus it appears that Mr. Strowbridge has received all the money which Messrs. Moore and McTaggart reported him entitled to; he complains, however, that his bond and that of his securities, for the £2,000, are still held by the government, and that he has been injured by the commissioners' not paying him regularly any money for work since March last. Mr. Kerr was appointed to superintend the work in March last, and on the 7th June was directed by the commissioners to report what work had been done since Messrs. Moore and McTaggart's survey, and estimated it on 21st June, at which day he reported that Mr. Strowbridge had done work to the amount of £828 10 1½--he did not receive any money on this report though he requested it of the commissioners, nor did he receive any advance on account of it.

Nothing on account of this work was paid him until after Mr. Harris had made his report on the 13th October. On the 24th November he received from the commissioners what was stated by them to be the balance due him on the 24th October preceeding. No estimate or report has been made of any work done by him since.

Mr. Strowbridge states that when Mr. Barrett was employed, the commissioners engaged to pay him whatever sum Mr. Barrett should value the work at, or rather (he explains) that the commissioners assured him, they had no doubt the legislature would authorise him to be paid accordingly. Mr. Crooks told him so; and Messrs. Jarvis and Overfield, and he thinks Mr. Nelles were present--there was a resolution of the board to that effect, in October 1826, as he thinks.

Messrs. Moore and McTaggart under-valued the work done; they estimated the excavation under water at much less than its actual quantity, thinks that Mr. Barrett was nearly correct and would be content with that.

Report on the Petition of

He was there four or five days sounding and measuring, which was a much longer time than Messrs. Moore and McTaggart were occupied in doing it.

He objects to Mr. Moore as not being a civil engineer, did not urge any objection before the report was made known; the prices both of timber and stone are too low, and the estimate he says is altogether below the actual value of labor and materials.

None of his work had been taken down by order of the commissioners, he has no claim except for the work as it stood, when the engineers valued it, and for casualties and damage sustained. He states that the payments made him, before Messrs. Moore and McTaggart's survey, did never keep pace with Mr. Hall's reports of the value of work done by him, and that he was frequently obliged to give security for money which at the time was due him according to Mr. Hall's report, or which would appear due to him if Mr. Hall had made monthly estimates, which he omitted to do. But in explanation he admits that the commissioners could no otherwise be considered in his debt than by conceding that the sums advanced him on bond of himself and his friends should have been allowed to remain as separate transactions, without cancelling them on the making up of the monthly estimates.

He charges Mr. Crooks with injuring his credit with persons who had furnished him with supplies, by stating that he had been overpaid and that nothing was due him.

Mr. Strowbridge proposes nothing to the committee more than is prayed for in the petition as to his recompence for past services.

March 5th, 1828.

James Crooks Esq. called in again and examined, and having heard Mr. Strowbridge's statements read, says that the assertion that monies were withheld from him, which ought to have been paid, in conformity to Messrs. Moore and McTaggart's report is not correct, and he explains that when the report was made, shewing him entitled to £6357 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, he had in fact received from the commissioners, as appears by the account delivered in by Mr. Kerr the secretary, £7175 5 0, including £1900 paid him for the dredging machine; besides which he had received an advance of £2000 from the Executive Government upon security given by him, and in anticipation of the result of the survey, which had not then been made.

After the survey and estimate were made, he received £279 5 3, being a balance in the hands of Mr. Crooks; and from thenceforth he received the value of his labor as appears by the accounts delivered in, and in fact more than the commissioners were authorised by the act to give him, for they were directed by the act to withhold one third of the sum which might appear due to him until he should have completed the work, which however they did not do.

Mr. Crooks states that the first payment made to Mr. Strowbridge for work done after Moore and McTaggart's estimate, was in November following, as the first survey and report by a civil engineer was by Mr. Harris in October 19th previous.

That in the meantime Mr. Strowbridge was indebted £642, being the excess of the £2000 advanced by the Government above the allowance due him on Moore and McTaggart's report; and in addition to that the commissioners were required by the act to retain one third of the estimate made by Moore and McTaggart, which amounted to £452, and which added to the other balance brought him indebted £1094. When Mr. Kerr, in June 1827, reported the value of his work done to be £323 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; he was in fact indebted to the commissioners 255 9 10. When the next estimate was made by Mr. Harris in October 1827, he appeared entitled, including Mr. Kerr's estimate, to £1481 14 3, and deducting the sum he was indebted, £1094 0 0, if the one third had been retained he would then have been entitled to receive £387 14 3, but in fact the commissioners paid him £838 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, not withholding the one third as the act directed, and Mr. Strowbridge is at present overpaid.

The commissioners were not responsible for the delay in appointing a civil engineer, but they felt that they could not make any payment, according to the act, except upon an engineer's estimate. During the whole period, however, which intervened before a civil engineer was appointed, the commissioners were in advance to the contractor, so that he sustained no injury from that circumstance. As to any complaint of the contractor that monies were improperly withheld from him by the commissioners before the passing of the late act, Mr. Crooks says the commissioners were always in advance to Mr. Strowbridge, as appears by Mr. Hall's estimates and the payments made him.

These advances were usually stopped from each succeeding estimate, because that was the express understanding with Mr. Strowbridge; and besides, the commissioners upon each advance actually gave to his securities a counter bond, obliging themselves to cancel the bond given for such advance whenever work was done to cover it.

The commissioners therefore did not and could not pay him each estimate in full, after they had already advanced him monies on account of it.

With respect to the work done since 13th October last, Mr. Kerr was directed by the commissioners, to pay whatever Mr. Harris should, from time to time, certify to be due.

Mr. Harris seems to have made no report since; for what reason the commissioners do not know, but Mr. Kerr has advanced him about £262 10s. which he imagines will more than cover the amount of work done.

He thinks Moore and McTaggart's estimate reasonable and just; it agrees very nearly with the amount to which the commissioners, in examining Mr. Barrett's estimate, had reduced it.

He felt it necessary to contradict the reports which he understood Mr. Strowbridge had spread, of large sums being due him, by stating what was the fact, that he had been overpaid, he had no desire otherwise to injure his credit.

Has no reason to know and does not think that Mr. Strowbridge has expended upon the work more than he has received. If he is in debt, he (Mr. Crooks) conceives that he must have applied some of the funds he received to meet other demands.

He desires to retire from the commission, not from any doubt that the work can be successfully accomplished, though he does not think the present contractor is competent to finish it.

Thinks there is no reason for providing such an arbitration as the petition prays for—that the contractor has had ample justice done him—that if the work were justly valued, in its present state, he would have 3 or £4000 to refund,—he has not shewn sufficient energy and perseverance.

Thinks most of the schooners, navigating the lake, can now pass through the channel, but perhaps it may be necessary to take out part of the cargo—the dredging machine could soon remove the bar.

Thinks the work could now be best completed by having some good master workman, under the engineer appointed by the commissioners, and by hiring men to do the work as they might think most advantageous, making no contracts except for materials, and perhaps for dredging.

Mr. Strowbridge was repeatedly told, before the late act was passed, that if he would give security for completing the whole of the work, he should have any sum in the commissioners hands advanced him that he required.

W. J. KERR, Esq. called back and examined.

Has nothing material to suggest in addition to the information already given in respect to the present state and prospect of completing the

James G. Stowbridge.

work. Thinks it highly necessary to contract the piers from the beach outward, preserving only the width of 72 feet, as already mentioned—produces the account of the funds as they stand at present marked.

Is of opinion the work can be substantially finished without requiring a further grant.

Wednesday, March 5, 1828.

COMMITTEE MET.

JOHN CHISHOLM, Esq., called in and examined at the request of Mr. Stowbridge.

Had become surety by bond for Mr. Stowbridge on an account of an advance made by the commissioners.

The commissioners gave him a counter bond to cancel his by the application of monies to be paid by them to Mr. Stowbridge so soon as the estimate of work done should entitle him to it. In Sept. 1826 he thinks, he went to a meeting of the commissioners, and after the meeting was over, he heard Mr. Crooks tell Mr. Sheldon, who had gone security in a similar manner, that the whole work was to be surveyed and estimated by an engineer, and if the value of the work done was sufficient to cover the amount for which Sheldon had gone security, his bond should be given up.

Is collector of customs at the Beach and has been almost daily at the work during its progress—thinks Mr. Stowbridge was generally industrious and active—knows that at times he could not well control his men because he was unable to pay them.

Knows he was often obliged to purchase at great disadvantage because he was not in cash—understood that he was not always paid according to the engineer's report.

Thinks both the piers in Lake Ontario can be well secured by piles, but always considered them too narrow, and not sufficiently substantial—thinks they should have been at least 25 feet wide—Has lived at Burlington Beach or near it, for more than 25 years: has never seen so heavy a storm there as that of the 28th January—never saw the waters go over the Beach before in the same place, as on that day.

Thinks the cut should have been made nearer to the north shore—would have preferred the natural outlet—believes the loss of the Breakwater to be beneficial rather than injurious—The water passes now more freely from the little lake, and the channel will be kept clearer—thinks there is no reason to apprehend any obstruction of the channel in the little lake—The only tendency to form a bar at present is near the the beach on the Lake Ontario side, and this he thinks is occasioned by the expansion of the piers near the Beach, which forms shoulders in the work—If the channel were of an uniform width, he thinks there would be no bar within the piers—and does not think that any bar will form, at or near the entrance.

Thinks the cut through the beach, according to the present plan, will be substantial, and that the only part of the work which is at all doubtful is the piers in lake Ontario.

Mr. Chisholm submits a paper showing the amount of toll which would have been collected last season, if toll had been levied, amounting to £1298 9s. 8d. sterling. Wheat or other grain might pay a toll of one penny per bushel.

WILLIAM M. JARVIS, Esq. called in and examined.

Was appointed a commissioner in August or September 1826, has read Mr. Stowbridge's petition—thinks the contractor is not sufficiently paid by Moore and McTaggart's estimate.

The stone is valued too low, it can only be brought by water in good weather, and great delay is often incurred—thinks that as to timber the estimate is also too low.

It is his opinion that Mr. Stowbridge has expended more than he has received and is a loser by the work—he has been put to great loss in his contracts, from not having money to pay down.

Is sheriff of the District of Gore.

Has frequently had to arrest him for debts due his workmen, and others, and has had process against persons who had endorsed notes for him. He has also had executions against him, he has had much to pay in costs; has never heard of any demands against him not arising out of his work at the beach. He has always appeared to be a person of integrity—thinks he has been persevering and industrious, but he has been much taken away by the necessity of procuring money, provisions, &c.

Knows nothing more of the money transactions between Mr. Stowbridge and the commissioners than the accounts exhibit—has heard him say that there is a balance of about £570 due to him, of the first appropriation, but does not know that it is so.

THE SPEAKER.

Appeared before the committee at the request of Mr. Stowbridge and was examined.

Was one of the original commissioners and continued to act until the summer of 1825.

Remembers that Mr. Stowbridge and Mr. Hayes, when they first came, brought with them a recommendation, signed by a number of gentlemen in the United States, whom Mr. Clark and Mr. Crooks stated to be among the most respectable people in their neighbourhoods, stating Mr. Stowbridge was a man of enterprise, understanding and honesty—frequently visited the work while a commissioner, and has often visited it since—usually found that he had a good foreman at the work, and that he himself was latterly very much called away by the difficulties he was involved in; but at other times he thought him diligent and faithful in his attendance.

Has looked over Messrs. Moore and McTaggart's estimate, thinks it low—that the stone cannot be got for the sum allowed—is of opinion that Mr. Stowbridge has sunk money by the work, and that that money is now due to people of the surrounding country who have assisted him from a favourable opinion of his character—never heard that he was involved in debt in the United States till lately—such reports have been made, but does not know on what authority.

He thought that when Mr. Hall's monthly estimates were made, the commissioners ought to have acted upon them immediately by paying the amount, and should not for the reasons stated by Mr. Crooks have withheld any part of the estimate on account of outstanding bonds—has seen with great regret the work almost abandoned and neglected during the last season, very little done, and what was done left in a great measure exposed.—he understood that this arose from differences between the commissioners and the contractor—thinks that justice will not be done to the contractor unless some further estimate is made of his work, as he is convinced that the work done is worth more than he has received.

Thinks it was soon evident, after progress had been made, that the original plan would not answer, and that the money granted would never complete it, he therefore thought that the commissioners finding this, should have represented the necessity of a further grant, instead of which it appeared to him that they got into difficulty with the contractor, by attempting to drive him to do more than could be done with the means at their disposal.

March 9, 1828.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esq. examined.

Is a commissioner for superintending the canal, and has been from the commencement of the work—has been much at the harbour while it has been in progress, living nearer to it than any other commissioner, and his business as a merchant and a ship owner being generally there—has considered Mr. Stowbridge as industrious and attentive until the last season, when his difficulties have drawn him away from the work, and they continue to do so—was at the beach when Messrs. McTaggart and Moore made their survey; but not when Barrett made his—has examined their estimate—thinks it low in some parts—has brought stone for the work from the Islands in the St. Lawrence, for five dollars a

Report on the Petition of J. G. Strowbridge.

cord, but did not find it pay—has no doubt the stone has in general cost more than five dollars. Thinks Barrett's estimate, on the whole, not unreasonable—that it would fairly pay the contractor, and perhaps rather overpay him. Has no doubt that the contractor has actually laid out more than he has received; judges principally from seeing that he is in debt—cannot say that he was not in debt in the United States; but does not believe he was, the greater part of the money coming to the contractor passed through his hands, and he has also, as agent for persons in Rochester, received sums due them from Mr. Strowbridge; but he has always found that these demands arose out of goods or advances got for carrying on the work at the beach.

He thinks if the contractor had been considerably in debt in the United States, on any old account, it would have come to his, Mr. Chisholm's, knowledge, but he has never discovered it.

Has seen the work lately, and since the last violent storm, the North and South piers, in Lake Ontario, are not materially injured, except near their junction with the beach—thinks the loss of the breakwater is not injurious, and the channel has been sounded since the late gales—no material change has taken place. Through the beach and into the little lake, there is from nine to ten feet water, between the piers; in Lake Ontario, about two or three hundred feet from the beach there is a bar on which there is 6½ feet water; the width of this bar is about thirty or forty feet. It could be removed in two days, by the dredging machine. Thinks the piers should be contracted near the beach as spoken of by Mr. Harris—thinks that the tonnage duty should only be charged upon vessels according to their cargoes. Last April it was proposed at a meeting of the commissioners to address the government respecting the imposition of toll, there was then a bridge over the cut which would have prevented the passage of vessels. Mr. Crooks said the report of last year was sufficient, and that toll would doubtless be imposed. He (Mr. Chisholm) seeing that the harbour was not declared open or toll imposed, suggested to the contractor that the bridge should not be removed, as goods, in the mean time, could continue to be forwarded in the usual way, and laden by means of boats at an expence not greater than the amount of the tolls. Mr. Crooks, however, insisted upon the bridge being taken away, that his schooner might pass through, and said his sailors should cut it down, if it was not taken away.

Strowbridge was in consequence obliged to keep a scow, at an expence of twelve dollars a month, or more, to ferry people over, as the highway would otherwise have been obstructed.

The canal being thus laid open to the public, and no toll imposed, it was frequently proposed at the board, to represent to the government that the canal was open; but it was not done, as Mr. Crooks always stated that the report of last year was sufficient.

Thinks the work is of that nature that it cannot be satisfactorily finished by contract. The best way would be to conduct it by a diligent overseer under the engineer—so that alterations might be made without difficulty, the commissioners continuing as at present. The estimate of Mr. Barrett was not made on oath. Thinks if a commission was appointed of three persons, the government or the commissioners appointing one, Strowbridge another, and those two a third, with power to examine witnesses on oath, and award the fair value of his work, upon an equitable view of the whole circumstances, with power to employ engineers to assist them in surveying the work, a just settlement might be made.

He thinks a settlement by such means should be made with as little delay as possible and without waiting for the completion of the work—it being important that every thing should be satisfactorily arranged before the work is resumed.

FREDERICK R. DUTCHER states, that he was in Buffalo last November, in company with Mr. Strowbridge; that he called on Johnson and Wilkinson, and purchased some iron of them, for which he was not able to make immediate payment. He offered them a draft endorsed by Strowbridge, which they accepted saying that Strowbridge's credit was good for that, and more if he required it. That he was in different stores with Strowbridge and heard the proprietors not only offer, but urge him to take goods upon credit.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

REPORT

ON SEVERAL PETITIONS,

PRAYING FOR AN ALTERATION IN THE LAW IMPOSING CERTAIN TAXES

ON

UNCULTIVATED LANDS.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Button and others, and other petitions on the same subject, praying for relief against the Law imposing certain Taxes on Wild Lands, with power to send for persons and papers, respectfully Report.

The petition itself contains a full statement of the objections to which the measure is liable. A copy of the petition is annexed to the Report.

The evidence of the Honorable Colonel Clark and of Doctor Baldwin affords a full exposition of the effects and consequences of the measure if put into operation. The calculations are made from authentic information, and bespeak the ruin that must follow the enforcement of the law in the present state of the province.

From the evidence of the Honorable Thos. Clark we derive the following calculation, to which he refers in his testimony.

	Acres.
Lands in Upper Canada granted as per the Surveyor General's official estimate, dated the 11th February, 1822, amount to....	3,467,767
Of which the Surveyor General estimates as not described for patent.....	1,013,875
	<hr/>
Crown and Clergy Reserves leased and estimated by Surveyor General to be.....	7,453,832
	350,000
	<hr/>
Total amount incurring tax.....	7,803,832
The returns from the Clerks of the Peace, for the year 1827, not having yet been furnished to the Legislature, those for 1826 are taken, and show as follows:—	
To have paid tax.	
Cultivated land.....	600,000
Uncultivated ditto.....	2,760,000
	<hr/>
	3,360,000
Leaving.....	4,443,832

Or 22,219 lots of 200 Acres each, the property of private holders, incurring the accumulated tax, and liable to be sold in 1828. On 22,219 lots, by the most favorable construction of the laws, the rate will be £4 6s. 8d. per lot, amounting to £96,232 6s. 8d.; and this is exclusive of sheriffs' and other charges of distress and sale. He thinks that the quantity of land on which absentees from the townships have paid tax to the District Treasurers in the above 3,360,000 acres—but presuming that Treasurers may have received tax on 650,000 acres, £82,199 will still remain. Or even admitting that the tax on a million of acres has been paid to the treasurers, £64,415 13s. 4d., will then remain to be enforced. And it may be noticed that the lands on Mount Pleasant and other settlements on the Grand River, and not under grant, as also part of the lands not described for patent, on which are settlers—and on the assessment rolls, are of course included in 3,360,000 acres. The foregoing statement does not include, and has no reference to the Canada Company's lands, which, it would appear, are in a manner exempted from the tax; as it seems, they only purchase at about as fast a rate as they sell.

In connection with this statement will be read with much interest the evidence of Doctor Baldwin, who, upon a calculation, estimates the debt against the wild land in the province at £233,000; and even supposing the estimate to exceed the real amount, and that it is not more than £100,000, the consequences of raising it by distress and sale must ruin the chief landholders in the country as well as the absentees: nor are your committee insensible to the apprehension that from the scarcity of money, the injury might be seriously felt by those smaller landholders, whom it has been thought least likely to affect.

It was deemed useless to extend the examination to other witnesses. The expediency of the measure, in its present shape, and the consequences of enforcing it, depend upon reasonings and calculations which can be satisfactorily examined without further data: and, if they are ill founded, they can with little difficulty be proved to be erroneous.

If the calculations be any thing near the truth, the amount of the accumulated tax is prodigious when compared with the amount of the circulating medium. The Bank of York has in circulation £122,353 10s.; and, in specie, including deposits, only £21,177 7s. 11d.

This may not exhibit the wealth of the country; but it clearly shews the means of payment; for it is the only bank in the province, and very little else in circulation, except the paper of that institution. If, therefore, the amount of accumulated taxes should be £150,000, there would not be existing in the province the means of paying it, were the whole circulating medium applied to that purpose.

The revenue of the province may be taken as another criterion, and it may be asserted that the collection of such an accumulated tax is impracticable in a country the revenue of which is only £32,000.

To prevent the consequences which may follow from carrying the law into effect, your committee had prepared a bill to stay proceedings till the close of the next session of the next parliament; but the bill already passed renders it unnecessary.

In examining into the truth of the allegation contained in the petition, that the measure passed too rapidly through both houses, your com-

Report on Petitions against

mittee became acquainted with facts of a most painful and alarming nature. From the testimony of the honorable William Dickson, a gentleman resident in the province from its early date, and commanding that respect which is due to his high character, and exalted station, we learn a fact most mortifying to the pride, and most humiliating to the independence of the legislative council.

From the introduction of the bill to the day of its final passing, there was, according to the hon. Mr. Dickson, a majority against the measure. But at the third reading, several members who were previously opposed to the bill, and who held offices under the local government, suddenly turned in favour of the measure, and others reluctantly absented themselves under pretence of sickness. And this change, the honorable Mr. Dickson is satisfied, arose from intimidation by the local government, who seemed determined to carry the measure at any sacrifice. He states, that it was most painfully manifest from their countenances and demeanour, that the change was not from conviction but from coercion. The business of the Legislative Council was suspended for two hours, for a meeting of the executive council; and he avers his belief that at that council, the members of the Legislative Council, holding offices, were constrained, at the peril of their situations, to vote for the measure, which they had for a week before decidedly opposed. Upon those members returning that day to their legislative duties, there was a change of voting; and one of those who absented themselves on pretence of sickness, was, to the knowledge of the honorable William Dickson, able to attend. On the day the final vote was taken, and about ten minutes before it was taken, a message was delivered to the Honorable James Baby, that Major Hillier, private secretary to His Excellency, Sir P. Maitland, wished to speak to him. Upon the return of that honorable member, from the interview, to the Legislative Council, he was evidently much confused and agitated. Until that moment he had been opposed to the bill; and upon being spoken to by the honorable William Dickson, after his return, he seemed agitated and confused, and said he must vote for the bill. After the passing of the bill, and after leaving the Legislative Council, the honorable member put his hand upon his heart, and with reference to his change of conduct on the measure, said something about his children, expressive of regret at the necessity which drove him to the abandonment of the course he had pursued. It is further stated that the late chief Justice Powell, then Speaker of the Legislative Council, evidently acted on that day under the same embarrassment and coercion, observing he had received a new light within the last ten minutes. The Hon. J. H. Dunn absented himself. The bill was of course carried, and the Honorable W. Dickson and the Honorable Thomas Clark protested against it. The Honorable Thomas Clark, as will be seen in his evidence, states that he also was in the legislative council during the discussion and passing of the bill making permanent the tax complained of, and that he has good reason to believe, that the bill would not have passed had it not been for the influence exposed in the evidence of the Hon. William Dickson. The same honorable member expresses his firm belief that a similar unconstitutional influence has been exercised over members of his honourable house. He states, that the Hon. J. H. Dunn, with himself and others, protested against the last School Act, but his name has been since erased, and the erasure appears on the Journals. He has also reason to believe that the late Chief Justice Powell was unduly influenced upon a similar occasion.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. LEFFERTY,

Chairman.

PETITION OF ROBERT ADDISON, AND OTHERS, AGAINST THE ASSESSMENT ACTS.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly, in Provincial Parliament Assembled:

The undersigned Landholders, Farmers, Merchants, and others, Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada,

Most respectfully beg leave to intreat your honourable house to accept with favourable consideration this their humble petition and remonstrance, against the longer continuance of three several statutes of this province, that is to say:—the act passed in the 59th year of his late majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal the several laws now in force relative to levying and collecting rates and assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general assessment of lands and other rateable property throughout this province;" another act passed in the same session of his said late majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal part of and amend the laws now in force, for laying out, amending, and keeping in repair the public highways and roads in this province;" and the third being an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present Most Gracious Majesty, King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal the several laws now in force relative to levying and collecting rates and assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general assessment of lands and other rateable property throughout this province, and to render more effectual the several laws of this province, imposing rates and assessments, by providing, under certain restrictions, for the levying such rates and assessments, by the sale of a portion of the lands on which the same are charged;" and that your Honorable House will, for the reasons herein after given, endeavour either to repeal the same, or so to alter or suspend their operation, that the landed estates of Your Petitioners and others their fellow subjects, be no longer liable to that grievous diminution, both in value and extent, in which the continuance of those statutes will assuredly involve them, and for these weighty reasons following:—First, because the first of the above named statutes, proposing to "provide for the more equal assessment of land," does not effect this object: but the contrary, inasmuch as all lands of the same denomination are rated at the same value, and subjected to the like quantum of tax, while those lands differ essentially in value, in quality, and their relative situations. Lands generally diminish in value as they lie more remote from towns, markets, settlements, and water communications, from eight or ten dollars per acre, to one and even less than half a dollar. The value of land in the Eastern Districts differs widely from that in the Western. In the former the timber in the forests affords some return to the owner, while in the latter, the owner does not sell a single spar, all his timber must be consumed on the field, at great expense of labour and time; even in the middle districts, the standing forests contribute little or nothing to the owner's profit.

Secondly.—Because these statutes tax unproductive property. It has been a standing principle in all wise legislation, to avoid the taxation of unproductive property of the subject, and although the mother country in the extremity of her exertions in foreign wars, had been compelled to depart from this salutary maxim, yet in the humble opinion of Your Petitioners it is highly expedient to avoid this error in this new country; when unproductive property is taxed, this tax must be paid either by a diminution of the capital or thing itself, or it must be paid out of the industry of the owner employed in other ways and on other things; and as it is the character of man to make use of all the product of his industry in the maintenance, comfort, and enjoyment of his family, it seldom happens that he can withdraw from that product any thing to pay for unproductive property; such property of such a person (and such are most of mankind,) if taxed, will be felt an incumbrance not a blessing; the owner, therefore, far from desiring an increase, will endeavour to rid himself of so inconvenient a possession, the consequence of which is, with respect to land in this province, that the value of waste land is depressed, and by this depression, commercial credit is also depressed. It diverts from the land market (if such a thing be said to exist in the country) the purchaser; it obstructs all

Wild Lands' Assessment Law.

compromise between debtor and creditor, and weakens all existing securities. This is not an imaginary state of things, it is the actual result of experience; lands are greatly reduced in value, credit is contracted, compromise is obstructed, and securities are shaken; although other causes may be alleged for this state of things, yet the operation of these statutes complained of, contributes largely to the evil: under this head of objection, may be added the following one, very important in the opinion of Your Petitioners, though perhaps to unreflecting minds not so obvious, it is this, the total check it gives to the growth of that necessary class of society, who by means of established property, are in a manner exempt from the labour of making it; and thus by leisure, ease, education, and consequent fitness, become the guides, the patterns and protectors of the people, as also, the natural and firm bond between the government and people, equally useful and necessary to both.

Thirdly.—These statutes are objectionable, because they affect the interests and dealings of subjects, not usually resident in the province, and whose interests were intended to be protected, by the caution expressed in the Royal instructions given to the Governors of the Province in these words, "You are to take especial care to reserve for the signification of our pleasure thereon, such Bills as you shall consider to be of an extraordinary or unusual nature, or requiring our especial consideration and decision thereon, particularly such as may affect the property, credit, or dealings of such of our subjects as are not usually resident within our said province." Nevertheless these interests are by these statutes heavily affected, by the taxation of property of persons not only absent, but not represented in Provincial Parliament, and the last of the three statutes above-mentioned, although afterwards submitted to the Royal pleasure, pursuant to those instructions, was hurried much too rapidly through the Houses, at the last close of the Session, in which it was passed, which as regards those absent and holders was the more injurious, inasmuch as that what they might well believe to be but a temporary evil, was made permanent, without the opportunity given them, even of being heard by counsel, against the measure. Moreover your petitioners have great reason to believe, that in the Legislative Council this very last mentioned Bill, would have met with still more strenuous opposition, but that it had been fondly hoped, that the spirit of those Royal instructions would have had, at their gracious source, the desired effect of staying so erroneous a measure.

Fourthly.—These statutes are objectionable in a very serious degree, because they are totally regardless of the interests of married women, infants, and idiots, who have not the legal means of obeying those statutes, and obviating the forfeitures; and who are, therefore, exposed to a grievous diminution or entire loss of their estates. To this objection may be added, the right of mortgagees, whose interests are not consulted, and for whom it seems almost impracticable, under such laws, to devise an adequate protection, without either rendering these statutes nugatory as against mortgaged estates, or entirely subverting the whole system of the laws of the land as between the debtor and creditor.

Fifthly.—These statutes are objectionable, because of the unreasonable accumulation of the tax upon the subject for default of payment. In all dealings betwixt man and man, the law deems six per cent. as a reasonable compensation to be made by the debtor to his creditor, for the detention of his debt, but these statutes inflict upon the unfortunate debtor, in default at the expiration of the third year, one-third additional tax or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; at the expiration of the fifth year, one-half or 50 per cent.; and at the expiration of the eighth year, double, or 100 per cent. Add to this that the mistaken indulgence in delay offered to the public in these statutes, has led the more certainly to the approaching forfeitures; eight years credit has had this effect to an alarming extent, and many landholders are now wholly unable to pay the accumulated tax; whereas had it been exacted annually they would have struggled through the payment, in many instances: and here, Your Petitioners, entreat your Honourable House not to impute to them the insinuation, that such was the design of the enactment, but such has been the certain effect; moreover, a general hope, (whether wisely or unwisely formed, petitioners will not say,) pervading the whole province, that these statutes would, in the course of the eight years limitation, have undergone some amelioration, most assuredly added to the temptation and contributed in many instances to the calamitous state of things about to be consummated, and unless your honourable House in co-operation with the other branches of the Legislature, extend some adequate remedy against it.

Sixthly.—These statutes are not merely objectionable but will be ruinous to the subject; because, at the expiration of the eighth year now at hand, an enormous tax will be to be raised by distress and sale of lands for taxes unpaid, in most cases by reason of the inability of the subject to pay, and in many others by reason of the hope expressed, that some amendment of the law might be made before the forfeitures were incurred, a sum so enormous, that to anticipate its receipt by the sale of those estates would be useless: the lands may be sold, and change owners, but the money (which will amount to more than is in circulation in the province) cannot be raised; under these circumstances, Your Petitioners, looking up with confidence to the superintending care of Parliament, whose duty, and whose desire, no doubt it is, to take care that the subject be not imprudently impoverished, do humbly hope, that some speedy provision during the approaching session will be made, to avert this heavy calamity, otherwise so imminent, so irretrievable.

Seventhly.—These statutes are objectionable, because, under this state of things thus painfully apprehended, the whole of the lands subject to the tax, would not by distress and sale bring the amount incurred; the owners cannot redeem, and the province does not afford purchasers, unless it happen, that the Canada Company, already holding a vast monopoly of land, should become the purchasers of our estates perhaps at a shilling, or six pence per acre---or if the Canada Company be, as we believe they are, too generous to indulge in a rapacity so desolating to their fellow subjects, yet possibly some monied strangers may enter the province, and at the evil moment seize our estates; rob the widow of her dowry, and the infant of his inheritance: estates many of them acquired by honest industry, others of them by the bounty of a gracious king, in reward of long and faithful services, others acquired by purchase in an adventurous and laudable commerce, in providing and advancing provisions, farming and other implements, utensils, clothing, building materials, and other necessaries for the early settlers; a commerce and advance absolutely necessary to the early settlement of the country, its amount sunk in the purchase or acceptance of lands, in no wise, as yet, productive; without interest, rent or advantage of any kind; wherefore, it cannot excite surprise in your Honourable House, that your petitioners should be oppressed with a heart-rending apprehension, that those estates so acquired should pass from them and their children, into the hands of any strangers whatsoever, strangers who are not, and most probably never will be inhabitants of this province.

Eighthly.—These statutes are objectionable, because the tax is not only oppressive to the larger landholders, but also vexatious to the least, by obliging him to transmit his tax to District Treasurers, most frequently very remote from him.

Ninthly.—These statutes are objectionable, because the experience of eight years provided for in the two first, was defeated by the last, at a time before that experience could have been had, and because the experience now actually had justifies all the objections herein humbly submitted to Your Honourable House.

Tenthly.—These statutes are objectionable, because the popular argument in favour of these taxes has proved illusive. It was urged, that by the pressure of this tax, private landholders would be compelled to sell their property, (an argument far from being either wise or just) yet now, the experience of the last ten years proves, that lands in the hands of private holders, are less and less saleable every day, by reason of the total stop put to the admission of emigrants from the United States, usually the bearers of money and substance with agricultural skill and enterprise; by reason of the operation of the Canada Land Company, who, by a grant of an immense tract of waste lands, on the most favorable terms, from government, aided by a large vested capital, in the British funds, without risk, or advance, or any proportioned expenditure, are enabled to sell on terms of long credit, pre-occupying every application of the purchaser, and forestalling the land market, such as it is, most effectually from the private holder. By reason of the high fees in the land granting department, which turned aside from the province, numbers of the poorer European emigrants whose residence in the province would have contributed in some degree to preserve the value of lands. By the great tracts of new surveys, and the newly adopted plan of government sales, and finally and materially by reason of those very statutes which subject lands in their unproductive state, to a perpetual and increasing tax.

Eleventhly.—These statutes are objectionable, because, (if Your Petitioners are not mistaken) the tax will not be applied generally to its proper purposes, in a judicious and economical manner; but will be subject to very great abuse in many of the various hands through which its receipt and expenditure must necessarily pass; as well as the waste of laying out sums on temporary roads and by-ways, and in the construction of frail bridges and causeways, at a sacrifice far beyond the value of the end to be obtained. In this observation, Your Petitioners allude not to any individual whatsoever, but merely call the attention of Your Honourable House to that imprudence which usually accompanies the expenditure of public monies, when not sufficiently guarded, as most certainly it is not in these statutes.

Report on Petitions against

Twelfthly.---These statutes are objectionable, because in the humble opinion of Your Petitioners, the cheapest, most efficient and most speedy system of making and preserving roads in repair, is by granting turnpike to contractors.

Thirteenthly.---These statutes are objectionable, because it is unreasonable and vain to endeavour by means of taxes to enforce, what population alone can effect, and because time should be allowed to bring in its aid, to the labors of a population, which in proportion to the regions occupied and the extent of road therein is extremely thin at present.

Wherefore Your Petitioners pray for a repeal of the said statutes; and that some provision be made during the next Session of Parliament for affording the debtors, under the existing tax, time for its payment, discharging their estates, and accepting their personal security in the interim, or that by some other mode, in the wisdom of your Honourable House to be devised, Your Petitioners may be restored to their wonted confidence in public affairs, and their estates be preserved to themselves and families.---And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,)

ROBERT ADDISON, AND OTHERS.

December, 1827.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS,—BY DOCTOR BALDWIN.

1st. Have you read the petition of the Rev. R. Addison, and others; and what is your opinion upon the matter it contains?

I have read the petition alluded to in this first query, and think the matters herein mentioned, highly worthy of attention in the Legislature, as pointing out much of the true interests of the community in its present state, and affording valuable suggestions thereon.

2dly. What are the extremes of value of land in the most valuable, and in remote, situations?

It is scarcely possible to form a satisfactory opinion of the value of property so little saleable as lands; nor can I give any as to distant parts of the province; but, judging from my own transactions in the neighbouring portions of the county, I would say, in township of York, from five to six dollars an acre, on credit. Average highest value £1 5s. In the same township, for ready money, two and a half, three, or four dollars. Average, 17s. 6d. In Markham, for credit, I believe from four to seven dollars. On an average £1 10s. For cash, not more than in York, 17s. 6d. In Mono and Essa, a dollar, and less for cash--say, 8s. 9d.

Ready money, of course, less 1s. 3d. About six years ago I bought in Mono and Essa, at something less than 1s. 6d. per acre; and I am sure, at a forced sale, I would not get my money back again with interest.

Irvine and Co., of Montreal, bought the other day, at sheriff's sale, in payment of debt, 100 acres in Scott, excellent land for £10,--- That is one shilling per acre. I have frequently seen excellent land put up at sheriff's sale, and not an offer made at all for it.

3rd. What method would you recommend for regulating the tax according to the value of the land?

I beg leave to say to the committee, that the difficulty of effecting with success, the object suggested here, is so great that I have not applied my mind to it, especially being impressed with this opinion, that it is unwise to tax the "unproductive property of the subject, especially, that property not being an article of luxury, and yet the "only foundation of credit in the country." The purchase of the land seldom, (here) I may almost say never, contributes to the increase of a man's domestic comforts, nor to his figure in society; it is not bought for splendour of life; it is for quite different purposes--for the provision of future families to be born when those waste lands may become productive. I fear that no plan of equalization will be satisfactory to the people; the inequality of value is so inherent in lands, from the nature of things in this country, that I fear equalization is impossible. If, with a view to justice, a detail into numerous ratios is attempted, the incalculable perplexities in collecting a revenue from so various and varying a source will defeat the project.

4th.—In what sense do you use the word unproductive, as applied to land, fertile in its quality, capable of cultivation, and under a most salubrious climate?

I beg leave to reply, that by the word "unproductive," applied as the petition uses it, I mean such land to be unproductive whilst it contributes nothing to the domestic comforts of its owner and his family; which is the case of all wild or waste land in the province, however fertile. It is so unproductive because it is uncultivated, and it is uncultivated because there is not sufficient population in the province to bring the uncultivated land into requisition, for occupancy; and this defect of population is occasioned; first, by reason of active obstacles thrown in the way of its increase, by the mistaken measures of government; and secondly, and mainly, by the effects of the vast disproportion between the population, however prosperous we may view its increase, and the vast regions to be occupied and cultivated. To elucidate my meaning, with the leave of the committee, I will offer this rude calculation.

Upper Canada presents a surface of 20,000,000 of acres, which will require 5,000,000 of inhabitants, including men, women, and children, to bring this surface into cultivation;—taking every fifth person of this population as the head of the family, the labourers, it will give 20 acres to each labourer; a quantity of land more than any labourer in Europe could cultivate. Taking then the present population (in souls) to be 200,000, it affords, at the same ratio, only 40,000 labourers, or 1-25th part of the requisite labour: it is vain to expect that this proportion of labour can make the surface stated, productive, however, fertile it may be; time alone can remove this evil, and until the land is made productive, it cannot bear taxation. When will this be? Supposing the population to double every twenty years, which is doubtful, after a certain increase.

Year 1828, population at most.....	200,000
1848, will be	400,000
1868,	800,000
1888,	1,600,000
1908,	3,200,000
1928,	6,200,000

120

So that, under the most favorable circumstances of increasing population, it will require 120 years to give the requisite labourers to the province.

The committee will please to permit me to make one other remark,

Wild Lands' Assessment Law.

arising out of this query. It is not because land is fertile and capable of culture, that therefore it can and should be made so in this country; it is so in England, because the full population and convenient markets enable the farmers to lay out capital with advantage. A farmholder in England, of 500 acres, will lay out in a season, in manure and labour, perhaps £1,000. The country supplies labourers (though not living on the farm) at a rate proportioned to the return which the markets make him, and he gets his £1000 back, with a comfortable profit. If the same farmer laid his £1000 out in the cultivation of those fertile yet waste lands in Canada, he could scarce receive it back again: the country does not afford labourers, money cannot make labourers, the price of labour is, therefore, high, and the market little and precarious; money cannot be laid out in agriculture with advantage; the manual labour of the owner of the soil must be, for ages to come, the only source of extended culture. Therefore it is in vain that the legislature will attempt, by the pressure of taxation, to compel the owner of waste land to make it productive; time alone will effect the necessary proportion of things, and we must await it. Waste lands, in the hands of private owners, may be said to be unproductive in another sense; as an article of traffic it is now unsaleable, and the owner cannot convert it, either to relieve his wants or pay his tax.

W. W. B.

5th. What corroboration can you give to the third section of the printed petition?

Not having a copy of the petition by me I cannot recollect the matter of the third section.

6th. Have you given the subject such numerical calculation as will enable you to speak decidedly as to the practicability of enforcing the present law, and the effects of attempting it?

I have given the subject some numerical calculation about three years ago; I will refer back, and will with pleasure transmit the statement, and such humble opinion in this part of the subject as I am capable of.

Supplementary answer, by W. W. Baldwin, to certain queries put by the Committee of the Honourable the House of Assembly, upon the Petition of Robert Addison, and others.

ANSWER TO THE FIFTH INTERROGATORY.

I cannot communicate to the committee any matter corroborative of the third section of the petition; the time and manner in which the bill alluded to passed, is a matter of mere history of the session, in which it so passed—as to the hope of the Royal dissent, I can only say I did flatter myself that it would have stayed the measure; and, as to the extent of absentee possessions I cannot inform the committee.

IN ANSWER TO THE SIXTH QUERY.

With great diffidence I offer to the committee (in compliance with their desire,) a calculation grounded on one made by me a few years back—the data without doubt daily, or almost daily alter; however I hope it will enable the committee to understand the grounds whereon I concur with the petitioners in believing it impracticable to enforce the collection of such a tax from the subject, and I apprehend if the treasurers of the province were now to furnish the Legislature with any account (for accurate ones will never be obtained,) of the monies collected, and the debts outstanding, upon those statutes, that the debt existing against the province would greatly exceed £96,000. It is probable, however, that the receipts of the treasurers have been more than £2,745 17s. 3d., which I assume in my calculation; but I have not any data whereon to go, therefore assumed it by conjecture.

As to the practicability of enforcing the present law, (I mean the practicability of raising £96,000, supposing that to be the debt), I think it totally impracticable, unless the Canada Company or other monied persons combine to make a general purchase. By the last bank return to parliament, their notes in circulation amounted to £122,353 10s. This may be stated as the whole circulating medium of the Province; for though there is some specie amongst the people, I think this is balanced by the notes of this bank in circulation in Lower Canada, and at New York.

Now, is it at all possible that £96,000 can be drawn from the general circulation in twelve months from this time to be deposited in the treasurer's hands, laying aside the demands of the usual commercial transactions? Only consider what the labors on the canals will demand. I therefore conclude that this tax can only be redeemed by the introduction of money from abroad, either from England or the United States.

As to the effects of enforcing the law, I feel a deep apprehension of public distress.

In considering this portion of the query, I have referred to the provisions of the provincial statute, 6 Geo. IV., referred to in the petition, providing for the sale of lands per assessment and rates. Generally speaking it seems that law must have been hurried on without due reflection. In my humble opinion it is generally objectionable, especially the 3d, 4th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 22nd, 24th and 25th clauses, which I think now only require a dispassionate consideration to meet with disapprobation—they are oppressive, open to excessive exaction, surely not intended in the enactment; but practically so in the detail of the whole execution of the statute; such effects flowing from the enforcement of the statutes are, in my humble opinion, greatly to be deprecated. But again, as to the effects. The committee seem also to ask what portion of the estate may be required to raise the amount of the tax? while I admit that several choice spots may meet with fair prices and other lands redeemed by the owners—generally speaking I fear, in many instances, the whole will be sold; in many others, one-half; and, take the waste lands throughout the province, one-quarter must be sacrificed for the tax.

	£	s.	d.
Simple tax on 200 acres, 5s. 5d. at per year, amount for eight years now due,.....	2	3	4
Add for non-payment,.....	2	3	4
The least amount now actually incurred,.....	4	6	8
EXPENSE OF SALE.			
To Sheriff, under 26th clause,.....	£0	7	6
For advertising (uncertain).....	0	0	0
To clerk of the peace, uncertain, but say, as it seems to allow it,.....	0	10	0
Suppose advertisement and notice at least,.....	0	3	6
	1	0	0
	£5	6	8

And it is more likely to be £3.

Note.—The party purchasing will also consider the price of Deed and Registry as part of the price of the land, but I take no further notice of this. Suppose the sum to be received by a forced sale to be £5 6 8, I think the larger portion of the estate must be sacrificed, and that by the operation of the permanent law the whole must necessarily be sacrificed—for, 1st. the usual intention of purchasers going to forced sales is to buy at the lowest price.

2nd. (Supposing no foreign purchasers present) the people of the country are not, generally speaking, able to appropriate any money from their ordinary claims, and therefore there will be but few purchasers.

3rd. Those purchasers will buy to sell again, and they will take into consideration their present deposit and interest; the probability of subsequent sale, more or less remote; and the annual tax got to be paid by them on their new acquisition.

4th. Under these circumstances there can be nothing like competition amongst the bidders. The land is remote say they. Lands in Towns.

* See calculation A, annexed. † The time of sale.

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end, in Charlotteville, in Dorchester, have been surveyed these thirty years and cannot be sold yet. The land now put up may be like it, we must buy for little or not at all. Who would now buy a lot in Thoro for £5 6 8, which he probably cannot sell till 1860,—which annually takes from him a portion of his increase.

Taking the purchase* of Irvine & Co. the other day at sheriff's sale, for a debt for which I believe 12 years credit was given, £10 for 100 acres in the Township of Scott, excellent land, sold at the Market place in York, debtor and friends present, could not redeem; what can be expected at Thoro—few bidders, perhaps none, the Sheriff's officer only—now if it required 50 acres to pay £5 in Scott, not a distant Township; how many acres will it require in Thoro! It will certainly require as much—and I believe the whole 200 acres; but 6thly, this £5 is not like a debt between man and man, which once paid, the debtor holds the remnant of his estate free, another £5 begins to grow against another 50 acres, and, in the end, the whole estate must necessarily be swept away by the tax.

That I do not exaggerate the probable evil. I beg leave to refer the committee to document B, being a brief note of transactions in my office or information connected with transactions which I noted down at times—in some cases I forgot the names, but I can assure the committee that I noted them down as they were mentioned to me.—I did not follow up the object I had in view as much as I ought, which was in fact to communicate something to the public upon the subject, and I commenced this annotation but other occupations directed my attention from it.



Calculation of the amount of taxes chargeable upon the landed estates of the subject in Upper Canada, with the accumulation under the assessment law and the road law, exclusive of township assessments, that is the district rates and statute labour.

Assessment Law on 200 acres.....	3s. 4d.	
Road Tax Law do.....	2s. 1d.	
	5s. 5d.	Annually chargeable.....
Number of surveyed townships in the province in 1825 at time of this calculation.....	275	
Containing each about——(acres).....	70,000	
Acres surveyed, granted or grantable.....	19,250,000	
Deduct { Of which 1-7th reserved for crown.....	2,750,000	
{ And 1-7th " for clergy.....	2,750,000	
Reserved.....	5,500,000	
Deduct also the occupied lands where the owners pay the district rates and perform statute labor, taken from the return of the assessment rolls as published in the York Almanac (Mr. Fothergill's) 1825.		
Uncultivated land.....	1,871,565	
Cultivated land.....	939,249	
	Acres.....	2,360,814
This may be inaccurate: yet if the gross amount is less the additional survey since will more than counterpoise.	To be deducted also.....	2,360,814
		8,360,314
		Acres.....
		10,889,128

I do not deduct the Canada Company's tract, for it was not included in the survey in 1825.

Thus, is left 10,889,128 acres charged and chargeable with those taxes, for although a large portion may yet be said to be in the hands of government ungranted, yet when we consider the additional surveys since made, and the grants since issued (and the lands are chargeable from the date of the order in council) when we consider that the government are of course daily disposing of those lands by grant or sale; it must be admitted, in my humble opinion, that the net amount now stated by me, cannot so vary from the truth as to throw much objection to the calculation. The laws are permanent, and the land subject to these laws is necessarily increasing every year and will by this operation, before long, make a much larger amount of lands subject to the tax—and this amount lacks but four acres of making 51,416 lots, of two hundred acres each; I will therefore state the No. of lots taxable at

	£	s.	d.
Which, at 5s. 5d. annually, makes both taxes amount annually to.....	14,745	17	5
Now, suppose £2745 17s. 5d. to be regularly paid throughout the province to the treasurer annually—and although this is conjecture, yet I doubt if more has been paid annually for the last 3 years, deduct this from the above amount.....	2,745	17	5
Annually accruing tax will then be.....	12,000	0	0
For the first 3 years.....			3
Amount for first 3 years.....	36,000	0	0
Not being paid its accumulation under the letter of the statutes.....	12,000	0	0
	48,000	0	0
The two succeeding years, ordinary tax.....	21,000	0	0
	72,000	0	0
Its accumulation according to the letter of the statutes.....	36,000	0	0
	108,000	0	0
Three years ordinary tax.....	36,000	0	0
Amount for the first 3 years.....	144,000	0	0
Its accumulation according to the letter of the statutes, double.....	144,000	0	0
	288,000	0	0

Then according to this calculation, which, if the data assumed be not very erroneous, there is now, according to the letter of the law, a debt upon the province for these taxes of..... £288,000 0 0

* And this debt, under the letter of the 15th clause of the assessment law, 59th Geo. 3rd chap. 7, and by the 5th clause of the road law, 59th Geo. 3rd chap. 3, is to become the annual charge upon the estates.

Truly it has been said that the accumulation of the third year is merged in the accumulation of the 5th, and the accumulation of both is merged in that of the 8th, so that there can be but one accumulation charged at the time of redemption; this may be so construed, but it is not the letter of the law, a more rigid executive at a future day may construe it rigidly, and neither courts nor subject could deny it.

But to proceed with the calculation.

Suppose all accumulation in this way of penalty is given up, there remains of the simple tax £12,000 per annum to be paid,....12,000 0 0

Which has now accumulated at the eight year's end to.....£ 96,000 0 0

Now I think it wholly impossible, with common humanity, to enforce the payment of this sum from the Province—the property of the subject must be sacrificed.

* Referred to in my former answers.

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Document B. 1825, 6 & 7.

Reuben Crandel bought 400 acres in Reach for a pair of horses.

Moody Farewell bought from William Huntingdon 500 acres in Brock for as much lumber as built a house in Whitby, of 30 feet by 20.

February 1826; a few days ago two men called at my office on business, they mentioned their knowledge of two lots of 200 acres each sold for 12 dollars each, subject to fees and settlement duty.

J. S. Larraway sold for plough irons cast, his location ticket for 200 acres in Douro,

James Parks sold 200 acres for a cow in same place.

Thomas Palmer sold his right to 200 acres for 40 dollars.

David Edgar, of Fredericksburgh, offered in vain 1400 acres to be located in Hungerford for 500 dollars, subject to settlement duty, no fees; being a U. E. right.

1827, Mr. ——— A friend of Mr. Moore, the taylor, in York, from Peterborough, told me he was offered 300 acres in Douro for 40 dollars, subject to settlement duty.

June 9th 1827, At Sheriff's sale 100 acres in Scott belonging to Mr. Arthur, sold for £10.

200 acres in Uxbridge in 7th concession belonging to Mr. Racey sold at suit of McNair & Co. for £21 10, within two miles of a gristmill and the land known to be good

Stephen Gwynn sold his location ticket for 100 acres to one Hughes, a surveyor.

I have no doubt, if facts were sought for, such numbers of similar cases would be found as would convince the committee that the value of lands, for cash or ready pay, is so low that any forced sale must be the ruin of the owner so far.

EVIDENCE OF THE HONORABLE WILLIAM DICKSON.

1st. Have you read the petition of the Rev. R. Addison and others, and what is your opinion upon the matter it contains?

I have read it carefully; and I consider it true in matters of fact, and sound in argument.

2nd. What are the extremes of the value of land in valuable any ordinary situations?

In the most valuable situations it far exceeds ten dollars, as in the neighbourhood of York and Kingston; and, in remote parts, it is less than half a dollar.

3rd. What method would you recommend for regulating the tax according to the value of the land, and what other suggestions can you offer for the amelioration of the law in that respect.

If it could be deemed expedient to keep the law in force, I think it highly desirable that the tax should be proportioned to the value of the land; and it is my opinion that that end might be gained by the nomination of assessors for that purpose; but I think the better plan would be to raise the present assessed value of lands upon those tracts in the neighbourhood of populous and market towns and other places of notorious importance, and to reduce that nominal value in other parts to half a dollar;—this reduced tax would be less oppressive (for I consider the present as ruinous) and raise a sum sufficient for all reasonable local purposes.

4th. In what sense of the word "unproductive" do you apply it to wild land which is capable of cultivation, fertile in its quality, and under a most salubrious climate?

I call it unproductive because from the present policy with respect to emigration, the quantity for sale by the Canada Land Company, the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and the Crown Lands, render the private disposal of land for money, impossible; or the little sold must be at a protracted credit, seldom for money, and the contract rarely fulfilled. All the facts and views, mentioned in the second section of the printed petition, meet with my entire concurrence.

5th. What corroboration can you give to the third section of the printed petition?

I fully concur in what is stated in that section of the printed petition; but I cannot say, from personal observation, that it was so hurried through the House of Assembly, although, from personal knowledge, I can say it was passed in a most extraordinary manner through the Legislative Council, of which I am a member; indeed, I verily believe it was most unconstitutionally so---if undue influence from some secret quarter can be termed so.

6th. What is the committee to understand by the bill passing your branch of the Legislature by undue influence?

From the introduction of the bill to the day of its final passing, there was a majority against the measure; but on the third reading several members who were previously opposed to the bill, and who held offices under the local government, suddenly turned in favor of the measure; and others reluctantly absented themselves under pretence of sickness---and this change I am satisfied arose from intimidation by the local government, who seemed determined to carry the measure at any sacrifice.

7thly. Upon what facts do you ground your belief of so gross and unprecedented a violation of the constitutional rights and freedom of the legislature?

It was most painfully manifest, from their countenances and demeanour, that the change was not from conviction but from coercion---the business of the legislative council was suspended for two hours for a meeting of the executive council; and I do believe that at that council the members of the Legislative Council, holding offices, were constrained at the peril of their situations to vote for the measure they had a week before decidedly opposed. Upon those members returning that day to their legislative duties, there was a change of voting, and one of those who staid away, on pretence of sickness, was, to my knowledge, able to attend. On the day the final vote was taken, and about ten minutes before the vote was taken, a message was delivered to the honorable James Baby that Major Hillier wished to speak to him. Upon his return from the interview, to the Legislative Council, he was evidently much confused and agitated. Until that moment he had been opposed to the bill, and upon my speaking to him upon his return, he seemed agitated and confused, and said he must vote for the bill. After the passing of the bill the honorable Mr. Baby, after leaving the House, put his hand upon his heart; and with reference to his change of conduct on the measure, said something about his children, expressive of his regret at the necessity which drove him to the abandonment of the cause he had pursued.

The late Chief Justice Powell, then speaker of the Legislative Council, evidently acted on that day under the same embarrassment and coercion; observing he had received a new light within the last ten minutes. The Hon.

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3thly. Have you, from the persons over whom this unconstitutional influence was so exercised, their admission of the way in which it was done?

9th. Have you any knowledge of the exercise of a similar unconstitutional influence over any members of your house?

10th. Have you made any calculation by which you can shew the committee the amount that has accumulated in eight years, and the impracticability of enforcing the law by distress and sale as stated in the petition?

J. H. Dunn absented himself—the bill was of course carried, and myself and the Hon. Thomas Clark protested against it.

I decline answering that question.

I firmly believe it. I know that the Hon. John H. Dunn, (as well as the Hon. Thomas Clark, myself and the Honorable Angus McIntosh) entered his protest on the Journals against the bill, entitled "An Act to make permanent and extend the provisions now in force for the establishment and regulation of Common Schools throughout this province, and for granting to His Majesty a further sum of money to promote and encourage education within the same;" but his name has been since erased, and the erasure appears on the Journals—and I have also room to believe that the late Chief Justice Powell was unduly influenced on a similar occasion.

I think it sufficient to corroborate the statement of the Honorable Thomas Clark, who has taken great pains on the subject, and done it, in my opinion, with great accuracy.

EVIDENCE OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS CLARK.

1st. Have you read the petition of the Rev. Robt. Addison, and others: and what is your opinion of the matters it contains?

2nd. What are the extremes of the value of land in valuable and ordinary situations?

3rd. What method would you recommend for regulating the tax according to the value of the land; and what other suggestions can you offer for the amelioration of the law in that respect?

4th. In what sense of the word "unproductive," do you apply it to wild land, which is capable of cultivation, fertile in its quality, and under a most salubrious climate?

5th. Have you made any calculation by which you can shew the committee the amount that accumulates in eight years, and the impracticability of enforcing the law by distress and sale, as stated in the petition?

6th. Can you give any further information than is contained in the petition, or any thing in corroboration of it?

7th. What remedies would you propose, or alteration in the present law?

8th. The committee have been informed, by the Honorable William Dickson, that the passing of the bill to make permanent the tax complained of, was procured by a most extraordinary and undue influence, by the local government, on several members of the legislative council. Can you confirm this statement?

9th. Be pleased to state the facts and circumstances within your recollection, corroborative of what you state?

I have read the petition of the Rev. Robert Addison and others: and my opinion is, that all the statements, allegations, and arguments, therein set forth, are true.

2nd. Lands in the vicinity of York, and others of the larger towns, are worth from ten pounds to ten dollars per acre:—In remote and ordinary situations, of which the greater part of the province is now composed, from six shillings to one shilling and three pence per acre.

3rd. I cannot at present think of, or recommend any satisfactory method of regulating the tax. The different townships might be separately valued: still the different parts of these townships would differ materially in value.

4th. I call the wild lands in Upper Canada, (which are generally and almost universally of an excellent quality of soil,) unproductive, because from the want of population, it is impossible to make them productive.

5th. I have made the calculation herewith founded on an official estimate made by the Surveyor General to the Legislative Council on the 11th February, 1823, which shows as nearly as I can ascertain, that the accumulating tax, at the end of eight years, will amount to between 70 and £20,000: a sum which I think cannot be raised by distress and sale, and it appears to me to be useless to expect persons to purchase scraps and patches of land (which must thereafter incur the tax,) when whole lots are so unsaleable.

6th. Since the date of the petition of the Rev. Robert Addison and others, in December last, a circumstance has occurred which gives stronger cause of remonstrance against the assessment laws than any or perhaps all of those stated in that petition: I allude to the official notice in the government Gazette, for the sales of all the crown, and one-fourth of the clergy reserves, which sales will have the almost certain effect of precluding the private landholders from selling a single lot; and for this obvious reason, that our increase of population consists chiefly of persons born in this country, and who will naturally prefer settling on these reserves which are in the vicinity of their parents or friends; and these reserves are of sufficient extent to supply the increase for many years; these reserves will also be preferred by emigrants, who will, no doubt, choose lands near a settlement.

7th. I should propose, as a remedy, that the tax should remain on the land (or lot) until there were assets thereon sufficient to pay the number of years tax in arrear, without any augmentation of percentage for nonpayment, and that uncultivated land should not be rated at 4s. per acre but at 2s., at which last sum, it was valued in the year 1807, when the act of the 47th Geo. III., chap. 7, was passed, two shillings being then found to be the proportionate value with the other items of taxation---which other items, have ever since been kept at about the then valuation---and why, the value of wild land alone was doubled, I know of no good reason; and it is, however, true that wild land was more valuable in 1807 than it is now. Should the legislature still persist in the present rate of taxation, I have sketched out the accompanying draft of a bill, which if adopted will ameliorate, in some degree, the oppressiveness of the law, which if continued in its present form it will amount to a resumption by the government of a great part of the granted land in the province, be ruinous to many, and the end for which the tax was imposed not obtained.

8th. I was in the Legislative Council during the discussion and passing of the bill, making permanent the tax complained of, and have good reasons in saying my belief is that the bill would not have passed then had it not been for such influence.

9th. My reply to the last interrogatory must be taken in answer to this?

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10th. What have you heard from members of your house shewing the way in which this undue influence was exercised?

11th. Have you reason to know that this influence has been used on other occasions, and that it controls the freedom and independence of any members of your house?

12. Did you sign the protest a copy of which has been given the committee by the Honorable William Dickson?

10th. I have had conversations with the members of the Legislative Council on the subject, but decline mentioning these to the committee.

11th. This question does not apply to the subject for which I obtained leave to come before the committee, I therefore decline a reply.

12th. I did sign the protest.

March 13, 1828.

REPORT

ON THE PETITION OF ROBERT RANDAL, ESQUIRE.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Robert Randal, Esquire, with power to send for persons and papers and report thereon, have enquired into the same, and respectfully submit the following report:

It is admitted that the demand of Mr. Boulton against Mr. Randal was for professional services, rendered by himself and the Honourable D'Arcy Boulton, late a Judge of the King's Bench. The principal charges are £50 for business alleged to be done by the Honourable D'Arcy Boulton, before his elevation to the bench, and £50 to Henry J. Boulton, being principally a charge of five guineas a day for eight days in attending an arbitration at Niagara, in the Niagara District, for the petitioner, in a suit, Robert Randal vs. Elijah Phelps; in the Court of King's Bench, in which five guineas had been previously paid as a retaining fee, and not included in the account for which the bond was given. In security for the payment of the said sum of one hundred pounds, the petitioner gave a mortgage to Mr. Boulton of Lot No. 11, in the first concession on the Rideau, in the Township of Nepean, and which mortgage is recited in the condition of the bond upon which the action was brought. The cause of R. Randal vs. Elijah Phelps, came on for trial at the Niagara assizes, in the year 1818, where Mr. Justice Boulton presided, and Mr. Henry J. Boulton, attended, as Counsel for the petitioner, the plaintiff in the cause. On the day upon which the trial was to take place, and a short time before it was called on, the petitioner at the request of Mr. Boulton gave him his note for twenty-five pounds, payable the first of May following, as a Counsel fee for the expected trial.—The petitioner proceeded to collect his witnesses, and Mr. Boulton called on the cause, when the Judge refused to try it on the ground of his having formerly acted as attorney in it for the Plaintiff. The case was therefore not tried. Upon this note, as well as upon the bond, Mr. Boulton recovered the judgment, against which the petitioner complains.

At the subsequent trial, Mr. Boulton did not attend, and it appears that taking offence at the want of confidence which he inferred from a letter written to him by the petitioner, he did not feel himself bound, without a further request, and a further fee, to continue his professional aid in the suit. This will be seen from the copies of Mr. Boulton's letters annexed, one dated 24th May 1819, and the other 8th July, 1819. The petitioner complains, in the first place, that Mr. Boulton, at the time he took the note for twenty-five pounds, knew the cause would not be tried,—This is denied before your Committee by Mr. Boulton.—The Attorney General, states in his evidence that he expected the refusal of the Judge to try the cause tho' unapprised of it.—He also states that he has an indistinct recollection that the Judge, about the time of arranging the circuits, expressed his reluctance to try the cause. The House can judge how far it would have been judicially correct for Mr. Justice Boulton to try the cause in which he had been attorney and counsel; and therefore how far there was a reasonable presumption for Mr. Boulton, that the cause would not be tried, under such circumstances; and how far the note for twenty-five pounds should have been retained after the immediate failure of the consideration for which it was given.

Mr. Boulton prosecuted Mr. Randal for the recovery of the one hundred and twenty-five pounds, upon the bond and note, and the following is an abstract of the proceedings in the suit.

In the King's Bench.

Henry John Boulton, Plaintiff, }
vs. }
Robert Randal, Defendant. }

This action was commenced by a writ of summons in a plea of debt, issued from the Crown office at York, in the Home District, on the thirty-first day of May, 1819, returnable the first day of Trinity Term, 1819, being the fifth day of July of that year. This summons, with the declaration annexed, was filed in the said Crown Office on the thirteenth day of July, 1819, with an affidavit made by Samuel P. Jarvis, before Thomas Dickson, on the 24th day of June, 1819, stating that the same was served on the defendant by the deponent on the twenty-second of June, of the same year. On the said 13th day of July, 1819, an appearance for said defendant in said cause was entered in the said office by said Plaintiff, and on the same day an affidavit made, on the 13th day of July, 1819, before John Small, Clerk of the Crown, by the present Honorable James B. Macaulay, then a student at law with the said Henry John Boulton, stating that the place of residence of the defendant in the Home District was unknown to the deponent, and also a demand of plea were filed in the Crown Office. On the 13th day of July, 1819, interlocutory judgment was signed, and final judgment entered for two hundred and twenty-five pounds debt, and five pounds three shillings and eight pence damages and costs, amounting altogether to the sum of two hundred and thirty pounds. On the fifth of October, 1819, a writ of fieri facias, against the goods and chattels of the defendant was issued upon a precept filed by the plaintiff, directed to the sheriff of the Home District, returnable on the first day of Michaelmas Term following, being the first day of November, 1819. This execu-

Report on the Petition of

tion with a return of nulla bona, by the Sheriff of the Home District, was filed in the said Crown Office on the return day, and on the same day a writ of fieri facias against the defendant's lands and tenements was issued (upon a proceipe filed by the Plaintiff) directed to the sheriff of the Johnstown District, and returnable the last day of Michaelmas Term, 1825, which writ was filed in the said office on the seventeenth day of March, 1825, with the following return by the Sheriff of the Johnstown District:

"By virtue of this writ to me directed, I have caused to be made by the public sale of the lands and tenements of the within named defendant, Robert Randal, (that is to say), Lot No. forty in the first concession of Nepean in the Johnstown District, together with its broken front, in front thereof, on the Ottawa or Grand River, the debt and damages within mentioned, which I have ready before the Lord the King, to be rendered to the said Henry John Boulton, for his debt and damages aforesaid, as within I am commanded.

(Signed) JOHN STEWART,

Sheriff of District of Johnstown."

That on the 7th day of November, 1821, a motion was made to the Court, to set aside the Judgment and execution upon an affidavit of the defendant, upon which a rule was granted to shew cause; and upon cause shewn, the rule was discharged by the Court.

And that on the twenty-third day of January, 1824, a similar application was made to the court, upon an affidavit of the defendant; and upon cause shewn and an affidavit filed by the plaintiff, on the 30th April 1824, the rule was discharged.

On the twenty-fourth day of June, 1824, a writ of error *coram nobis*, under the great seal of the province was granted, error was assigned by the defendant in this case on the 13th day of December, 1824, and the plaintiff in this case pleaded thereto on the 25th day of January, 1825.

The foregoing is a correct schedule of the proceedings in this cause, no other proceedings in the case have been filed or entered in the Crown Office—There does not appear to have been any assessment of damages by the Court, or a jury, or any order of the Court, or fiat of a Judge thereof, for judgment or for any execution—In obtaining this judgment your committee notice the following violations of the then existing law. By the tenth section of the act of the 34th of Geo. 3d. regulating the practice of the Court of King's Bench, and under which act the process in the said cause was issued, it is expressly enacted, "that in all actions or suits where the defendant or defendants reside without the limits of the Home District, or District where the Court shall be holden, eight days shall be allowed after such demand of plea, as the ordinary time within which they shall be required to file their plea &c." but notwithstanding the said act, the said Henry John Boulton, who perfectly knew the residence of the Petitioner to be within the District of Niagara, and not in the Home District, proceeded to sign not only interlocutory but final judgment within four days after demand of plea, and that put up or filed in a district where he well knew the petitioner did not reside.

This prejudicial violation of the rules prescribed by the Statutes of the Province, made for the protection of defendants, is attempted to be justified by a prevailing practice under the following rule of Court.

SCOTT, C. J. } It is ordered that from and after the first day of Hilary Term next in all cases where the
POWELL, J. } defendant has not appeared either in person or by his attorney, judgment by default shall
CAMPBELL, J. } not be signed, without an affidavit being first made and filed of a demand of plea having
Michaelmas, } been served upon the defendant, or by being left at his usual place of abode, if the same
54th Geo. 3d. } be in the district where the action is brought, and if the defendant's place of abode be not
in such district that then the demand of plea shall be entered in the office, accompanied with an affidavit,
stating that the defendant's place of abode within such district, is not known to the deponent—and that
judgment by default in such cases, shall not be signed till four days after such service or entry respectively."

This rule if so construed, as to warrant the practice contended for, carries injustice upon the face of it; If a defendant lives in the town of York, or within the precincts of the Home District, the demand of plea must be served upon him, or left at his usual place of abode; but if he lives in remoter settlements in the very Eastern and Western extremities of the Province, the eight days given by the Statute are arbitrarily reduced to four, and the notice, instead of being left at his abode, is filed in an office to which from his remoteness, he cannot have access, and of the proceedings in which, from the inevitable difficulties of communication, he cannot be reasonably apprized.

The affidavit required by this rule of court to consummate its object, is also of a most extraordinary nature. "If the defendant's place of abode be not in such district, then the demand of plea shall be entered in the office, accompanied with an affidavit stating that the defendant's place of abode, within such district, is not known to the deponent."

In the cause now the subject of complaint, the summons was served upon the petitioner in the Niagara District, where he had resided for a number of years, and Mr. Boulton admits that the place of abode was known to him, and to the clerk, under whose oath he was enabled to sign his judgment. It is implied that the deponent believes the place of abode to be in the Home District; but not known to him.

It would require strong language to give a suitable reprobation of a rule of court which is equally subversive of the rules of good conscience and statutory law.

The committee desire to remark, that from the evidence it appears that Mr. Boulton acted upon this rule in many other cases in which he had no personal interest, and the profession generally did the same.

The judgment appears to have been in several other respects obtained contrary to the practice required

Robert Randal, Esq.

by the court, which practice, had it been followed or enforced, would have afforded some protection against undue advantages and surprize.—The following rule was not observed.

ELMSLEY, C. J. } Rule 3. "It is ordered that in future the note or bond is to be produced for the in-
 POWELL, J. } spection of the Judges when a motion is made to refer them to the master."
 ALCOCK, J. }
 Michaelmas. }
 48th Geo. 3rd. }

The court require the note and bond to be produced for the inspection of the Judges, a rule which it is presumed was intended to prevent fraud and maintain unsullied the character of public justice. And when your committee consider the irregularities disclosed in these proceedings, and an attempt to justify them by their frequency, they cannot but feel that the rule was as necessary as it was well intended.

The following rule of court was also obviously intended to prevent undue advantages and surprize, by the violation of which rule Mr. Boulton had an execution against the petitioner's lands and tenements before he could by a legal and regular course have obtained a rule absolute to sanction his proceedings.

Hilary } SCOTT, C. J. } Rule 21. "It is ordered that in future in all cases by judgment by default
 47 Geo. 3d. } THORP, J. } on bonds conditioned for the payment of money, a rule nisi to refer the bond to the master for taxation shall not be necessary; but in lieu thereof a notice of motion for the peremptory rule shall be given in writing to the defendant or his attorney at least thirty-one days before Hilary and Easter terms, and twenty-one days before Trinity and Michaelmas terms, respectively, which rule shall accordingly be made absolute in the first instance on an affidavit having been made of the service of such notice."

The execution was also obtained with the same irregularity, and in defiance of the known rules of court, as appears from the following rule.

Easter } ELMSLEY, C. J. } Rule 10. "It is ordered that from and after the end of this term the
 40 Geo. 3d. } POWELL, J. } clerk give no writ of execution on a judgment by default, on any bond,
 ALCOCK, J. } without an order of court, in term time, or the fiat of a judge in vacation."

Mr. Boulton, however, dispensed with any order of court in term time, or fiat of Judge in vacation.

The bond upon which the action was in part founded, was a mortgage bond, a copy of which is annexed. It appears on the face to be collateral security, and how far therefore Mr. Boulton was bound to suggest breaches according to the statute, your committee have not enquired.

It appears that several applications have been made to the Court of King's Bench for relief without avail. The refusal of the Court to interfere was not on the ground that the application had no merits, but on the principle that the objection came too late. Your committee, however, think it right to observe that from the course pursued by Mr. Boulton, the petitioner was deprived of those notices to which he was entitled by the written law of the land, and the rules of the court.

Irregularities may be waved after notice of them by delay, or by taking a step in the defence; but it would be productive of incalculable injustice if all notices could be suppressed and a suit be clandestinely carried through all its stages at the sacrifice of all law; and the ruined defendant should be precluded from relief, while the Plaintiff sheltered himself under his own wrong. If this can be law, your committee would recommend a legislative provision against it: for no defendant should be deemed guilty of irremedial neglect when the plaintiff keeps him in the dark by his own wrong.

Mr. Boulton has received his principal and interest upon the bond and note—The fee of the Land mortgaged is also in him and there is no court of Chancery to interfere. The land sold at Sheriff's sale under this judgment is undoubtedly most valuable, and it appears to have been sold before the petitioner knew there was a judgment against him. Part of the land sold under the Judgment is owned by the present Hon. Mr. Justice Sherwood, brother-in-law to Mr. Boulton.—There is however no evidence to shew that Mr. Boulton was concerned in the sale or the purchases.

Your Committee have to remark that Mr. Boulton was conducting a cause for himself against his own Client, and when they consider the nature of the debt, the great and multiplied irregularities by which the judgment and execution were obtained—the great value of the property sacrificed, and the expensive and fruitless endeavours of the petitioner to obtain a reversal of the proceedings, they do not hesitate to recommend relief.—Independent of the interest of one of the Judges, it appears that the Court of King's Bench, if they set the proceedings aside, could not afford adequate relief, and therefore your committee have reported a bill enabling the honorable Mr. Justice Willis to enquire into the matters alleged in the petition and to do justice between all the persons interested.—The Chief Justice is not included in the bill as it is publicly reported that he is about to visit England; and, under such circumstances, the object of the measure, might be defeated, and the ends of public justice not be answered, if he were included. Mr. Boulton complains of Mr. Randal for having misrepresented the value and quantity of the land mortgaged to him; and the committee have annexed the evidence and documents adduced in support of the charge.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) B. C. BEARDSLEY,
 Chairman.

Report on the Petition of

COMMITTEE

ON PETITION OF ROBERT RANDAL, ESQ.

Met in Joint Committee Room, February 13th, 1828.

Present.—MESSRS. ATTORNEY GENERAL, MATTHEWS, ROLPH, AND BIDWELL.

DR. LEFFERTY attended and was examined.—He states—that he was present at the assizes for Niagara in 1812 where a cause of Randal vs. Phelps was stated to have been entered for trial, Mr. Justice Boulton presided—saw Mr. Randal there—does not know on what day of the sitting of the court it was—he was going from the court house to town for his witnesses, understanding that Mr. Boulton (the Solicitor General), was going to call the cause on—while he was absent Mr. Boulton did call the cause on and the Judge declined trying it on the ground that he had been attorney for the plaintiff and had instituted the action—Dr. Lefferty then left the court house and went to town, and meeting Mr. Randal on the way told him that his cause would not be tried, at which he appeared much dissatisfied and said he had, that morning, given Mr. Boulton his note for 100 dollars for coming over to conduct his trial. Mr. Randal went into court, and in his presence, urged the trial of the cause, but the Judge positively declined. The Judge, being pressed by Mr. Randal, said he had objected to taking that circuit, because he was unwilling to try that cause—knows that Mr. Randal paid something more than 40 dollars to an innkeeper at Niagara for the expenses of some of his witnesses. Mr. Randal produces a letter from Mr. Boulton, said to have been received 1st May 1819 (marked F)—also a letter from Mr. Boulton dated May 1819 (marked G)—also a letter from Mr. Boulton of 8th July (marked H)—also a copy of a letter from himself to Mr. Boulton dated June 29th, 1819 (marked I), this letter he states he sent by one Jacob Dawn, to York—also a paper (marked K) certified by the deputy clerk of the crown as being a correct schedule of the original papers in the cause of Mr. Boulton vs. Randal, was served with process in 22nd June 1819—and on the 29th June wrote that letter marked (I)—he saw Mr. Randal at the assizes in August 1819, but did not speak to him respecting the suit.

COMMITTEE MET AGAIN, February 21st.

The petitioner attended.

Doctor Lefferty was again called in and examined—says he remembers in 1816 Mr. Justice Boulton, then Attorney General, conducted the trial of the same cause of Randal vs. Phelps—a nominal verdict was given and the cause was referred to arbitration—no award was made, and it was tried at the next assizes for Niagara.

Mr. Randal states to the committee that a different lot from that mortgaged to Mr. Boulton was sold in execution to satisfy his debt—which Mr. Boulton says he has no doubt may have been, for he gave no particular directions to sheriff on the subject.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq. called and examined, by Mr. Randal; says,

He has no acquaintance with Mr. Le Breton—knows lot No. 40. in Nepean, called Point Nepean, heard it was sold either to Captain Le Breton or Mr. Sherwood, now Judge Sherwood. Mr. Morris's brother attended the sale.

It took place at the court house in Brockville, Nepean then being part of the District of Johnstown—does not remember how long he had heard of the sale before it took place.

He authorised his brother, being at Brockville, (Alexander Morris) to bid as much as £300 for it; he afterwards found that his brother had gone as far as £449, but not liking to go further, it was bid off to Captain Le Breton, or Mr. Sherwood, for £450.

Asked by Mr. Randal whether he did not tell him (Mr. Randal) during the last parliament, that he had only heard of the sale the night before it took place, answers that it was impossible, as he had himself walked to Point Nepean fifty miles to see the lot before the sale, and had in consequence sent the directions to his brother. A sheriff's notice of the sale was put up, at his Mr. Morris's shop door, in Perth, which is as public a place as any merchant's shop in Perth—it was put up as notices always are, on the inside of the door; knew nothing of the intended sale till he saw that notice—he went down, in consequence of a conversation with Dr. Thom, who had received information from some person on the Ottawa, that Point Nepean was a valuable situation, and they consequently both went on foot to see it; after his return he wrote to his brother, by post, the instructions spoken of; and he thinks that the sale took place a few days after, but he does not distinctly recollect the time.

Had he been present at the sale he thinks he would have gone as high as 7 or £800 for it. If the property had been his he thinks he would have been reluctant to take £2000 for it.

Captain Le Breton was at the sale, and his impression has always been that Mr. Sherwood either participated in the purchase or assisted Captain Le Breton in making it; but he knows not how the fact really was.

The sheriff was John Stuart, Esq. who is still sheriff of the District of Johnston; he is a brother in law to Mr. Sherwood, and of the Solicitor General's.

Thinks Mr. Sherwood knew nothing of the value of the lot until he was applied to by Captain Le Breton to join or assist him in the purchase.

Neither saw nor heard of any other notice of the sale in Perth or the neighbourhood, or in the neighbourhood of the lot—has never conversed with any of the Messrs. Wrights, of Hull, about the lot—thinks they had no knowledge of the intended sale, found at Morris' run, about five miles from the Point, they were ignorant of it. The notice of the sale was not likely to have attracted the attention of people in general, as the country was then so little known.

He considered the place of great value from its situation with respect to navigation and water privileges; but not from any idea or knowledge he had of any great expenditure being likely to be made there by the government further than building a store or two for the reception of emigrants.

He meant, if he had bought it, to have given two or three acres to the government for such a purpose. Thinks the lot not worth so much now as it was then, from an establishment which has been made on a neighbouring lot by the government since, which has occurred, it is understood, from the refusal of Captain Le Breton to part, on reasonable terms, with the lot or a part of it for the purposes of the Government.

COMMITTEE MET AGAIN, on Friday, February 22nd.

WILLIAM MORRIS, called again and examined.

Asked what sum he would have taken for allowing any person to select an acre from the lot at Nepean Point, had it been his—says he would not have taken less than £500, and perhaps not that sum, because the best mill seat would probably be selected; there are several mill seats on the lot.

Robert Randal, Esq.

Seven years ago, a village was laid out upon the lot in question, by the present proprietors—does not know what number of houses are built there, but thinks not more than three or four.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL was retained in 1817, to defend Elijah Phelps against Robert Randal, in which a verdict had been rendered in favor of Randal, at the preceding assizes, for £10,000; that verdict was set aside, and a new trial granted in October, 1818; he was present, as counsel for defendant, at Niagara; he rode part of the way with Mr Justice Boulton, on his way to the assizes; it was in October 1818, cannot say where he staid at Niagara.

He knew no more than any stranger in court that the Judge intended not to try the cause mentioned above. That he went as council prepared for the defence, when the judge refused to try it. The Solicitor General seemed annoyed at it, and so expressed himself to him, (the Attorney General,) and thought it an unnecessary scruple, on the part of the Judge, that he had been the plaintiff's attorney in the suit; but the Attorney General thought otherwise and expected such refusal, though as unapprised of it as any stranger. In the course of conversation the Judge might have expressed his reluctance to try the cause; and he has an indistinct recollection of its being the case about the time of arranging the circuits; but he had no reason to think the judge had positively made up his mind when he left York. The Solicitor General said that Randal had come with the intention to have it tried, that he had himself come with that expectation, and only for that cause, and that it would be a vexation to Randal. He was never retained by Mr. Boulton, as his council, upon any of the applications made by Mr. Randal to set aside the proceedings in Boulton vs. Randal. That either on the application of Mr. Stewart or Mr. Rolph, or in both, he did at the request of the Solicitor General; the grounds of objection which he stated to be against the motion, and perhaps engaged in answering the rule nisi. That the Solicitor General applied to the Attorney General to oppose the writ of error, and he would have done so had he been present—he suggested to the Solicitor General not to object to the legality of the writ in error; but to allow the irregularities to come into discussion in that shape before the court, if the court did not themselves object to it.

To this the Solicitor General assented.

But as the Attorney General then went to England, is not acquainted with further progress of the matter.

The cause of Randal vs. Phelps was tried at Niagara, in 1819, before Powell C. J. and a special jury; Randal in person pleaded his own cause, and not by the Solicitor General, who was not present. He heard Randal, in pleading his own cause, say that he was abandoned by his counsel, the Solicitor General, and has no doubt Mr. Randal appealed to the indulgence of the court upon matters of law under the circumstances in which he was placed. The cause was called on at the request of Mr. Randal himself; that he thinks it likely the judge told him, Randal, that every legal advantage should be afforded him. The cause went off upon no legal objection; but it went to the jury on the evidence; the Chief Justice charging strongly in favour of the defendant.

COMMITTEE MET, Saturday 23rd.

MR. RANDAL attended.

MR MORRIS again examined. There were but four or five inhabitants in the township of Nepean, at the time of the sale, and these he thinks were what are called squatters. The river Goodwood empties into the Rideau ten or twelve miles from the mouth of the Talter; thinks there was not an inhabitant on the river Goodwood nine or ten years ago. Had he never seen any particular lot on the Rideau, below the river Goodwood, which might have been advertised for sale, he would not have given much for it; it is good land, however, and thinks it would now be valuable. At the time spoken of—in 1819, thinks land so situated would have been worth about seven and six pence per acre; though now it is worth five or six dollars; would not have thought eighty acres in that situation a good security for £100; there is no mill seat on the Rideau; on the place spoken of, it is dead water.

MR. BOULTON attended, and produced to the committee a mortgage from Mr. Randal to him, dated March 17th, 1817, which is the same referred to in the bond, on which judgment was entered; the mortgage is upon lot No. 11, in the first concession of Nepean, on the Rideau for £100; to be paid 1st January, 1818. The lot is said in the mortgage to contain 200 acres. Mr. Boulton produced a certificate from the Surveyor General, that the lot thus mortgaged contains only 76 acres; and that the patent to Mr. Randal, described lots No. 10 and 11 in the 1st concession, as containing together only 100 acres, and Mr. Boulton calls the attention of the committee to the circumstance that in the mortgage, lot No. 11 only was stated to contain 200 acres.

Mr. Boulton also produces an affidavit of Mr. Randal, sworn the 6th July, 1824, for the purpose of his qualification to be returned as a member in which he describes the lot in question, No. 11, as a broken lot, whereas in his petition to the house, he states, that he gave Mr. Boulton a mortgage on two hundred acres of land. He also produces a certificate given by the deputy clerk of the crown, setting forth various causes conducted to judgment by other attorneys, viz: Fothergill vs. Brice; Somers vs. Pettit; Heron vs. Dewitt; M'Nider and Forsyth vs. Clark, in which the proceedings were precisely such against the defendants residing out of the Home District as in the case against Mr. Randal.

And he remarks that in the case of Mr. Somers vs. Pettit, in which Mr. Baldwin was plaintiff's attorney, and judgment by default was obtained in the same manner, he (the Solicitor General) was council for the defendant, and did all he could to obtain relief against the judgment, but in vain, and the judgment was confirmed.

Mr. Beardsley, a member of the committee and also a barrister and attorney, states that it is perfectly notorious that the practice was so under the rule of court, and that he heard many cases where the judgments were so obtained.

Mr. Boulton also produces his dockets shewing that his proceedings for clients in similar cases were precisely such as took place in his action against Mr. Randal.

In particular he shews a cause in which he was plaintiff's attorney for James Sampson, Esq. against the honorable William Dickson, a member of the Legislative Council, whose residence in the town of Niagara was known to every person, in which cause the proceedings were just such as those of which Mr. Randal complains.

Mr. Boulton also produced a writ certified by the clerk of the crown, of judgments against Mr. Randal in other causes which were depending against him at the time he pressed the payment of his bond. Among these is a case of Thomas Clark vs. Robert Randal, in which judgment was obtained for £415 18 04—in this case the Attorney General was concerned for the plaintiff, and as he states that Mr. Boulton had obtained judgment against Mr. Randal a short time before Mr. Clark's could be entered up—and that he looked into the proceedings with a desire to set them aside if he could; to prevent his obtaining precedence of Mr. Clark, but finding them in accordance with the ordinary practice of the court as it appeared to him—he concluded there was no ground.

Mr. McDONALD, M. P. called in and examined.

Mr. Boulton related to him that Mr. Randal had informed the committee that he (Mr. McDonald) had stated to Mr. Randal that the advertisement of the sheriff's sale of Mr. Randal's lot was put up with the face to the wall, and on the back written "a watch to be raffled for"—and Mr. Boulton asks Mr. McDonald if the fact was so, or if he ever stated any such thing to Mr. Randal.

Mr. McDonald states that he never heard of or saw any thing of the kind, and never did state any such thing to Mr. Randal; at least that he would swear that to the best of his recollection he never made any statement of the sort.

Mr. HORNOR, M. P. called in by Mr. Randal.

Says that he heard Mr. Randal say four years ago that Mr. McDonald had made the statement respecting the advertisement mentioned above, but he never heard Mr. McDonald say so.

Report on the Petition of

COMMITTEE MET AGAIN, Tuesday February 26, 1823.

Present.—Messrs. BEARDSLEY, Chairman, ROLPH, and ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. Justice Sherwood attended at the request of the committee, and being examined in presence of the petitioner, states he has been at the falls on the Ottawa River, known No. 40 in Nepean; it was sold at sheriff's sale at the suit of Mr. H. Boulton. Captain Le Breton was purchaser, at sheriff's sale; soon afterwards, thinks within one or two days after, he, Mr. Sherwood, became purchaser from him of part; thinks the sale was in December, 1820. On the evening of the sale, as he thinks, Captain Le Breton came to him at Brockville, and stated, that a valuable lot was about to be sold at sheriff's sale, situate on the Ottawa, where he, Le Breton, resided; that he wished to become the purchaser, but was not sure he had sufficient money, as other persons he understood had come in, intending to buy, and he proposed to Mr. Sherwood to join him in the purchase or to lend him money to enable him to buy. He stated to Captain Le Breton that he was not inclined to buy land at that time, but that he would enquire about the lot in question; that at any rate he would take part of the lot from him if he bought it, or would advance him the purchase money if he would give him security.

Mr. Sherwood was present at the sale, but did not bid. Captain Le Breton bought it; there were other bids, and thinks lands of other persons were sold on the same day by the sheriff in presence of the same bidders: thinks between twenty and thirty persons attended—had seen the sheriff's advertisement of the sale under Mr. Boulton's execution, before Captain Le Breton came to him, but knew nothing of the particular lot; and a day or two after the sale, he took from Le Breton a conveyance of half his interest in the lot (an undivided moiety) and became responsible to the sheriff for the purchase money, of which Captain Le Breton subsequently paid his half to Mr. Sherwood: the amount bid for the lot was £410, to the best of his recollection.

He does not know that any person united with Captain Le Breton in the purchase at Sheriff's sale, but thinks there was not. A partition was made some months after he took the deed from Captain Le Breton as tenant in common.

Captain Le Breton has sold part of his moiety, as he thinks, to one Bellows. He (Mr. S.) has not yet sold any of his portion, except that he made an exchange with Captain Le Breton of a small part after partition was made.

He has laid out the front of his proportion of the lot into small lots—and Capt. Le Breton, he has been told, has done the same—has never understood what price Capt. Le Breton has put upon his share of the land. An application was made to him from the quarter master general's office, at the desire, as he understood of the commander-in-chief, for a purchase of a part of the lot, this was some time after the sale to him—has understood that a proposal was also made to Capt. Le Breton, at Quebec, by the commander-in-chief, which however did not end in any thing satisfactory.

Does not know what price was offered to Capt. Le Breton—no specific offer was made to himself.

Considers the lot valuable from its situation affording a good landing place at the head of the navigation, and there is a good mill site and perhaps several on the lot—the land is in general rough. There is a town he understands laid out near it called Bytown, and it is probable that that circumstance renders the lot of less value now than it has been supposed to be; when he was last at the lot there were two government storehouses built of logs on the lot, and a small dwelling house near that, kept there as an inn. Has heard since, that a good house has been built by one Bellows, a merchant, where he believes an inn is now kept, and there is also another house in which one Rollister lived; who likewise kept an inn, and has heard that another house has also been built there; one Frith is living with Barry in the house first spoken of.

To questions put by Mr. Boulton, states that he never understood the sale was intended to be kept secret by the sheriff—has heard the sheriff say that he sent advertisements to Nepean and Perth, and to several parts of the district; has no idea that the sheriff was at all aware of the value of the lot No. 40; he (Mr. S.) knew nothing of it till informed by Le Breton. In 1821 Mr. Randal came to him, (Mr. Sherwood,) at York, and spoke with him respecting the sale, saying that he understood the land had been sold and that he was aware that he, Mr. Sherwood, owned part of it. Mr. Randal appeared to be dissatisfied with the judgment which had been obtained against him, saying that Mr. Boulton had not treated him well; he said that he had no knowledge of the sale till he was told of it during the sitting of the Legislature; then in session, by Mr. Morris or some other person.

At a subsequent sheriff's sale of Mr. Randal's lands at the suit of Mr. Clark, he, Mr. Sherwood, bought No. 11 in Nepean, on the Rideau, does not recollect the price; it was, he thinks under £20, nearer ten than twenty, the quantity of land was somewhere about sixty or seventy acres; had this lot been offered to him in 1816 or 1817, he would not have given a dollar an acre for it, but it might have been worth much more.

When he understood a question had been made about the land (No 40) being properly advertised, by the sheriff, he took pains to enquire, and so far as he can depend on the statement of the sheriff, his belief is, that the land was as well advertised as sheriffs' sales usually were then, which was before the passing of the statute on that head, in 1822, and more regularly than they sometimes were in other cases; no fact has ever come to his knowledge to lead him to think otherwise; but the reverse.

ROBERT BALDWIN, Esq. a Barrister and attorney, attended; recollects the rule of court under which it is stated the interlocutory judgment in Boulton vs. Randal was signed; was a clerk in his father's office at the time the rule spoken of was caused to be in force; the practice was then agreeable to the rule—whether such practice was consistent with the statute or not he could not then judge. Remembers the cause of Sommers vs. Pettit, in which his father (W. W. Baldwin, Esq.) was attorney for the plaintiff, and Mr. Boulton for the defendant. Upon reference to his father's docket, he finds that interlocutory judgment was signed under the same rule of court as in Boulton vs. Randal: knows Mr. Boulton exerted himself as much as possible for the defendant, but the judgment was finally entered on the assessment: that cause was an important one as to value, the judgment was for about £500. The interlocutory judgment in Summers and Pettit was signed on 29th July, 1820; demand of plea was put up in the Crown office, on 26th July, and an affidavit filed that defendant's place of residence, in the Home District, was not known to the deponent. Upon questions put to Mr. Boulton, by Mr. Randal, Mr. Boulton states, that he was retained by Mr. Randal, in Randal vs. Phelps, and received five guineas, and that Mr. Justice Boulton claimed £50 for his services, rendered to Mr. Randal, when he was at the bar which formed part of the sum for which the bond was given.

Mr. Randal being asked by Mr. Boulton whether an account of which a copy appears published in the Colonial Advocate, June 26th, 1825, was not furnished by him to the printer, and whether he, Mr. Randal, did not receive such an account from Mr. Boulton; he says he has no doubt it is so: being asked as to the services specified in that account, does not deny that they were rendered, and does not remember whether he ever objected or not to any of the charges made.

(Copy.)

MR. BOULTON TO MR. RANDAL.

York, 8th July, 1819.

SIR,

From what has occurred I suppose you do not wish me to advocate your two causes at the next assises, if that is the case, I should wish to know it immediately, as it will save me some trouble. Indeed I am not very anxious to be the advocate of a person who is so very illiberal in his sentiments, because I should expect (from the specimen in your former letter,) that should all my efforts prove of no avail, you would accuse me of not sufficiently exerting myself and allowing the other side, from improper motives, to obtain undue advantages.

Robert Randal, Esq.

At all events, in order that I may not subject myself in future to the like treatment and similar observations, I shall expect the fee with my brief to be advanced, which will preclude all misunderstandings.

If possible to be procured you should have the original note upon which the judgment in Mr. Clark's suit was obtained. You had better write to some of your friends, in Montreal, to apply to the officer of the court for it, who perhaps will give it up.

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. BOULTON,

To Robert Randal,
Chippawa.

York, May 21, 1819.

Sir,

I received your most extraordinary letter of the 17th instant, by Mr. Smith, which, if there is any meaning at all to be given it, is a very impertinent one, and such an one as I will not permit you nor any other client to write to me with impunity---I would have you to understand that I am not rendering you any professional assistance, from what you may fancy popular reasons; and, therefore, any further than my duty to my client prompts me I do not care a farthing about you. You gave me what I expected at the time to be a security for £100, half for my own benefit and the other for my father's. This security I find not worth half a dollar per acre, as there are no inhabitants in the township. In addition to which I have your note for £25, due on the first of this month, both which sums, with interest, amount to nearly £140, and, the security I have, independent of your personal responsibility, is not sufficient to guarantee the payment of half that sum; and as I am not looking at the result of your business, as you call it, for my payment---I insist upon having the money long due to me for services already performed, paid or secured in a sufficient manner---were you unable to do either, I should not perhaps expect or wish it, but in proportion as you oppose giving me what I have a right to, so in proportion shall I insist on it, as you can have no honourable or just reason for withholding it. If you will pay me down £50, so as to lessen the burthen upon the land, I will accept it, and let the remainder stand as it does. I return the cognovit for your signature, and patiently wait the return of the post. Mr. Jarvis I fancy will hand you this, who will give you a receipt for any money you may pay him.

You may be certain I shall not retract one farthing.

Your Obedient Servant,

H. J. BOULTON.

Mr. Randal,
Chippawa.

Charles Fothergill vs. Peter Bice, of the District of Newcastle.
13th July, 1819, appearance entered, per statute 60 Geo. III.
13th July, do. affidavit of non-residence of debt filed with a demand of plea.
17th July, 1819, Interlocutory judgment filed.

GEORGE S. BOULTON for Plaintiff.

Absalom Somers vs. Thomas Pettit.
19th July, 1820, appearance per statute entered, by Plaintiff, for debt.
26th July, 1820, affidavit of non-residence sworn, and demand of plea put up in the office.
29th July, do. Interlocutory judgment signed for want of a plea.
Michaelmas term, motion for new trial on payment of costs refused.
Verdict £490.

W. W. BALDWIN for Plaintiff.

Heron vs. Dewitt.
10th January, 1820, appearance per statute.
25th January, do. Demand of plea put up in the office. Affidavit of non-residence allowed in bill of costs.
31st January, do. Interlocutory Judgment signed.
Notice of assessment of damages put up in the office.

W. W. BALDWIN for said Plaintiff.

Adam L. McNider and John Forsyth vs. John Clark, debt on bond £150.

JOHN B. ROBINSON for Plaintiff.

16th January, 1821, appearance per statute.
22nd January, do. Interlocutory Judgment, upon an affidavit, of non-residence, and demand of plea, as appears by the bill of costs.
March 24, 1821---Final judgment signed without any rule to refer bond to the master or assessment of damages.
I certify the above proceedings to be correct, as appears by the papers now in the crown office.

JAMES E. SMALL, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

13th February, 1828.

I certify that the broken lots, numbers 10 and 11, in the first concession, on the river Rideau, in the township of Nepean, were given in the grant to Robert Randal, Esq., containing 100 acres. By the plan they appear to contain somewhat more, that is to say, the broken lot, No. 10, about 50, and the broken lot, No. 11, about 73 acres.

Surveyor-General's Office,
York, 14th February, 1828.

THOMAS RIDOUT, Surveyor General.

To whom it may concern.

I, ROBERT RANDAL, of the township of Stamford, do swear, that I, truly and bona fide, have such a freehold estate, situated in the following places; the place known by the Bridge Water Works, in the waters of the Niagara river, between the mouth of the river Welland and the great falls in the township of Stamford, District of Niagara; four frame dwelling houses, under two stories, with not more than two fire places; twelve hundred acres of land being the north part of the lots, number 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, on the south side of the river Welland, in the township of Wainfleet, District of Niagara; compensation allowance for the destruction of the Bridge Water Works in the late war with the United States of America, detained in the hands of this government, by my order---four thousand pounds, seven hundred and twenty-six acres of land, lots number 38, 39 and 40, in the first concession from the Grand or Ottawa river, and the broken fronts of said lots, in the township of Nepean, county of Carleton, District of Bathurst; four hundred and fifty acres of land, broken lots, number 10 and 11, in the first concession, lot No. 11, and the easternmost or front three-fourths of lot number 10 in the second concession, upon the river Rideau, township of Nepean, county of Carlton, district of Bathurst; 400 acres of land, lots No. 11, and 12, in the eighth concession of the township of Matilda, in the county of Dundas, Eastern District. Four hundred acres of land, lots No. 10 and 11, in the sixth concession of the township of Young, county of Leeds, District of Johnstown, over and above all incumbrances that may affect the same, and am otherwise qualified according to the provisions of the law to be elected and returned member in the Commons House of Assembly, according to the tenor and true

Report on the Petition of B. Randal, Esq.

meaning of the act of Parliament, in that behalf; and that I have not obtained the same fraudulently for the purpose of enabling me to be returned member to the Commons' House of Assembly. So help me God.

Sworn before me, at Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, in the District of Niagara, this 26th day of July, 1824.
(Signed,) RICHARD LEONARD, *Returning Officer*,
District of Niagara.

(Signed,)

ROBERT RANDAL.

I, RICHARD LEONARD, Esq., Returning officer for the county of Lincoln, in the district aforesaid, do certify, that on the twenty-sixth day of July, inst., Robert Randal of the township of Stamford, did duly make and subscribe before me, Returning Officer, as aforesaid, the within written oath of eligibility.

Given under my hand, at Stamford, this 31st day of July, 1824.

(Signed,)

RICHARD LEONARD, *Returning Officer*.

I certify that the foregoing are two copies of the oath of eligibility of Robert Randal, Esq., and of the certificate of Richard Leonard, Esq., Returning officer, now filed of record in the Crown Office. In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, this eighth day of February, in the Year of our Lord, 1825.

JAMES E. SMALL,

Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

KNOW all men, by these presents, that I, Robert Randal, of the township of Stamford, in the district of Niagara, gentleman, am held and firmly bound to Henry John Boulton, of the town of York, in the Home District, Esq., in two hundred pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada, to be paid to the said Henry John Boulton, or his certain attorneys, executors, administrators or assigns, for which payment, to be well and truly made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, and dated the seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Whereas, by an indenture bearing date the 17th March, 1817, the said Robert Randal, mortgaged unto the said Henry John Boulton, all that parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Nepean, in the District of Johnstown, containing, by admeasurement, 200 acres, more or less, being lot number 11, in the first concession. (on the Rideau,) of the said township of Nepean, which is more particularly described in the original grant from the crown, of the said parcel or tract of land, to the said Robert Randal, and which said indenture of mortgage is meant as a security for the due payment of the sum of £100 of lawful money of Upper Canada, by the said Robert Randal, to the said Henry John Boulton, with lawful interest from the date hereof, and, whereas, in the said indenture of mortgage, there is not contained any covenant for the due payment of the said sum of £100, as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the said parties, now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden, Robert Randal, his heirs, executors, or administrators, do and shall, well and truly, pay or cause to be paid unto the above named Henry John Boulton, his heirs, executors, or administrators, the full sum of £100, of lawful money aforesaid, with lawful interest for the same, from the 17th March, 1817, on the first day of January next, ensuing the date of the above written obligation, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise the sum shall remain in full force.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
JAMES BOULTON,
G. S. BOULTON.

R. RANDAL.

(Copy of the promissory note.)

For value received, I promise to pay Henry John Boulton, Esq., or order, the sum of twenty-five pounds. Seventeenth October, 1818,—
payable 1st May next.

R. RANDAL.

I certify that the preceding paper writing contains true copies of a bond and a promissory note, filed of Record, in the Crown Office, in the cause of Henry J. Boulton, Esq., against Robert Randal.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, this 7th day of February, 1825.

JAMES E. SMALL,

Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COMMON SCHOOL RETURNS.

General Statement of the number of Common Schools and Scholars, in the several Districts, for the year 1827.

DISTRICTS.	NO. OF SCHOOLS.	NO. OF SCHOLARS.	
Eastern.....	46	1169	
Ottawa.....	11	275	
Bathurst.....	39	1007	
Johnstown.....	29	800	*
Midland.....	68	2040	*
Newcastle.....	21	429	
Home.....	32	881	
Gore.....			
Niagara.....	37	1040	
London.....	23	786	*
Western.....	23	571	
Total	334	8998	

* No return for this year for these districts, but last report gives the No. inserted.

Amounting to three hundred and thirty-four common schools, and eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight scholars.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Major General, Commanding His Majesty's Forces, and Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

In compliance with the provisions of the 9th section of the provincial statute of 1816, for the establishment of common schools, the board of education, for the Eastern District, respectfully have to report, that for the half year, ending in December, 1826, there were forty-five common schools in the Eastern District, the teachers of which received their respective portions of the provincial allowance. That from the reports of the trustees of these schools there appears to have been eleven hundred and thirty-six scholars, during that period, who were receiving instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, and, in some instances, geography and English grammar. From December, 1826, to June 1827, there were 46 schools, and 1169 scholars.

The board still entertains the opinion expressed in the report of last year, that the allowance from government, small as it certainly is to each teacher, operates as an encouragement, and an inducement to many of them to retain their situations, and to the poorer classes it affords a stimulus to have schools established where otherwise there would be none.

The trustees of the different schools express themselves satisfied with the conduct of the teachers, some of whom are extremely well qualified for their situations. All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH ANDERSON,
D. M'DONELL,
A. M'LEAN.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

To the Honorable and Rev. Doctor Strachan, President of the General Board of Education in Upper Canada.

SIR,

WE, the subscribers, a quorum of the members of the Board of Education, in the Ottawa District, in compliance with the official circular of the 24th October, 1825, respectfully report,

That the Common Schools of the said district, are now eleven in number, and are kept by masters duly qualified as the act of parliament directs, and we have recommended the appropriation of the sum of £129 10s. for the support of the said schools, for the year commencing the first June last.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servants,

(Signed)

GEORGE HAMILTON,
ALEXANDER GRANT,
PHILO HALL.

Hawkesbury, January 3, 1827.

Common School Report.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	TOWNSHIP IN WHICH THE SCHOOL IS TAUGHT.	NO. OF BOYS.	NO. OF GIRLS.	NO.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	TOWNSHIP IN WHICH THE SCHOOL IS TAUGHT.	NO. OF BOYS.	NO. OF GIRLS.
1	Joseph Radford,	Bathurst,	14	10				303	227
2	Thomas Hall,	Do.	12	10	21	Hugh Curran,	Do.	13	10
3	Robert Clark,	Do.	12	11	22	Archibald Naim,	Dalhousie,	11	13
4	John Higginbottom,	Do.	17	10	23	William Hood,	Do.	12	10
5	John Wilson,	Do.	9	13	24	Robert Porteous,	Do.	15	9
6	Joseph Wellels,	Drummond,	20	15	25	John Livingston,	Do.	13	9
7	William Walpole,	Do.	17	6	26	John M'Intosh,	Do.	16	5
8	Duncan M'Cormick,	Do.	14	9	27	John M'Intyre,	Do.	14	10
9	Henry Webb Warner,	Do.	14	11	28	Robert Mason,	Lanark,	23	10
10	Robert Moorehead,	Do.	15	13	29	William Gordon.	Do.	9	16
11	Edward Hudson,	Do. Perth,	16	13	30	George Mitchell,	Do.	12	11
12	Finlay M'Naughton,	Beckwith,	14	7	31	James Rollo,	Do.	16	9
13	Rev. George Buchanan,	Do.	11	9	32	Matthew Kirkwood,	Do.	12	14
14	Alexander Millar,	Do.	15	10	33	William Millar,	Do.	21	10
15	John M'Laren,	Do.	12	16	34	James M'Krath,	Do.	14	9
16	Alexander M'Nabb,	Do.	35	19	35	Samuel Boyd,	Do.	18	12
17	James Kent,	Do.	14	8	36	James Carberry.	Do.	14	3
18	Jane Conolly.	Goulbourn,	15	11	37	John Young,	Ramsay,	13	11
19	Margaret Cosgrove,	Do.	13	9	38	John Buchanan,	Do.	16	13
20	David Wylie,	North Sherbrook,	14	9	39	Isabella M'Farlane,	Bathurst,	25	26
			303	227				573	434

(Signed.)

MICHAEL HARRIS, M. B. E.
G. H. READE, M. B. E.

Cobourg, November 30, 1827.

Sir,

For the information of the venerable the President of the Board of Education, I beg to transmit the following, as the most correct account I am at present enabled to furnish, of the state of common schools in this District.

SCHOOLS, WHERE.	SALARY ASSIGNED.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	TEACHERS, FROM WHERE	NO. OF Scholars.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.	BOOKS USED.
Cobourg,	Just established.	F. Harold,	Ireland,	26	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, English Grammar, and some instances the Catechism.	Mavor and Fenny's spelling book, Murray's English Reader and Selections, Murray's Grammar, Bible and Testament, Gough's Arithmetic, Scot's Elocution, Goldsmith's England and Rome.
Hamilton,		Molony,*				
Do.	£12 10s.	Randall,	U. S. subject,	20		
Haldimand,	Do.	R. Patterson,	Ireland,	22		
Cramahe,	Do.	W. Jackson,	England,	32		
Do.		Sexton,*				
Murray,		C. Warden,*				
Do.	£12 10s.	R. Thrall	Ireland,	22		
Percy,	Do.	Platt,	Canadian born,	20		
Hope,	Do.	A. Davidson,	Ireland,	25		
Do.	Do.	Irwin,	Do.	20		
Cavan,	Do.	Manning,	Do.	22		
Do.	Do.	Ryan,	Do.	30		
Do.	Do.	Donaldson,	Do.	34		
Do.	Do.	Brown,	Do.	20		
Emily,	Do.	Mitchell,	Do.	21		
Do.	Do.	P. Baragy,	Do.	41		
Ennismore,	Do.	James Stack,	Do.	23		
Clark,	Do.	J. Henry,	Do.	25		
Do.	Do.	C. Leary,	Do.	26		
Darlington,		John Scott,*				
				429		

It will here be perceived that twenty-one schools are now in the books of the Board of Education for this district. Those marked thus,* have as yet given in no report, but were passed at the last general meeting of the Board as approved. Hitherto the number of schools has permitted an allowance of £12 10s. per annum to each; but it is probable from their increasing number, that next year that amount will be diminished.

I beg to add that from the distance of certain of the members, and for other causes, the whole direction of the Board of Education has, especially since the resignation of the Rev. Mr. M'Aulay, fallen upon Elias Jones, Esq.; who, although he has executed his important trust with faithfulness and zeal, has, nevertheless, been unable alone to procure that minute information regarding the common schools which is so essential to their right conduct, to the purposes of their establishment, and to the satisfaction of the general Board of Education.

These circumstances will excuse any imperfections which may be noticed in the above report; in future my humble exertions shall be used there to ensure the right management of the common schools, and promote the interests of education as dependant on them throughout the district.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

N. BETHUNE, M. B. E.

for the District of Newcastle.

Common School Report.

A LIST OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE HOME DISTRICT, DECEMBER 1st, 1827.

NO.	TOWNSHIP.	LOT.	NO.	TEACHERS.	NO. OF Scholars.
1	Brock,	9	6	R. Wilson,	29
2	Do.			J. McDonald,	25
3	Chinguacousy,	26	4	A. Nelands,	25
4	Etobicoke,	26	2	A. Hamilton,	26
5	Do.	A.	B.	J. Harris,	23*
6	King,		1	J. Jamison,	23*
7	East Guillimsbury,	15	3	J. Evans,	32*
8	Do.	1	3	J. Garbut,	26
9	West Guillimsbury,	100	1	J. Brook,	29
10	Markham,	1	8	H. P. Cutler,	21*
11	Scarborough,	34	5	S. Jabey,	26
12	Pickering,	24	5	W. Smith,	31
13	Tecumseth,	24	4	R. H. Moffat,	27*
14	Toronto,	3	5	W. Cassels,	24*
15	Vaughan,	41	1	C. Jones,	23
16	Do.	19	4	Murphy,	20
17	Whitchurch,	35	1	J. Dewar,	42
18	Do.	31	3	M. O'Connor,	21
19	Whitby,	1	7	A. Masson,	40
20	Albion,	25	3	W. Spencer,	21
21	Etobicoke,	A. B.		A. Bagshaw,	25
22	West Gwillimsbury,	3	6	S. Carruthers,	30
23	Do.	1	10	J. Darcy,	28
24	East Gwillimsbury,	21		J. Aylward,	23
25	King,	31		J. Harvey,	25*
26	Markham,	30	5	J. Shaw,	29
27	Toronto,	50	3	B. Britham,	26*
28	Whitby,	34	2	D. Griffin,	22
29	Do.	11	1	M. Wilcox,	47
30	Do.	16	1	J. Higgins,	38
31	Whitchurch,	34	12	F. S. Stephens,	30
32	York,			S. Daly,	24

The following have petitioned.

Those marked thus* were examined by the board in June, 1827.

REPORT OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF NIAGARA.

TOWNSHIPS.	SCHOOLMASTERS' NAMES.	TOTAL NO. OF Scholars.	MALES.	FEMALES.	
Township of Niagara,	David Thompson,	32	28	4	ENGLISH EDUCATION, &c.
Township of Queenston,	John Bouras,	29	23	6	
Township of St. Davids,	No Teacher at present,	32	26	6	
Stamford,	Do. Do.	29	23	6	
Chippawa,	Rhaddy Cusack,	42	29	13	
Stamford,	James Raitray,	27	18	9	
Do.	Thomas Davidson,	22	12	10	
Thorold,	Robert Heron,	40	27	13	
Do.	Henry Hoovers,	24	15	9	
Do.	John A. Tidy,	30	21	9	
Do.	David P. Brown,	32	18	14	
Do.	Henry Katzeback,	27	15	12	
Do. St. John's,	W. E. Pointer,	29	16	13	
Grautham,	James Armstrong,	32	17	15	
Do.	Alexander Wilson,	23	16	7	
Do.	William Duman,	35	20	13	
Do.	Abel Fletcher,	21	13	10	
Grimsby,	Hugh McMahon,	30	21	9	
Do.	John Oakely,	30	25	5	
Do.	Henry Smith,	27	17	10	
Clinton,	Daniel Gorton,	23	25	8	
Do.	Columbus Gilded,	20	13	7	
Do.	James Conolly,	41	27	14	
Willoughby,	John Smith,	31	19	12	
Gainsborough,	James Conolly,	34	21	9	
Louth,	Robert Frestry,	32	15	17	
Do.	Patrick M'Clinchy,	24	11	13	
Bertie,	Benjamin Chadwick,	25	16	9	
Pelham,	A. M. Williams,	25	13	12	
Bertie,	W. B. Wilson,	22	14	8	
Do.	John A. Wilford,	25	13	12	
Wainfleet,	James Brennan,	25	12	13	
Moulton,	James Sheehan,	20	13	7	
Haldimand,	Robert Campbell,	24	19	5	
Bertie,	Thomas Fitzgerald,	25	17	8	
Humberstone,	J. Johnston,	33	18	15	
Wainfleet,	H. Daveney,	24	13	6	
		1040			

(Signed,)

THOMAS CREEN,

Member and Secretary,

Niagara Board of Education.

The above report is drawn up from the files of school Reports to June 1, 1827, as no later files are as yet complete. Two schools, included, with teachers' names, are not as yet regular common schools.

(Signed,)

T. C.

Common School Report.

Niagara, 28th November, 1828.

Mr. Green begs leave to state, in explanation of the enclosed report, that a new board was appointed in 1825, composed of Richard Leonard, Esq., Robert Hamilton, Esq., James Muirhead, Esq., Robert Dickson, Esq., and the undersigned member who was chosen secretary of the Board.

At the period of the appointment of the present Board of Education, the government was in arrears to the district, for the year 1819, which by an act of the Provincial Parliament, were duly paid; and since that time a regular distribution has been made, half yearly, in which the Board has been solely guided by the provisions of the act of the provincial parliament, in such case made and provided, viz.: in dividing the sum (£250,) appropriated, equally among the number of schools established, averaging twenty scholars, and trustees chosen on 1st June each year. The salaries of teachers have consequently varied according to the number of schools, averaging from £7 10s. to £8 10s. annually.

The teachers have uniformly been examined by the secretary, on behalf of the board, and Mr. C. has reason to believe that the schools are generally well conducted.

At the same time Mr. C. does not find that the present provision for common schools tends to induce more competent teachers to teach them than the schools are at present able to employ, and the money which is now appropriated might perhaps be better applied otherwise for the support of education, or be restricted to a certain number of schools in each township, according to the population.

Vide report (Signed.)

RETURN OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS, IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1827.

TEACHERS.	TOWNSHIPS.	BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.						Total number.
		Spell- ing.	Read- ing.	Wri- ting.	Arith- metic.	Gram- mar.	Book- Keep- ing.	
Rev. Ninean Holmes,	Raleigh,	3	9	3	11	7		38
John Fenby,	Gosfield,	8	17	4	6			35
Robert M. Murray,	Do.	4	3	6	4			22
John M. Donald,	Do.	3	13	4	1	1		22
Joseph Robson,	Romney,	3	6	6	1			21
Hugh M. Cullum,	Sombra,	2	6	6	6			20
Philip Dejean, —	Sandwich,	11	5	4				20
Robert Barker,	Colchester,	8	5	7	4			24
John Shiply, Junr.,	Harwich,	9	6	6	1			22
David Heron,	Howard,	8	6	4	3			21
James Pressman,	Drummond Island,	10	6	4				20
Lewis Burgess,	Chatham,	7	12	7	4	3		33
John Sharpe,	Do.	2	16	6	5			29
George Rankin,	Colchester,	8	6	4	2			20
Charles Melvin,	Sandwich,	5	5	7	5			22
Gregor M. Gregor,	Howard,		13	3	3	1		20
Lenox Thomson,	Colchester,	6	17					23
Thomas M. Laren,	Amherstburg,		9		9		2	20
George Eliot,	Oxford,	8	6	3	3			25
George Munro,	Do.	6	1	15	3			30
Apolas Fullar,	Morsea,	8	11	3	1			23
Angus M. Donald,	Colchester,	3	12	6	4			25
Jean Bap. Mercure, —	Amherstburg,	9	17	2	4	4		36
		156	212	120	85	16	2	571

Statement of the number of Scholars attending the several District Schools for the year 1827.

DISTRICT.	NO. OF Scholars.	
Eastern,	38	
Ottawa,	27	
Bathurst,		No report ever received.
Johnstown,	32	No report this year, being at present vacant, last report gives the number inserted.
Midland,	51	
Newcastle,	23	
Home,	57	
Gore,	25	No report received since 1822.
Niagara,	20	
London,	25	
Western,	31	
Total	329	

Amounting to three hundred and twenty-nine scholars.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Cornwall, 24th December, 1827.

Sir,—In answer to your communication of the 16th ult., in which you say that you are directed by Dr. Strachan to request me to send a report of the present state of my school. I beg leave to state, that the whole number attending the school is thirty-eight, of which eight are girls. Of the boys, eighteen are learning Latin, and are divided into three classes, as follows:

1st Class, consisting of four, read in Ovid's Metamorphoses, and are ready to begin Sallust, having just completed their reading in Caesar's Commentaries.

2nd Class, consisting of seven, read in Adams's Select Lessons, and Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax, and are ready to commence the lives of Cornelius Nepos.

3rd Class, consisting of six, are finishing Rudiman's Latin Rudiments. One boy is reading Virgil.

Of the remaining twelve boys, five are learning Murray's English Grammar, and reading Murray's Introduction.

Five are spelling words of four or five letters in Mavor's Spelling Book.

Two confine their attention exclusively to writing and arithmetic.

The boy of the first Latin class and the boy reading Virgil have just finished the first book of Euclid's Elements of Geometry and are about to begin a course of Algebra.

All the Latin boys are exercised twice a week in Geography ancient and modern, and four times a week in Arithmetic.

This being my first report since my appointment to the charge of the public school of the Eastern District, I know not whether

Common School Report.

I have enlarged too much or entered less into detail than may be required. In either case, I beg that may be ascribed to my inexperience. I may mention that I have an assistant engaged in the school since the month of August last.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

H. URQUHART,
Teacher Public School Eastern District.

To S. GIVINS, Esq. Acting Secretary }
General Board Education. }

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

New Longueil, 18th December, 1827.

SIR,

I received your letter of the 15th ultimo, requesting me to forward to you a report of the state of the Ottawa District School. In answer to which I beg leave to say that the number of scholars at present attending the school is 27, and they are arranged in classes as follows viz:—

English Grammar and Composition.....	6
Arithmetic, &c.....	7
Writing.....	7
English Reader and Spelling.....	11
Mavor's Spelling.....	12

Since I had the honor of reporting before on the state of the school, the scholars studying Greek and Latin, under me, have left the school, and no others have yet supplied their place; they have gone to Burlington College, there being a great tendency in this place to send their children to finish their education in the States.

We have an excellent school-house built of stone and lime, well fitted up, and large enough to accomodate from 50 to 60 scholars.

The school is regularly taught by myself, and Mr. Gates, as my assistant, and I have always since my appointment given every encouragement to education by making my fees very low.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McLAURIN,
Teacher of the Ottawa District School, &c.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Classification of the Boys of the Midland District School on the 27th day of November, 1827.

First Class.
Edmond Murney,
William Herchimer.

Second Class.
James Strange,
John Forsyth,
Wellington Murney,
Wellington Turpin,
John Johnstone,
Charles Herchimer,
Walter McCuniffe,
James Meagher.

Third Class.
William Walker,
Francis Smith,
Charles Stuart,
George Cummings,
John Short,
John McDonald.

Fourth Class.
Edmund Walker,
William Hinds,
William Evans,
Maitland Raynes,
George Brown,
William Fitz Walker,
Peter Baxter, Senior,
Duncan Brown.

Fifth Class.
Allan Goddes,
Walter Stennet,
Christopher Smith,
R. Moscrip,
Henry Arnold,
William Gray,
Henry Briscoe,
Andrew Moscrip,
Michael Stennon,
Claudius Arnold,
John Arnold,
Muldroon,
Robert Brass,
John Fisher,
John Richmond,
James Mair,

MATHEMATICS.
Algebra, the (Geography of the)
Globes, Arithmetic.

The Geography of the Globes,
Book Keeping, Arithmetic.

The Geography of the Globes,
Arithmetic.

Geography, Arithmetic, &c.

Arithmetic.

Classification of the Boys of the Midland District, on the 27th
November, 1827.

First Class.
Edmond Murney,
William Herchimer.

Second Class.
Robert Murdock,
Richard Corbett,
John Forsyth,
Wellington Murney,
John McDonald,
Charles Stuart,
William Walker,
Francis Smith,
Charles Herchimer,
John Short,
James Meagher.

Third Class.
George Cumming,
Wellington Turpin,
Edmund Walker,
William Hinds,
Arthur Dewson,
William Evans,
Maitland Raynes,
William Fitz Walker,

Fourth Class.
Peter Baxter, Senior,
Allan Geddes,
Henry Arnold,
William Gray,
Henry Briscoe,

Fifth Class.
Charles Walker,
Charles Dewson,
Walter Stennet.

Sixth Class.
John Johnstone,
James Strange,
Walter McCuniffe,
Christopher Smith,
Robert Moscrip,
William Stennet,

CLASSICS.
GREEK, LATIN, ENGLISH.
Græca Majora, Cicero, Horace, English
Reading.

Testament, Virgil, Rhetoric,
Reading, &c.

Cæsar, Grammar, Reading.

Cordery, Grammar, Reading,
&c.

Grammar, Reading, Grammar.

Grammar, Reading, &c.

Common School Report.

Sixth Class Continued.

Andrew Moscrip,
Michael Stinson,
Claudius Arnold,
John Arnold,
Richard Smith,
— Muldron,

John Fisher,
John Richmond,
Robert Brass, Senior,
George Brown,
Duncan Brown,
James Mair,

Robert Walker,
— Brass, Junior,
John Stuart,
Peter Baxter, Junior.
—
51 BOYS.

Reading, Spelling, &c.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Cobourg, 10th December, 1827.

SIR,

I received your letter of the 16th ult. only on Tuesday last. In reply I beg leave to state, for the information of the General Board of Education, that the number of boys at present attending the Newcastle District school amounts to twenty-three, and may be classed in the following order with their respective studies, viz:—

Studying Greek Testament, Græca Minora, Algebra, Euclid, Geography, English and Roman History.

Ditto Virgil and Livy, Greek as above, Algebra &c., as ditto.

Ditto Rudiments and Corderius, Arithmetic and English Grammar.

Studying Mensuration, English Grammar, English History and Geography.

Ditto Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar.

Ditto Reading and Writing.

During a part of the year the number generally amounts to thirty. I may also state that last year one boy completed his education for the profession of the law, and is now with Mr. G. Boulton.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

DAVID OVANS.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Rev. Thomas Phillips, D. D., the teacher of the Home District School, of York, in the Province of Upper Canada, in conjunction with the Royal Grammar School annexed thereto, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, begs leave most respectfully to report to the Honorable and Rev. the President of the Board of Education, and to the trustees of the said school, in the manner following:

Number of pupils in the Royal Grammar and District School this day, the 13th March, 1828.—57.

Of which there are seven classes studying the Greek and Roman languages.—All studying the English language grammatically, and are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic—four classes are studying geography, and five of the young gentlemen are studying mathematics and practical geometry.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Report of the State of Education in the Niagara District School, November 28th, 1827.

	PUPILS.	PLACE OF ABODE.	PARENTS OR GUARDIANS' NAME AND PROFESSION.	STUDIES.
1	Bernard Clench,	Niagara,	R. Clench, C. P.	Selecte Latin Rudiments,
2	Hamilton O'Reilly,	Nelson, Dundas St.	D. O'Reilly, Esq.	Geography, History, Arithmetic,
3	Henry Richardson,	Niagara,	Charles Richardson, Esq.	Do. Do. Do.
4	Johnson Clench,	Do.	R. Clench, Esq. C. P.	Cicero, Sallust,
5	Johnson Stewart,	Do.	Mrs. Stewart,	History, Geography & Arithmetic,
6	Henry Garret,	Do.	A. Garret, Esq. Barrack Master,	Mathematics, &c.
7	William Garret,	Do.	Do.	English Grammar, Arithmetic,
8	Frederick Garret,	Do.	Do.	English Education,
9	John Ball,	Do.	George Ball, Esq.	Do.
10	George Ball,	Do.	Do.	Do.
11	Alfred Thompson,	Credit, Dundas,	W. Thompson, M. P.	Do.
12	Butler Dockstader,	Niagara,	Mr. Dockstader, High Constable,	Do.
13	John L. McDonald,	Gananoque,	John McDonald, uncle, merchant,	Do.
14	Charles McDonald,	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	John Breckenridge,	Niagara,	S. Breckenridge, Barrister at Law.	Do.
16	William Breckenridge,	Do.	Do.	Do.
17	Thomas Sampson,	Grimsby,	Mrs. Sampson,	Latin Rud., Writing, Arithmetic,
18	William Pettitt,	Do.	Jonathan Pettitt, Esq. Farmer,	English Education,
19	Robert Nichol,	Niagara,	Mrs. Nichol,	English, Writing, &c.
20	John Cook,	Do.	William Cook, Grocer,	English Education, &c.
21	Edward Cook,	Do.	Do.	Do.
22	William Haen,	Do.	J. Haen, Sexton,	Do.
23	Robert Walsh,	Do.	Son of R. Walsh, Blacksmith,	English Education,
24	Charles Smith,	Do.	Son of S. Smith, Saddler,	Do.

(Signed,)

THOMAS CREEN,

Master of the District School, Niagara,

JAMES LYNNE ALEXANDER,

Assistant Teacher.

District School House,
Nov. 28th, 1827.

District School Reports.

Mr. Green regrets that haste compels him to give the above report without copying it in a more perfect form, and therefore begs to add a few remarks.

Mr. C. was appointed master of this school in 1822, and in 1823 and 1824 the number of pupils averaged 85; a majority of whom were studying the classics. Walter Dickson, student of Law, Charles Secord, do., Miles O'Reilly, do., Thomas Taylor, do., William Winterbottom, do., received their classical education principally in this school, under Mr. C. In consequence of the removal of head quarters of the regiment, the District School has been deprived of considerable support from the officers' families—some of our pupils have been removed to the Royal Grammar School, and during the past two years two rival schools have been commenced in this town. Notwithstanding these circumstances, Mr. Green is happy to add that the District School is on a very respectable footing, and with the valuable and effective assistance of Mr. Alexander, will continue to be highly useful to the public.

T. C.

REPORT OF THE NIAGARA DISTRICT SCHOOL, WHICH WAS PUBLICLY EXAMINED BEFORE THE TRUSTEES, DECEMBER 21st, 1827.

SCHOLARS' NAMES.	PARENTS' NAMES.	PLACE OF ABODE.	STUDIES.
Bernard Clench,	Ralph Clench, Esq.	Niagara,	Latin, History, Geography, & Arithmetic.
Henry Richardson,			Do.
Hamilton O'Reilly,	D. O'Reilly, Esq.	Dundas St.	Do.
Alfred Thompson,	William Thompson, Esq.	Do.	Do.
Henry Garret,	A. Garret, Esq.	Niagara,	Do.
John Breakenridge,	S. Breakenridge,	Do.	Do.
Butler Dockstader,		Do.	English Education,
John Ball,	George Ball, Esq.	Do.	Do.
George Ball,	Do.	Do.	Do.
John McDonald,	Mrs. McDonald,	Gananoque,	Do.
William Garret,	A. Garret, Esq.	Niagara,	Do.
Charles McDonald,	Mrs. McDonald,	Gananoque,	Do.
William Breakenridge,	S. Breakenridge,	Niagara,	Do.
Thomas Sampson,	Mrs. Sampson,	Grimsby,	Do.
John Cook,	W. Cook,	Niagara,	Do.
Edward Cook,	Do.	Do.	Do.
Robert Nichol,	Mrs. Nichol,	Do.	Do.
Charles Smith,	John Smith,	Do.	Do.
William Hawn,	S. Hawn,	Do.	Do.
Robert Welch,	S. Welch,	Do.	Do.

(Signed,)

**ROBERT ADDISON,
RICHARD LEONARD,
WILLIAM LEEMING,
RALPH CLENCH.**

Vittoria, December 18, 1827.

S. Givens, Esq.

SIR,

In reply to your request respecting the District School, I have to inform you that since the first of October, I have been in charge of it, in consequence of Mr. Ryerson's absence on a journey to England.

The number of scholars at present in school are twenty-five; the branches of education to which they are attending, with the number engaged in each department, are the following: Latin 3, English Grammar and History 10, Geography 7, Arithmetic 15, writing 21, reading and spelling, the whole school. The attendance, during the short time I have been teaching, has been uniformly good, and the progress in most instances respectable.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully Yours,

E. CHADWICK.

P. S. A post or two has been lost in replying to your letter, owing to my not being earlier in possession of it.

Amherstburgh, 1st February, 1828.

SIR, We beg leave to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a report of the state of the public school in the Western District, on this day, and in making this report we have also to state, for the information of His Excellency, that for these last two years past, the number of scholars have averaged twenty-four, but of these only two are studying the Latin language, from six to eight English Grammar, and the rest learning English reading, and the initial branches that are commonly taught in every respectable common school.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

WILLIAM DUFF,

GEORGE IRONSIDE,

Trustees W. D. School.

*Major Millier, &c. &c.
York.*

Report of the State of the Western District School, at Sandwich, shewing the number of Scholars, and the different branches of education taught in said School.

	NO. OF SCHOLARS	
	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Latin,	3	
Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography,	15	
Spelling and Reading.	2	10
Total	20	10

WILLIAM DUFF,

GEORGE IRONSIDE,

Trustees W. D. School.

REPORT

OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON PETITION OF PETER MCGILL, ESQ.

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of Peter McGill, Esq., the present proprietor of the Marmora Iron Works, have considered the prayer of the said petition and have received such evidence, and explanations from the petitioner, and others, as may enable the house to judge of the expediency and necessity of affording the aid prayed for.

Upon a consideration of all the circumstances the committee is of opinion that the assistance desired by the petitioner may be safely and properly extended to him.

The undertaking to pay the interest half yearly, and to refund the principal by 5 annual instalments of £2000, commencing in the 6th year after the loan may be made, would, of course, if performed, render it unnecessary for the government to advance any sum from the public revenue, since the loan can no doubt be easily made upon those terms. For the due performance of the Petitioner's undertaking, it appears to the committee that he has it in his power to offer the whole unincumbered property of the Marmora Iron works, with 12,200 acres of land in Marmora and Belmont, held in fee simple, and a tract of 1800 acres which the government allows to be held by the proprietors of the works for the supply of fuel. The committee has no doubt that the actual value of this property, which includes an inexhaustible supply of the finest iron ore, and water privileges of a very superior description, might be fairly estimated at more than £10,000, and that in fact a great sacrifice would be made in selling it for that sum; but at the same time the committee is sensible that if from an inability to carry on the works, it should become necessary to expose it to public sale, there can be no assurance that a person of sufficient capital could be found willing to invest £10,000 in the purchase. To guard the public therefore against any possible deficiency of this security, the petitioner offers his own bond or to procure the bond of his mercantile firm, which the committee considers a very ample guarantee against the possibility of loss.

They therefore recommend a compliance with the prayer of the petition.

In doing so the committee have not failed to consider what effect such a measure may have in inducing other applications for similar acts of assistance.

The grounds on which the present application is made, however, are very peculiar, and such as it is not likely can be urged with reason in other cases.

It is sufficiently shewn that the maintaining these works on an extensive scale, will produce essential good to the province, generally; that their abandonment would occasion a great public disappointment, and loss, and that the present circumstances under which they are held, in consequence of the failure of the original proprietor, shew an evident necessity for the investment of a considerable capital, beyond what has been already expended, in order to render them extensively useful.

That the establishment of Iron works on a large scale, in a situation offering such great natural advantages, has been looked upon as an object of much importance to the Province is evident, from the fact that the government, in the first instance, held out the very liberal encouragement of a gratuitous grant of a large tract of land, including the site for machinery, and an inexhaustible stock of the finest ore, to whatever person should engage to establish Iron works on an extensive scale.

The gentleman who undertook it, actually proceeded in good faith, he expended more than £30,000, in the establishment; and although probably that capital was not economically or prudently expended, yet it appears that the erections made are of a substantial kind; roads were opened at his own charge, of which the public receive the benefit, and the principal obstacle being surmounted, the works seem now to be in a condition to realize whatever advantages the government could have anticipated from them.

The committee therefore considers that, in order to encourage and facilitate the final success of an important object, towards which so much has been done, the assistance which the petitioner prays for may very reasonably be extended.

JOHN B. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, }
February 4th, 1828. }

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of Peter McGill, Esq., met in the Committee Room, House of Assembly, Monday, 11th February, 1828, 11 o'clock.

Read the petition.

Read also papers Nos. 1 and 2, being a memorandum of the roads which the proprietors of the works have opened, &c.

PETER MCGILL, Esq., the petitioner, attended, and was examined by the committee. He stated that by Mr. Hayes there has been more than £30,000 expended in forming the establishment, and opening roads, he also lays before the committee an estimate of the present value of the lands, buildings, and other improvements, amounting to £17,270. In this estimate are included 14,000 acres of land; of these Mr. McGill explains that the whole of the 14,000 acres is a fee simple estate, with the exception of 1,800 acres of which the government has granted a licence of occupation to be held with the works, and intended to supply them with fuel. The condition of the licence is that the works shall at no time remain unemployed for three years, this reserve is in Marmora, the other 12,200, are in Belmont, and Marmora; 4,600 acres of which are in Marmora and near the works---none of these lands are improved except the immediate site of the works, (2 or 300 acres) part of the tract granted by the crown with the works.

The ore is abundant and of a good quality. The failure of Mr. Hayes, he conceives is not to be ascribed to any, unexpected disappointment or to any thing unfavorable in the nature of the establishment, but from his inexperience in such undertaking, and from his attempting too much within a short period, so that his returns could not possibly keep pace with his expenditure.

Mr. Hayes had patents from the crown for nearly 10,000 acres, of which a proportion was granted as a compensation for surveys undertaken by him, and the residue he has acquired by purchase from individuals.

He is sure the property was subject to no incumbrance by judgment or mortgage, while in Mr. Hayes's hand. It was transferred to him, Mr. McGill, in 1825, and is now held by him, subject to no incumbrance whatever, and in a condition to be mortgaged or otherwise assigned in security for its full value.

Report on the Petition of Peter M'Gill, Esq.

The works are not in full operation, about 40 persons are now employed there; within the last 12 months the articles manufactured at the Marmora works have been of about the value of £7000---Stoves and hollow ware are the principal articles---the works upon the present scale, could manufacture equal to two tons of castings or metals per day---three times as much as within the last year.

The wares from the works can be sold at Kingston at as cheap a rate as similar wares in Montreal, and are of equal, or superior quality.

At present, there having been no certainty as to the operation of the works, merchants and others have not depended upon them for their supplies, and the course of trade with respect to iron ware, having so long taken persons to Lower Canada for wares of that description, it cannot be expected to be suddenly discontinued; but the advantage of obtaining them from the Marmora works will be so unquestionable, that it cannot be doubted the supply of a great proportion of the Province will before long take that channel, if the petitioner is enabled to keep the works in efficient operation so as to meet the demand.

The prices of the wares, charged this season, are such as afford a remuneration to the concern, and can be maintained; the wares have not been sold under their value in order to force a sale.

In the ordinary course of trade with Lower Canada in respect of articles of iron ware, a six months credit is stipulated for, and in effect twelve months' is usually given---At the St. Lawrence Iron works of Mr. Bell twelve months' credit is given to merchants. The necessity of giving a credit in this province requires the possession of a proportionate capital which the present proprietor of the Iron works cannot conveniently furnish in addition to his past expenditure.

He thinks that a compliance with the prayer of the petition would enable him to keep the works in regular operation. Nothing has been suffered to go into decay, the works have been well sustained.

The contract made for pig iron with the navy has been fulfilled, and no further order from the government is now on hand.

There is moveable property of various kinds necessary to the carrying on the work, amounting in value to £2,500, not included in the estimate given in; and it is also to be understood that in estimating the Marmora property at £17,870, no account whatever is taken of the value of the inexhaustible supply of ore or any other privilege belonging to the works.

Not much bar iron has been yet made at Marmora, from the want of persons skilled in that branch of business, which want the Petitioner has taken measures to supply---what has been made has been found to be in general of excellent quality. It is believed that bar iron equal to Swedish iron can be furnished in any quantity the Province may require.

After the Petitioner became possessed of the works, he obtained from the Bank of Upper Canada, on a special statement of the circumstances connected with them, an advance of £4,000, on a longer credit than is usual in banking transactions, which loan is paid up, but the petitioner is unable to obtain from any banking association such an accommodation as he prays for in the petition.

REUBEN WHITE, Esq. called in and examined. Has been several times at the Marmora Iron works while Mr. Hayes owned them; but not since. The road from Rawdon to Marmora, 16 miles, was made by Mr. Hayes at considerable expence, and many hands have been occasionally employed by him since.

A good deal of the hollow ware made at Marmora has been sold to people in his neighbourhood, and has been found to be of good quality---the bar iron made there is considered good, the wares have been sold rather cheaper than when imported from Lower Canada, and produce has been taken in payment. The general impression is that the wares will be afforded upon as reasonable terms in the country, as they are sold for at Montreal.

The buildings and erections of various kinds at Marmora seem to be good and substantial.

Does not know that there is any situation favorable for Iron works between Marmora and Belleville, or nearer to market than at Marmora---Has no doubt that if the works were properly carried on they would supply the whole Province with iron and at a more reasonable rate than by importation---the water privileges are superior to any he has seen. Thinks it of much consequence to the country that the works should not be discontinued.

MR. GEORGE DUGGAN, merchant, of York, purchased last year at Kingston some of the stoves made at Marmora, double and single; they were good, the metal was of a superior quality and softer than those made in Lower Canada. They were cheaper than those purchased by him in Montreal. Mr. Drea, three years ago, took a sample of the bar iron to Montreal, when he (Mr. Duggan) was with him, and had it wrought into horse shoe nails, and it was stated by the smith to be as good as the Swedes iron. There is no question that if a regular supply should be manufactured at the works, the merchants would find it much to their advantage to make their purchases of their wares there, rather than go for them to Montreal.

MR. DAVID STEGMAN, merchant, of York, has purchased last year at Kingston, some of the stoves and sugar kettles and dog irons, made at Marmora, to the amount of almost £150, has found them saleable, has sold sixteen of the eighteen stoves bought, and might have sold many more if he had had them of a similar size; has heard no complaint of the quality of the ware; the metal is considered softer and less liable to crack. The dog irons proved saleable---no complaint has been made of their quality---sold these wares at a less rate than those he had bought in Lower Canada, having bought them at a cheaper rate---he was asked in Montreal last autumn for the carron iron ware 35s. per cwt., and for that manufactured in Lower Canada 27s. 6d.; he purchased at Kingston that made at Marmora for 25s., of equal quality.

The stoves and sugar kettles are not heavier in proportion to their capacity than those sold in Lower Canada, the smaller wares have hitherto generally been heavier in proportion to their capacity, which arises, it is supposed, from the want of skill and experience in moulding them, and can therefore be remedied.

Has no doubt that if such a credit is given here as in Lower Canada, purchasers of iron wares, in all parts of the Province, would find it much more advantageous to buy them manufactured at Marmora than to obtain their supplies at Montreal.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM, is a blacksmith living in York, wrought last year some of the bar iron made at Marmora, brought up by Mr. Shepard, of Yonge-street approved of it highly---used it for horse shoes and nails, and thinks it much preferable to the Lower Canada bar iron, and very little inferior to the Swedes iron---whatever inferiority there is, he thinks is not owing to the quality of the ore, but to the manner of manufacturing it---has seen stoves made at Marmora and thought them very good, the metal being soft and tough---thinks the iron in general of very good quality, and particularly favorable for mill-irons and other machinery.

MR. HARVEY SHEPARD, is a blacksmith in York, and has also a furnace in York---has wrought some of the bar iron made at Marmora, merely a sample, made it into horse nails, and found the quality excellent---it was of the first quality, equal to Swedes or to any iron he ever used.

Thinks if he could obtain a certain supply of such bar iron he would purchase it in preference to any he has seen.

REPORT

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esq.

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of William Chisholm, Esq. praying for provision to construct a harbor at the mouth of the 16 mile creek in the Township of Trafalgar, and to levy tolls for reimbursing the charge thereof; have considered the petition, and beg leave to report that there appears good reason to believe that such an improvement as the Petitioner purposes can be effected, and that it will tend much to the convenience of navigation, and the benefit of trade in the surrounding country; wherefore the committee have agreed to report by bill, which accompanies this report, such a measure as it appears to them will be just towards Mr. Chisholm, and beneficial to the Public.

The committee on the petition of William Chisholm, Esq., met in the House of Assembly's Committee Room, February 27th, 1828.

Present MR. BEASLEY,
MR. WILKINSON,
MR. HAMILTON, and
MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Petition read.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esq. attended.

Owens the land for half a mile on both sides of the 16 mile creek at the mouth, and for 1½ miles up the creek. A very few feet from the beach there is a sufficient depth of water in the creek for schooners, and it continues to be deep still water for a mile; the general width of the channel for this mile is from 75 to 100 feet. At present it is not accessible for any vessels except after freshets, when it sometimes admits a vessel drawing 3 or 4 feet—he proposes carrying the pier out into 12 feet water, which he thinks will occasion it to extend not less than 500 feet. Thinks he may not be able to complete the work in the present year; there is no harbour that schooners can enter between Burlington Beach and York. The distance of the mouth of the 16 mile creek from Burlington Beach is about 13 miles; desires legislative authority to collect a toll on all kinds of merchandize, lumber and produce imported or exported at the proposed harbour; and submits the annexed table of rates for the approval of the committee. Thinks that the period for which tolls are to be collected should not be less than 50 years from the passing of the act, as a shorter term will not warrant the expenditure of so large a sum of money in the construction of works at all times of a very hazardous description and necessarily built of perishable materials.

After the pier is carried out he intends dredging the Canal across the bar, to a depth not less than 3 feet water.

March 5th, Committee met.

JAMES CROOKS, Esq. Examined.

Has no doubt the making a harbour at the mouth of the 16 mile creek will afford a great accommodation, and does not think it will diminish the receipts at Burlington Bay.

Thinks the tolls proposed not unreasonable—that the facility of shipping from the shore in boats along the coast will make it the interest of Mr. Chisholm not to exact too high tolls.

WILLIAM J. KERR, Esq. Examined.

States that the tolls are much lower than have been always charged for shipping goods at the outlet. That the proposed harbour would be a great public accommodation.

TABLE OF RATES.

	s.	d.
Pot and pearl ash per barrel,.....	0	4
Salt Pork, Beef and Whiskey per barrel,.....	0	3
Flour per barrel,.....	0	2
Lard and butter per barrel,.....	0	3
Lard and butter per keg,.....	0	1
Boards per thousand feet,.....	1	3
Lumber per thousand feet, board measure,.....	1	3
Pipe staves per thousand,.....	10	0
West India, do.....	2	6
Wheat and all other grain for exportation, per bushel,.....	0	1
Merchandize per barrel bulk,.....	0	9
Do. per cwt,.....	0	3
Boats under twelve tons,.....	1	3
Boats and vessels under ten tons burthen, (free),.....	/	
Boats and Vessels above 12 tons and under 50,.....	2	6
All boats and vessels over 50 tons,.....	5	0
All other articles of merchandize not here enumerated, per barrel bulk,.....	0	9

BATHURST DISTRICT.

Aggregate amount of rateable property in the Bathurst District, for the year 1825.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			OTHER PROPERTIES.										Amount of Assessment.		Amount to be collected.	
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber, 2 sides, 1 story.	Additional fire places.	Squared timber, 2 story.	Additional fire places.	Framed under 2 story.	Additional fire places.	Brick or Stone, 1 story not more than 2 fire places.	Additional fire places.	Brick or stone of two story, not more than two fire places.	Additional fire places.	Wrought by Water, 1 pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses, 3 years old and upwards.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen of 4 years old, and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four.	Waggons for pleasure.	Rate per pound.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.
Drummond,	27557 1/2	3293 1/2	6	9	4	98	6	3		11	19	1	1	1			1	47	205	395	305	3	1	15731	0	0	65	10	11
Bathurst,	3857 1/2	3935	1	1	1	1	1	1										15	219	441	219	1	1	15375	18	0	64	1	3
Beckwith,	31338	2374	1	1	1	1	1	1										18	145	331	938			10987	12	0	45	15	72
Geathouru,	37235 1/2	5302	15	10	3	2	3											39	103	294	147			13526	2	0	56	7	21
Napean,	6805	692	5															8	56	59	58	13		3305	0	0	13	15	5
March,	15566	663																5	41	41	20			4187	4	0	17	7	33
Huntley,	13360 1/2	383 1/2																5	35	87	81			3554	16	0	14	16	23
Ramsey,	24033	1117																5	79	223	223			7429	12	0	30	19	11
Lanark,	30752	2059																10	96	332	179			10848	8	0	45	4	0
Dalhousie,	16811	1185																4	31	209	209			5558	4	0	23	3	21
North Sherbrooke,	5292	293																4	12	38	38			1451	8	0	6	0	113
	247411	18184	36	14	4	33	11	4		12	10	11	1	9	21		1	192	1003	2466	1299	3		91935	4	0	383	1	3

C. H. SACHE,
D. C. of the Peace.

Aggregate account of the rateable property in the District of Johnstown, for the year 1825.

Two thousand, seven hundred and two persons in the above named District, have the property here- under enumerated.	Aggregate of each article.	Valuation.			Rate per pound.	Amount to be collected.			Additional rate for Court House & bridges.				
		£	S.	D.		District Rate.				£	S.	D.	
						f.	s.	d.					
Acres of uncultivated land, - - - - -	227 ¹ / ₂	45415	2	0		189	4	7	2-5	189	4	7	2-5
Acres of cultivated land, - - - - -	48758	48758	16	8		203	3	2	3-4	203	3	2	3-4
Town lots in Johnstown, at £25 each, - - - - -	62	1550	0	0		6	9	2	6	6	9	2	6
Town lots in Brockville, at £30 each, - - - - -	189	2670	0	0		11	2	6	0	11	2	6	0
Houses built of square timber, of 1 story, - - - - -	189	3780	0	0		15	15	0	0	15	15	0	0
Additional fire places, - - - - -	21	84	0	0		0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0
Houses built of square timber, of 2 stories, - - - - -	3	90	0	0		0	7	6	6	0	7	6	6
Framed houses, under 2 stories, - - - - -	449	15715	0	0		65	9	7	7	65	9	7	7
Additional fire places, - - - - -	63	325	0	0		1	7	1	1	1	7	1	1
Brick or Stone houses, of one story, - - - - -	33	1320	0	0		5	10	0	0	5	10	0	0
Additional fire places, - - - - -	22	220	0	0		0	18	4	4	0	18	4	4
Framed, Brick or Stone houses, of 2 stories, - - - - -	113 ¹ / ₂	6810	0	0		28	7	6	6	28	7	6	6
Additional fire places, - - - - -	135	1350	0	0		5	12	6	6	5	12	6	6
Grist Mills, with one pair of stones, - - - - -	31	4650	0	0		19	7	6	6	19	7	6	6
Additional pair of stones, - - - - -	3	150	0	0		0	12	6	6	0	12	6	6
Saw Mills, - - - - -	41	4100	0	0		17	1	8	8	17	1	8	8
Merchant Shops, - - - - -	29	5800	0	0		24	3	4	4	24	3	4	4
Store houses, - - - - -	9	1800	0	0		7	10	0	0	7	10	0	0
Stone Horses, - - - - -	12	2388	0	0		9	19	0	0	9	19	0	0
Horses, - - - - -	2056	16448	0	0		68	10	8	8	68	10	8	8
Milch Cows, - - - - -	4910	14730	0	0		61	7	6	6	61	7	6	6
Oxen, - - - - -	2194	8776	0	0		36	11	4	4	36	11	4	4
Horned Cattle, from 2 to four years, - - - - -	2323	2323	0	0		9	13	7	7	9	13	7	7
Close Carriages, with four wheels, - - - - -	5	500	0	0		2	1	8	8	2	1	8	8
Open Carriages, with four wheels, - - - - -	4	100	0	0		0	8	4	4	0	8	4	4
Gigs and other do. with 2 wheels, kept for pleasure, - - - - -	11	220	0	0		0	18	4	4	0	18	4	4
Wagons for pleasure, - - - - -	29	435	0	0		1	16	3	3	1	16	3	3
Total,		190507	18	8		793	15	7	3-11-15	793	15	7	3-11-15

(Signed)

H. WALKER,

Clerk of the Peace, District of Johnstown.

Aggregate assessment for the District of Gore, for the year of our Lord 1825.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of Land.			Town Lots.			HOUSES.												MILLS.			Other Property											
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.	In Kingston, York, and Niagara.	In Cornwall, Sandwich, and Johnstown.	In Brockville.	Squared or hewed on 2 sides, 1 story.	Additional Fire places.	Squared timber 2 stories.	Additional Fire places.	Framed under 2 Stories.	Additional Fire places.	Framed 2 Story.	Additional Fire places.	Brick or stone, 1 story, not more than 2 fire places.	Additional fire places.	Brick or stone of two story, not more than two fire places.	Additional fire places.	Wrought by Water, 1 pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses, kept for covering mares.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen of 4 years old, and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four.	Close carriages, 4 wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open do, 4 wheels kept for pleasure.	Curricles or Gigs, &c. 2 wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Total.
Ancaster, ..	19261	9910	29171				23	1	78	25	16	21	10	8	15	4	2	2	7	8	1	3	401	278	706	345				7	29038		
Haldimand, ..	15414	5312	20726				39	7	30	14	6	8	10	8	1	1	155	207	292	10	3	1	155	207	292	8				2	17750		
Nelson and Nasagaweya, ..	16168	4387	20555				5		3	4	5	7	3	10	2	139	213	213	1	1	3	139	213	471	224	471	8				2	14310	
Esqueping, ..	21932	2326	24258				10732	8	60	15	18	20	7	3	184	4	93	172	2	2	3	7	230	221	415	179	1				10	18850	
Beverly, ..	10406	6302	16708				24	1	8	1	1	3	1	1	214	1	93	172	1	1	3	6	214	184	287	114	180	1				1	18284
Saltfleet and Binbrook, ..	8567	2862	11429				34	1	5	30	1	3	1	0	152	0	93	110	2	1	2	1	152	321	461	160	1				9	15284	
Dumfries, ..	19784	4495	24279				16	6	12	2	2	3	1	0	68	0	68	110	2	2	2	1	152	321	270	100	1				1	15284	
Glandford, ..	5850	4025	9875				8		8	8	8	8	8	3	73	3	73	134	87	87	2	4	73	134	252	151	86	55				1	10845
East Flamborough, ..	4188	1870	6058				74	320	99	3	33	3	2	2	315	1	315	60	73	87	4	4	315	414	186	413	55				2	2747	
Erin and Eramosa, ..	6972	404	7376				1	1	40	21	81	59	26	32	42	14	132	114	4	6	2	2	132	114	186	98	413				2	3352	
Waterloo, ..	37116	10123	47239				13	3	21	4	33	33	1	1	42	3	132	114	4	4	5	4	132	114	186	98	413				2	3352	
West Flamborough, ..	8477	5881	14358				1	1	21	3	81	59	26	32	42	14	132	114	4	4	5	4	132	114	186	98	413				2	15737	
Frankfort, ..	27803	5581	33384				1	1	21	3	81	59	26	32	42	14	132	114	4	4	5	4	132	114	186	98	413				2	15737	
Total..	212613	63745	276358				273	2330	16	350	99	81	59	26	32	69	21	21	17	46	50	17	11	2179	2835	5230	2446	71	2		40	213385	

Aggregate statement of the Assessments of the London District, as taken from the returns of the Assessors' of Townships in the London District, and filed of record in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the year 1825.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of Land.		HOUSES.							MILLS.			Other Property				Amount of Valuation		Amount of Rates							
	Uncultivated.	Arable, pasture, or meadow.	Squared or Hewed timber 2 sides, 1 story	Additional fire places	Square timber of 2 story	Additional fire places	Framed under 2 stories	Additional fire places.	Framed of 2 story.	Additional fire places.	Brick or stone 1 story, not more than 2 fire places	Wrought by Water. 1 pair stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchant's Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses kept for hire or gain.	Horses, 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen, 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old	Open Carriages, with 4 wheels kept for pleasure.	Waggons for pleasure.	Rate per pound.	Amount of Valuation of property assessed. Currency. £. S.	Amount of rates at 1d per pound. Currency. £. s. d.
Middleton and Houghton,	92.1	639	7	2		1	21	9	14																3334	13 17 0
Charltonville,	1777	6517	27	10		3	51	9	14	1	2	1	1	4			11	59	67	35				0	18095	20 11 2 5
Walpole,	3815	637	9			3	3	3	3								31	32	08	55	1	1	1	0	3034	12 12 10
Waltham,	6141	1981	15			16	19	3	4								66	234	127	127				0	6938	28 19 8 1 5
Widham,	6256	3048	9			19	20	2	6								101	91	176	85				0	7003	31 33 7 4 5
Woodhouse,	1095	4910	8			62	9	9	6								147	164	295	132			12	0	15154	63 2 10 2
Aldborough,	7498	1678	3			20	5	4	6								10	203	506	162			12	0	5252	21 17 1 1 10
Barford,	9703	3214	6			21	3	3	2								10	141	230	136			1	0	9001	40 0 1 1 10
Malahide,	2669	3724	2			20	5	4	6								84	259	379	200			1	0	14318	59 13 2 9 10
Oakland,	2437	1943	6			4	3	1	2								29	72	139	59			1	0	4136	17 4 8 2 5
Ratnam,	674	1283	12			4	3	1	2								48	62	127	128			2	0	4282	17 16 16 4 5
Zorra,	1981	545	1			37	19	4	4								29	201	409	100			2	0	3967	10 10 7 1 5
Townsend,	1899	5942	7			23	2	4	1								150	957	257	282			2	0	17810	74 4 2 4 5
Norwich,	2369	2714	12			27	6	3	6								117	135	301	255			2	0	13323	55 14 5 4 5
Nisour,	7884	5.3	1			10	2	2	6								130	161	312	52			1	0	2952	42 6 0 1 5
Oxford, West & North Divisions,	9111	1193	8			27	6	3	6								34	68	119	204			1	0	10127	42 3 11 1 5
Blenheim,	4395	1193	10			4	2	2	1								27	56	99	42			2	0	3794	15 16 10 2
Oxford, Eastern Division,	2895	679	2			4	3	1	1								34	68	119	204			1	0	10127	42 3 11 1 5
Dunwich,	2.598	20.6	14			1	1	1	1								27	56	99	42			2	0	3794	15 16 10 2
Lobe,	6972	562	1			4	3	3	1								14	138	20	93			2	0	9139	38 1 1 7
Ekfield, Carradoc and Moss,	11521	676	1			1	1	1	1								14	90	90	13			2	0	2675	11 2 11 2 5
Leimon,	40119	2863	13			24	6	4	4								48	566	514	234			2	0	3172	14 17 8 1 5
Delaware, Dorchester and Westminster,	24472	377	13			24	6	4	4								31	523	249	211			2	0	13413	63 19 0 4 5
Southwold,	31760	4743	22			17	4	4	4								96	259	388	291			2	0	16373	60 1 1 2 5
Bayham,	3160	3160	12			23	5	5	5								51	265	331	212			2	0	13773	68 4 5 3 5
Yarmouth,	28452	4873	17			21	5	9	10								121	265	393	292			17	0	17266	57 7 9 3 5
Total	3306213	654903	243	3110	3	404	102	55	52	6	31	5	46	27	4	14	1949	4100	6269	2087	1	17	0	1	230680	508 13 4 4

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Woodhouse, 1st August, 1825.

JOHN B. ASKIN, Clerk of the Peace, London District.

Assessment, Eastern District, 1826.



Return of the rateable property in the Eastern District, for the year 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of Land		Town Lots.	HOUSES.										MILLS.				Store Houses.	Stallions.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen of 4 years old, and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four.	Phaetons and open carriages, & wheels.	Carriages, Carts, & wheelbarrows.	Wagons kept for pleasure.	Valuation			Assessment.		
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.		Square timber, 1 story.	Additional fire places.	Square under 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Brick & stone, 1 story.	Additional fire places.	Brick or stone, 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Additional fire places.	Crust Mills, one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.										Stallions.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen of 4 years old, and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four.	Phaetons and open carriages, & wheels.
Cornwall and Roxborough,	47433	10558	97	5	212	25	4	17	16	3	3	5	5	1	11	4	1	15	1	683	298	1261	327	2	2	4	43295	12	267	9	7 1/2	
Williamsburgh and Winchester,	28733	5140	5	5	81	9	1	8	12	2	2	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	337	120	613	181			2	2434	12	83	7	1 1/2	
Charlottenburgh,	57505	131781	224	2	108	2	2	10	13	5	5	5	1	1	1	5	5	5	2	819	146	1845	497			1	49686	0	67	0	6 1/2	
Lancaster,	38746	65082	71	2	37	3	2	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	5	5	309	128	1028	303			3	26333	19	169	1	2 1/2	
Osnabrock & Finch,	34255	807	17	5	108	5	2	13	4	3	3	8	8	8	1	1	6	6	432	128	857	23			10	2968	0	123	5	3		
Kenyon,	23998	194	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	147	97	435	10			2	10291	12	45	5	1 1/2	
Loehel,	39544	5224	16	5	2	10	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	60	161	941	958			4	29745	16	86	8	4 1/2		
Matilda,	91765	4273	5	1	72	10	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	304	7	517	170			4	17714	10	73	16	2 1/2		
Mountain,	5597	780	2	1	3														55	69	137	43				3300	8	13	15	6 1/2		
Total	30016	55498 1/2	11	450	621	51	4	58	53	19	4	4	4	4	7	42	1	42	3408	1284	7687	2113	2	12	25	2	9965	19	958	3	4 1/2	

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Eastern District, June 22d, 1826.

(Signed)

ARCHD. M'LEAN,
Clerk of the Peace. E. D.

Assessment, Ottawa District, 1826.

— \$1111 \$11111111111111111111 —

Aggregate of rateable property in the Ottawa District, for the year 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			CARRIAGES.					Number of rateable inhabitants.	Amount of Assessed Tax, at a penny on the pound, Currency, £ s. d.						
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Hewn timber, 1 Story	Additional Fire places	Hewn timber, 2 Stories	Additional Fire places.	Framed one Story.	Additional Fire places.	Brick or stone 1 story.	Additional Fire places.	Brick, Stone, or frame two stories	Additional fire places.	Grist Mills wrought by water, 1 pair stones.	Additional pairs of stones	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops	Store Houses.	Horses, kept for covering mares for hire.	Horses 4 years old and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.			Milch Cows.	Young Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Curricles, Gigs, &c.	Covered carriages.	
Tongue and Capetonia,	15,17	3037	20	3	9		90											3	94	101	535	91					121	47 13 04
East and West Hawkebury,	18221	3779	21	1	1		17	5		4	6	1	3	1	3	2		114	235	327	179	7				195	63 10 27	
Alfred,	106534	7034	7	1						1	14		4					56	96	119	2	27				85	10 15 37	
Clarence,	88	12																3	48	22	2	5				1	0 2 114	
Chamberland,	2360	165																5	8	8	14	2				13	5 17 0	
Gloucester,	1913	87																8	42	25	14	5				10	3 10 51	
Total.....	503664	81041	76	5	21	1	37	8	1	14	20	44	4	10	11	3	3	260	530	874	309	12	1	1	1	437	145 8 7 1/2	

I certify that the above return is correctly compiled from the several assessment rolls of the District of Ottawa, for the year 1826.

[Signed]

RICHARD PHILIP HOTHAM,
Clerk of the Peace, Ottawa District.

Assessment for the JOHNSTOWN District, for 1826.

Aggregate account of the rateable property in the District of Johnstown, (with the exception of the Township of Emily,) for the year 1826.

Two thousand, seven hundred and twenty four persons in the above named District, have the property hereunder enumerated.		Aggregate of each article.	Amount of rateable property.			Rate per pound.	Amount to be collected.					
			£	S.	D.		District Rate.			Additional rate for Court House & bridges.		
							£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.
Acres of uncultivated land,	at 4s. per acre.	226917½	45383	10	0	189	1	11 1-2	189	1	11 1-2	
Acres of cultivated land,	at 2s. per acre.	50248¾	50248	15	0	209	7	4 3-4	209	7	4 3-4	
Town lots in Johnstown,	at £55 each.	61	1525	0	0	6	7	1	6	7	1	
Town lots in Brockville,	at £30 each.	95	2880	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	
Houses of squared timber, of 1 story,	at £40 each.	186	3720	0	0	15	10	0	15	10	0	
Houses of squared timber, of 2 stories,	at £4 each.	23	92	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	
Additional fire places,	at £30 each.	3	90	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	
Additional fire places,	at £8 each.	1	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	
Framed houses, under 2 stories,	at £35 each.	462	16170	0	0	67	7	6	67	7	6	
Additional fire places,	at £5 each.	59	295	0	0	1	4	7	1	4	7	
Brick or Stone houses, of one story,	at £10 each.	40	1600	0	0	6	13	4	6	13	4	
Additional fire places,	at £10 each.	23	330	0	0	0	19	2	0	19	2	
Framed, Brick or Stone Houses, of 2 stories,	at £60 each.	129½	7770	0	0	32	7	6	32	7	6	
Additional fire places,	at £10 each.	127	1270	0	0	5	5	10	5	5	10	
Grist Mills, wrought by water, with one pair of stones,	at £150 each.	29	4350	0	0	18	2	6	18	2	6	
Additional pair of stones,	at £50 each.	4	200	0	0	0	16	8	0	16	8	
Saw Mills,	at £100 each.	43¾	4375	0	0	18	4	7	18	4	7	
Merchant Shops,	at £100 each.	30¾	6150	0	0	25	12	6	25	12	6	
Store houses,	at £200 each.	8	1600	0	0	6	13	4	6	13	4	
Stone Horses, of 3 years old and upwards,	at £119 each.	6	1191	0	0	4	19	6	4	19	6	
Horses of three years old and upwards,	at £8 each.	2092	16736	0	0	69	11	8	69	11	8	
Oxen of 4 years old and upwards,	at £4 each.	2383	9532	0	0	39	14	4	39	14	4	
Milch Cows,	at £3 each.	5307	15921	0	0	69	6	9	69	6	9	
Horned Cattle, from 2 to four years old and upwards,	at £1 each.	2414	2414	0	0	10	1	2	10	1	2	
Close Carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure,	at £100 each.	1	100	0	0	0	8	4	0	8	4	
Open Carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure,	at £25 each.	5	125	0	0	0	10	5	0	10	5	
Carriages with 2 wheels, kept for pleasure,	at £20 each.	12	240	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Waggons kept for pleasure,	at £15 each.	23	345	0	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	
Total,			194564	5	0	810	13	8¼	810	13	8¼	

(Signed)

H. WALKER,

Clerk of the Peace, District of Johnstown.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

Aggregate account of rateable property in the Bathurst District, for the year 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.						MILLS.		OTHER PROPERTY.										Amount of Assessment.		Amount to be collected.	
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber, 2 sides, 1 story.	Additional fire places. Squared timber, 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Framed under 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Brick or Stone, 1 story not more than 2 fire places.	Additional Fire places.	Brick or stone of two stories, with not more than 2 fire places.	Additional Fire places.	Grist.	Saw.	Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Stone Horses for hire or gain.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen of 4 years old, and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years old.	Rate per pound.	£ S. D.	£ S. D.
Drummond,	291252	39354	7	9	23	7	5	5	9	1	1	1	13	1	2	1	65	251	454	142	1	17937 18 0	74 14 10	
Bathurst,	35844	4815	9	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	39	242	499	271	1	15611 16 0	65 0 112	
Beckwith,	31600	2987											5				31	291	393	279		13147 0 0	54 16 7	
Lanark,	32576	2382											1				11	139	347	280		115692 4 0	48 5 21	
Kanary,	26032	1531											1				13	81	259	132		8777 8 0	36 11 54	
North Sherbrooke,	4634	266															3	58	46	94		1450 16 0	6 0 102	
Dalhousie,	17273	1439															30	102	222	159		6104 12 0	25 8 81	
Goshoun,	38743	2592	16	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7				3	47	304	182		14636 12 0	60 19 83	
March,	15302	786															16	102	73	18		4630 0 0	19 5 10	
Nepesin,	7558	882	2	1	2				1								47	83	83	50		4201 12 0	17 17 74	
Fitzroy,	13250	398															7	44	47	21		4092 16 0	16 15 21	
Huntley,	15874	6254															13	79	134	29		4711 4 0	19 12 71	
Packenham,	647	327															3	27	51	29		2111 8 0	8 15 115	
Tarblon,	4962	90															3	14	11	3		1174 8 0	4 17 104	
	2768392	224891	34	13	20	11	7	9	12	1	14	12	31	1	2	1	208	1542	2983	1530		110180 14 0	450 2 54	

I certify that I have faithfully taken from the assessment rolls, and above stated the assessment of each township of this District, for the present year.

(Signed)

G. H. READE,

Clerk of the Peace, Bathurst District.

Aggregate statement of the Assessments of the London District, as taken from the several returns of Assessors' of Townships in the London District, and filed of record in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the year 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of Land		HOUSES										MILLS			Animals				Rate per pound.		Amount of							
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber, 2 sides; one story.	Additional Fire places.	Squared timber 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Framed under 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Framed of 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Brick or stone, of 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Wrought by Water, 1 pair stones.	Additional pair Stones.	Saw.	Merchants' shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses kept for hire or gain.	Horses, 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Young Cattle, from 2 to 4 years' old.	Waggons for pleasure.	£	S	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	
Woodhouse,	0695	4734	10	10	1	57	22	6	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	130	166	352	107	9	3	14732	15	01	9	4	
Charltonville,	18175	62214	57	10	1	47	26	8	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	201	215	451	171	77	8	18335	10	77	8	9	
Townsend,	19836	6186	10	10	1	44	7	7	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	89	106	204	210	4	1	16498	12	72	8	9	
Widdiam,	7279	32093	10	10	1	30	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	78	78	71	1	1	5096	8	33	14	8	
Middleton and Houghton,	9257	644	4	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	69	248	98	1	1	3345	8	1	15	9	
Valingham,	6183	2063	15	1	1	16	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	120	422	138	1	1	6071	12	27	15	1	
Mallahide,	27193	4922	10	1	1	28	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	84	267	442	214	1	1	15053	12	68	9	5	
Yarnmouth,	48593	4665	11	1	1	18	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	140	607	192	1	1	16335	16	02	17	10	
London,	24100	5093	23	4	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	117	289	213	265	1	1	10804	0	39	2	10	
Dunwich,	29360	385	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	40	492	50	1	1	16398	0	0	0	0	
Moss,	6940	3981	20	2	1	18	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100	249	422	234	1	1	14770	8	01	19	8	
Delaware, Dorchester and Westminister,	20552	386	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17	289	392	212	1	1	14588	12	1	10	0	
Carvadoc and Ekfrid,	7140	3457	11	1	1	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	73	289	392	212	1	1	14588	12	1	10	0	
Bayham,	26808	653	11	1	1	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	73	289	392	212	1	1	14588	12	1	10	0	
Toto,	7030	1036	7	7	1	36	0	3	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	377	238	113	1	1	11920	12	46	15	9	
Aldborough,	9878	2990	2	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	60	122	30	1	1	2820	8	11	11	1	
Oxford, Western Division,	3532	925	13	13	1	26	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	47	261	385	224	1	1	14838	8	11	16	6	
Norwich,	24682	3260	17	17	1	23	0	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	173	156	264	196	1	1	9107	12	40	17	3	
Burford,	10438	3392	16	16	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	61	141	54	1	1	5000	12	21	1	3	
Blenheim,	5588	1314	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	61	141	54	1	1	4630	8	18	7	6	
Oakland,	3442	1580	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	134	141	119	1	1	4543	4	18	18	7	
Zorra,	10701	849	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	124	38	1	1	3134	16	13	0	2	
Nisour,	9029	639	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	124	38	1	1	3134	16	13	0	2	
Total amount.	380570	701347	17	17	5	342	180	5	162	2	2	33	9	50	33	4	12	1964	4387	7010	327	2	2	24662	15	10	27	12	0

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Woodhouse, 1st December, 1826.

JOHN B. ASKIN, Clerk of the Peace, London District.

Aggregate assessment for the District of Gore, for the year of our Lord 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			Animals & Carriages.				£ S. D.						
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or Hewed timber 2 sides, 1 story.	Additional fire places.	Square timber, 2 stories. Additional fire places.	Framed under 2 stories. Additional fire places.	Framed of 2 story. Additional Fire places.	Brick or Stone, 1 story, not more than 2 fire places.	Additional fire places.	Brick or stone of two stories, with not more than 2 fire places.	Wrought by water, 1 pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchant's Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Houses.	Horses, 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.		Young Cattle, from 2 to 4 years old.	Close Carriages, with 4 wheels, kept for pleasure	Curricles, Gigs, &c with 2 wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons for pleasure.		
Ancaster, ..	9866	21973	30	4	1	106	23	1724	15	25	3	7	4	4	3	3	405	230	803	326	2	2	9	30186	3	0
Barton, ..	12826	9143	44	4	1	67	26	26	8	1	3	4	4	4	3	308	253	945	137	2	2	9	29541	10	0	
Salthill & Henbrook, ..	14729	5214	24	10	26	23	13	2	2	2	5	1	2	2	2	215	215	527	174	2	2	6	17213	16	0	
Trillick, ..	11305	6591	10	23	23	8	5	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	100	184	615	116	2	2	5	21729	0	0	
Nelson, ..	9771	3843	5	9	1	3	4	5	2	1	1	3	3	3	2	90	330	480	234	2	2	2	6127	4	0	
Glanford, ..	6727	2953	9	12	2	1	9	1	16	1	1	2	2	2	1	165	100	552	113	2	2	2	1300	0	0	
Dunfries, ..	26849	4372	13	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	84	174	480	148	2	2	2	16825	8	0	
Beverley, ..	11621	2948	2	3	1	2	3	7	10	1	1	3	3	3	1	140	236	310	121	2	2	2	8087	6	0	
Grand River, ..	15516	5413	39	8	9	30	15	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	1	19	19	50	7	2	2	16951	10	0	
Eramosa, ..	4687	221	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	1525	8	0	
Nasaukayya, ..	4136	163	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	38	334	13	2	2	2	1278	12	0	
Esquesing, ..	24159	2918	5	5	5	56	12	3	8	1	3	4	4	4	3	59	250	334	159	2	2	2	11182	16	0	
West Flamborough, ..	8918	3529	1	1	1	12	5	3	3	4	3	7	7	7	4	72	106	117	110	2	2	2	16064	7	9	
East Flamborough, ..	4099	3322	1	1	1	12	5	3	3	4	3	7	7	7	4	72	106	117	110	2	2	2	16064	7	9	
Erin, ..	9891	462	1	1	1	12	5	3	3	4	3	7	7	7	4	72	106	117	110	2	2	2	16064	7	9	
Waterloo, ..	4223	10282	65	12	4	43	12	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	1	280	403	778	471	2	2	2	34727	12	0	
Total	216954	83237	236	79	64	141	380	110	4058	40	57	4	20	14	50	35	817	2332	2997	6879	2	6	46	273571	1	0

NO SIGNATURE.

General statement of rateable property in the Home District, taken from the several assessment rolls of the Town and respective Townships therein, for the year 1826.

Town and Townships.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.					Horned Cattle from two to four years old	Close Carriage & 4 wheels	Phaetons, open carriages, & wheels	Currens, Cags, & wheels	Magons, or pleasure	Valuation. £ S. D.	One penny on the pound with the addition of one tenth of a penny for members wages Sum to be collected. £ S. D.										
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared timber, 1 story.	Additional fire places.	Squared timber, 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Framed, Brick or Stone, 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Framed under 2 stories.	Additional fire places.	Brick or Stone, 1 story.	Additional fire places.	Wrought by water.	1 pair stones.	Additional pairs of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.								Store Houses.	Stables.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen of 4 years old, and upwards.	Milk Cows.					
Town of York.	31140	70111	9	6	15	6	150	238	132	50	1	7	3	1	9	1	30	1	188	2	149	171	5	10	17	14	4568	0	0	139	17	4		
Township of York.	21692	43705	45	5	52	10	89	99	89	28	1	7	3	1	9	1	30	1	304	303	671	206	3	1	3	10	29805	2	6	137	0	4		
Vaughan.	9527	2006	30	1	11	4	3	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	85	195	113	5	0	0	0	13998	0	0	73	5	6		
King.	16727	6018	25	2	2	2	25	18	33	6	0	0	5	0	4	1	299	182	299	606	239	0	0	0	0	0	6901	8	0	32	0	10		
Whitchurch.	3672	1011	4	3	4	3	8	5	23	5	0	0	1	1	1	1	51	37	53	107	239	0	0	0	0	0	3330	8	0	15	4	11		
East Gwillimbury.	13305	46024	5	0	3	4	3	5	23	5	0	0	1	1	1	2	37	52	177	460	253	0	0	0	0	0	13768	10	0	63	2	11		
North Gwillimbury.	3291	813	5	1	5	1	15	3	41	3	1	0	7	4	11	5	408	371	1144	420	29	10	10	10	10	0	1847	4	0	11	4	0		
Georgina and Thora.	41065	11594	48	5	27	5	15	3	44	3	0	0	2	2	4	5	468	371	1144	420	29	10	10	10	10	0	7883	10	0	173	13	6		
Markham.	40838	7592	30	5	5	1	3	2	38	2	2	3	2	2	4	5	176	248	732	270	1144	420	29	10	10	0	25103	12	0	115	1	4		
Toronto.	10100	3072	25	1	5	1	3	3	11	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	111	148	347	185	732	270	1144	420	29	0	11501	0	0	53	2	6		
Scarborough.	14525	2805	7	0	7	0	7	14	37	17	3	0	1	1	1	1	109	140	329	185	410	168	169	169	169	0	10018	0	0	45	18	3		
Pickering.	14335	3437	9	1	1	1	7	14	37	17	3	0	1	1	1	2	122	210	410	168	410	168	169	169	169	0	13509	0	0	46	17	11		
Whitby.	25500	2004	12	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	3	94	158	286	362	286	362	169	169	169	0	10223	0	0	47	0	51		
Chingacousy.	14052	20191	12	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	34	158	286	362	286	362	169	169	169	0	10223	0	0	47	0	51		
Etoicoke.	14750	9484	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	34	158	286	362	286	362	169	169	169	0	5020	10	0	23	0	27		
Albion.	2233	67	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	34	158	286	362	286	362	169	169	169	0	645	12	0	2	19	2		
Atjala.	7214	506	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	34	158	286	362	286	362	169	169	169	0	2086	16	0	12	6	2		
Caledon.	10523	527	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	34	158	286	362	286	362	169	169	169	0	3712	12	0	17	0	91		
Tecumseth.	10620	630	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	34	158	286	362	286	362	169	169	169	0	3588	0	0	16	0	10		
Brock.	1523	137	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	34	158	286	362	286	362	169	169	169	0	573	12	0	2	12	6		
Reach.	13198	1569	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	34	158	286	362	286	362	169	169	169	0	6840	12	0	31	6	9		
West Gwillimbury.	4400	101	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	34	158	286	362	286	362	169	169	169	0	1245	0	0	5	14	1		
Mono.	333462	456162	375	26	67	11	256	428	460	131	4113	31	1573	70	3171	2410	3113	7174	3048	7	12	3033	203740	18	6	1381	203740	18	6	1381	2	6		
TOTAL.	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	362

* N. B. One penny in the pound only is to be collected for the Town of York, as it pays nothing for members wages.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, 30th December, 1826.

S. HEWARD, Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

WESTERN DISTRICT, 1826.

— ||S|| ||S|| ||S|| ||S|| ||S|| —

The Townships for which the following return is made, are Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester, Malden, Colchester, Gosfield, Mersea, East and West Tilbury, Romney, Raleigh, Harwich, Chatham, Howard, Oxford, Camden, Dawn, Dover, Sombra and Sinclair, with Walpole Island.

Acres of uncultivated land,	147457
Acres of cultivated land,	250891
Town lots in Sandwich,	51
Hewed Timber houses of one story,	423
Additional fire places,	34
Squared timber houses of 2 stories,	23
Additional fire places,	11
Framed houses, under 2 stories,	86
Additional Fire places,	34
Framed, Brick or Stone houses, of 2 stories,	22
Additional fire places,	37
Grist Mills, with one pair of stones,	6
Additional pairs of stones,	3
Saw Mills,	4
Merchants' Shops,	22
Store houses,	2
Stone Horses, kept for hire or gain,	5
Horses,	1532
Oxen,	1641
Cows,	3078
Young Horned Cattle, from 2 to four years old,	1194
Gigs, Curricles, &c.	75
Waggon,	16

Valuation, £109 4s. 7s. Rate, 1 penny.
Sum to be collected, £154 3s. 7¹/₂d.

Sandwich, 31st January, 1827

CHARLES ASKIN,

Clerk Peace, W. D.

First Debenture Act.

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the
1st Session of the 8th Parliament, Chapter 5.

Date of De- benture.	To whom issued.	No. of De- benture.	Date of Re- demption.	When Redeem- ed.	Amount of De- bentures re- spectively.	REMARKS.
1821 September 15.	Messieurs Clark and Street.	1	1822 September 15.	16th September, 1822.	6666 13 4	} Redeemed by the Bank, by Nos. 7, 8 & 9 in this return.
" "	Do. Do.	2	1823 September 15.	5th September, 1824.	6666 13 4	
" "	Do. Do.	3	1824 September 15.	10th February, 1825.	6666 13 4	
1822 July 10.	To the Bank of Upper Canada	4	1823 July 10.		1666 13 4	
" "	Do. Do.	5	1824 July 10.		1666 13 4	
" "	Do. Do.	6	1825 July 10.		1666 13 4	
1822 September 16.	Do. Do.	7	1823 September 16.		2222 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" "	Do. Do.	8	1824 September 16.		2222 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" "	Do. Do.	9	1825 September 16.		2222 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Amounting to £					25000 0 0	Canada Currency.

Second Debenture Act.

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the
4th Session of the 8th Parliament, Chapter 24.

Date of Deben- ture.	To whom Issued.	No of Deben- ture	Date of Re- demption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of De- bentures re- spectively.	REMARKS.
1824 January 23.	Christopher Widmer.	10	1825 January 23.	23rd May, 1826,	333 6 8	
" "	do. do.	11	1826 "	23rd January, 1826,	333 6 8	
" "	do. do.	12	1827 "	23rd January, 1827,	333 6 8	
1824 February 20.	Messieurs Clark and Street.	13	1825 February 20.	23rd March, 1826.	5000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	14	1826 " 20.	"	5000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	15	1827 " 20.	"	5000 0 0	
Amounting to £					16000 0 0	Canada Currency.

Burlington Bay Canal.

Third Debenture Act.

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 4th
Session of the 8th Parliament, Chapter 16.

Date of De- benture.	To whom issued.	No of Deben- tures	Date of Re- demption	When Redeemed.	Amount of De- bentures re- spectively.	REMARKS.
1824 June 22.	Thomas Clark & Samuel Street.	16	June 22, 1826		1000 0 0	
" "	Do. Do.	17	" " 1828.		1000 0 0	
" "	Do. Do.	18	" " 1830.		1000 0 0	
" "	Do. Do.	19	" " 1832		1000 0 0	
" "	Do. Do.	20	" " 1834.		1000 0 0	
" "	Do. Do.	21	" " 1836		1000 0 0	
" "	Do. Do.	22	" " 1838.		1000 0 0	
" "	Do. Do.	23	" " 1840.		1000 0 0	
Amounting to £					8000 0 0		Canada Currency.

WELLAND CANAL.

Fourth Debenture Act.

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 2nd Session, 9th Parliament, Chapter 20.

Date of De-bentures.	To whom Issued.	No. of Deben-tures	Date of Re-demption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of De-bentures re-spectively.	REMARKS.
1826 April 8.	The Bank of Upper Canada,	24	1828 April 8.		1000 13 4	
"	do. do.	25	1830 "		1000 13 4	
"	do. do.	26	1832 "		1000 13 4	
May 8.	do. do.	27	1828 May 8.		2000 13 4	
"	do. do.	28	1830 "		2000 13 4	
"	do. do.	29	1832 "		2000 13 4	
June 8.	do. do.	30	1828 June 8.		4000 0 0	
"	do. do.	31	1830 "		4000 0 0	
"	do. do.	32	1832 "		4000 0 0	
Amounting to £					25000 0 0	Canada Currency.

BURLINGTON CANAL.

Fifth Debenture Act.

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 3rd Session of the 9th Parliament, Chap. 19.

Date of De-bentures.	To whom Issued.	No. of Deben-tures.	Date of Re-demption.	When redeemed.	Amount of De-bentures.	REMARKS.
1827 March 3,	The President Directors	33	1830 March 3		666 13 4	
" "	and Company of the Chartered	34	1833 "		666 13 4	
" "	Bank of Upper Canada.	35	1836 "		666 13 4	
November 15.	Do. Do.	96	1830 November 15.		833 6 8	
" "	Do. Do.	97	1833 "		833 6 8	
" "	Do. Do.	98	1836 "		833 6 8	
Amounting to					4500 0 0	

Welland Canal.

SIXTH DEBENTURE ACT.

Under the authority of an ACT of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 3rd Session of the 9th Parliament, chap. 17.

Date of De-bentures.	To whom Issued.	No. of Deben-tures	Date of redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of De-bentures re-spectively.	REMARKS.
June 16, 1827.	Bank of Upper Canada.	30	June 16, 1829.		1000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	37	" 1831		1000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	38	" 1833		100 0 0	
" "	do. do.	39	" 1829		1000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	40	" 1831		1000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	41	" 1833		1000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	42	" 1829		1000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	43	" 1831		1000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	44	" 1833		1000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	45	" 1829		500 0 0	
" "	do. do.	46	" 1831		500 0 0	
" "	do. do.	47	" 1833		500 0 0	
" "	do. do.	48	" 1829		500 0 0	
" "	do. do.	49	" 1831		500 0 0	
" "	do. do.	50	" 1833		500 0 0	
" "	do. do.	51	" 1829		333 6 8	
" "	do. do.	52	" 1831		333 6 8	
" "	do. do.	53	" 1833		333 6 8	
August 1, 1827.	do. do.	54	August 1, 1829.		3000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	55	" 1831		3000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	56	" 1833		3000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	57	" 1829		1000 0 0	
" "	do. do.	58	" 1831		1000 0 0	
Carried over					£ 24000 0 0	Continued

(CONTINUED SIXTH DEBENTURE ACT.)

Under the authority of an *ACT* &c.

Date of Debentures.	To whom Issued.	No. of Debentures.	Date of Redemption	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debentures respectively.	REMARKS.
August 1, 1827.	Bank of Upper Canada.	59	August 1, 1833	Carried over £	2100 0 0	
" "	do.	60	" 1829		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	61	" 1831		500 0 0	
" "	do;	62	" 1833		500 0 0	
" "	do.	63	" 1829		100 0 0	
" "	do.	64	" 1831		100 0 0	
" "	do.	65	" 1833		100 0 0	
" "	do;	66	" 1829		100 0 0	
" "	do;	67	" 1831		100 0 0	
" "	do;	68	" 1833		100 0 0	
" "	do;	69	" 1829		100 0 0	
" "	do;	70	" 1831		100 0 0	
" "	do;	71	" 1833		100 0 0	
" "	do;	72	" 1829		100 0 0	
" "	do;	73	" 1831		100 0 0	
" "	do;	74	" 1833		100 0 0	
" "	do;	75	" 1829		100 0 0	
" "	do;	76	" 1831		100 0 0	
" "	do;	77	" 1833		100 0 0	
September 12	Canada Company.	78	September 12, 1829		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	79	" 1831		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	80	" 1833		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	81	" 1829		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	82	" 1831		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	83	" 1833		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	84	" 1829		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	85	" 1831		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	86	" 1833		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	87	" 1829		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	88	" 1831		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	89	" 1833		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	90	" 1829		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	91	" 1831		1000 0 0	
" "	do;	92	" 1833		1000 0 0	
October 26	Messieurs Clark and Street, Merchants.	93	October 26, 1829		2333 6 8	
" "		94	" 1831		2333 6 8	
" "		95	" 1833		2333 6 8	
Amounting to £					50000 0 0	Canada Currency.

**KETTLE CREEK HARBOUR,
SEVENTH DEBENTURE ACT,**

Under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 3rd Session of the 9th Parliament, Chap. 13.

Date of Debentures.	To whom Issued.	No. of Debentures.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	REMARKS.
November 24, 1827	{ President Directors and Company of } the Bank of Upper Canada }	96	1847 November 24,		3000 0 0	

RECAPITULATION.

Under 1st Debenture ACT,		Canada Currency.
Under 2d Do; do;		25000 0 0
Under 3d Do; do;		16000 0 0
Under 4th Do; do.		8000 0 0
Under 5th Do; do.		25000 0 0
Under 6th Do; do;		4500 0 0
Under 7th Do; do;		50000 0 0
		3000 0 0
	Amount of Debentures Redeemed.....£	13500 0 0
	Amount of the Public Debt.....£	19333 6 8
		112166 13 4

N. B. The Interest has been paid on the foregoing Debentures, at the half yearly periods on which the same became due respectively.

Receiver General's Office, York, Upper Canada, 17th January, 1828.

(Signed)

JOHN H. DUNN,

H. M. R. General.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.
Lieutenant Governor &c. &c. &c.
Upper Canada

ASSESSMENT RETURN, EASTERN DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1827.

Aggregate of the Rateable Property, in the Eastern District, for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			VALUATION.										ASSESSMENT.		
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Town Lots.	Square Timber, one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Frame under two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick and Stone, one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Frame, Brick and Stone, two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Wrought by Water.	Additional Stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.	Stallions.	Horses three years' old and upwards.	Oxen four years' old and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years.	Carriages or Gigs, two wheels, for pleasure.	Wagons for Pleasure.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	
Corrwall and Rosborough,	51075	10251	192	99	4	224	26	15	13	24	20	5	3	6	14	721	314	1345	351	7	14	55181	240	16	0	92	10	
Williamshurg and Winchester,	22171	51971		2		58	8	2	5	5	2	3	3	3	5	400	121	602	172	10	10	22722	94	17	0	17	21	
Charlottenburg,	57926	13580		235		127	4	1	10		2	1	5	5	1	824	196	1885	623	1	5	51182	112	5	4	5	21	
Lancaster,	38919	68014		80		41	5	3	9		3	3	3	8	5	392	193	1009	248	1	5	5692	44	4	4	4	21	
Onabrock and Finch,	35584	8415		23		115	6				1	1	3	6	1	451	190	863	258			30656	127	13	13	13	4	
Keyon,	25535	2123		6		1	6				2	2	8	2	1	169	97	473	75			10619	44	4	4	4	11	
Lochell,	39333	5565		18		75	15	1	2		2	2	3	2	2	293	145	966	217			17685	88	8	8	8	9	
Matilda,	23027	4662		3		3					2	2	1	2	2	201	82	572	179			335	73	13	13	13	9	
Mountain,	5552	74		2							4		1	2	2	49	04	160	49								14	
	300753	574574	192	408	4	678	64	24	13	56	49	21	31	30	50	3700	1502	7846	5075	9	44	239480	997	16	91	16	61	

(Signed,)

ARCHIBALD McLEAN,

Clerk of the Peace, E. D.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,

Eastern District,

September 3, 1827.

B

ASSESSMENT RETURN, OTTAWA DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1827.

Aggregate of the assessed property of Ottawa District, for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			Merchant Shops.	Store-houses.	Stone Horses.	Horses four years' old.	Oxen four years' old.	Milk Cows.	Young Cattle, 2 to 4 years.	CARRIAGES.			Number of taxable Inhabitants.	Amount of Assessed Tax. £ s. d.
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Hewn Timber, one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Hewn Timber, two Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed, one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or Stone, one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed, Brick, or Stone, two Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Grist Mills.	Additional pair of Stones.	Saw Mills.								Wagons.	Carriages, Gigs, &c.	Phaetons.		
Longueuil.....	11271	2591	40	3	2	3	21	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	86	27	84	136	45	7	2	1	89	20	2		
Plausagenet.....	9092	611	8	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	27	2	80	130	31	2	2	1	83	17	6		
Clarence.....	1635	155	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	28	28	23	4	4	4	13	2	15	9		
Cumherland.....	1221	54	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	12	44	28	11	1	1	19	8	17	4		
Gloucester.....	4578	424	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	8	48	28	7	1	1	35	2	17	10		
Alfred.....	2953	47	5	6	1	4	2	2	1	9	10	3	3	4	18	2	8	13	41	1	1	1	35	10	9		
Caladonia.....	4219	281	28	1	1	7	18	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	130	184	94	512	187	1	1	223	10	1	0		
East and West Hawkebury,	18800	4227	86	10	3	7	41	15	13	15	6	3	3	9	275	184	330	992	330	9	3	1	484	07	17		
	53179	8890	10	3	1	1	15	3	3	3	11	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	484	152	7	2	

I certify the correctness of the above aggregate.

(Signed)

RICHARD PHILLIPS HOTHAM,

Clerk of the Peace,

Ottawa District.

ASSESSMENT RETURN, FOR THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, FOR 1827.

Aggregate account of the rateable property in the District of Johnstown, with the exception of the township of Elmsley, for the year 1827.

Two thousand nine hundred and sixty eight persons in the above named district, have the property hereunder enumerated.	Aggregate of each article.	Amount of rateable property. £ s. d.	Rate per £.	Amount to be collected for district. £ s. d.	Additional rate of id. for court-house and bridges.
Acres of uncultivated land at 4s. per acre, - - - - -	234291	46685	18 0 0	194 10 5	194 10 5
Acres of cultivated land at 20s. per acre, - - - - -	525694	52569	5 0 0	219 0 10	219 0 10
Town lots in Brockville at £30 each, - - - - -	91	2730	0 0 0	11 7 8	11 7 8
Town lots in Johnstown at £25 each, - - - - -	57	1425	0 0 0	5 18 9	5 18 9
Houses of squared timber, of one story, at £20 each, - - - - -	179	3580	0 0 0	14 18 4	14 18 4
Additional fire places at £4 each, - - - - -	15	60	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Framed houses, under two stories, at £35 each, - - - - -	416	14560	0 0 0	60 13 4	60 13 4
Additional fire places at £5 each, - - - - -	40	200	0 0 0	0 16 8	0 16 8
Houses of squared timber, of two stories, at £30 each, - - - - -	2	60	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Brick or stone houses, of one story, at £40 each, - - - - -	125	5000	0 0 0	20 16 8	20 16 8
Additional fire places at £10 each, - - - - -	27	270	0 0 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
Brick or stone houses, of two stories, at £60 each, - - - - -	141	8400	0 0 0	35 9 5	35 9 5
Additional fire places at £10 each, - - - - -	131	1310	0 0 0	5 5 0	5 5 0
Grist Mills, wrought by water, with one pair of stones, at £150 each, - - - - -	26	3900	0 0 0	16 1 1	16 1 1
Additional pair of stones at £50 each, - - - - -	6	300	0 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
Saw Mills at £100 each, - - - - -	483	4830	0 0 0	20 4 2	20 4 2
Merchants' shops at £200 each, - - - - -	30	6000	0 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Store houses, - - - - -	7	1400	0 0 0	5 16 8	5 16 8
Horses, three years' old and upwards, at £8 each, - - - - -	6	1194	0 0 0	4 19 6	4 19 6
Oxen, four years' old and upwards, at £4 each, - - - - -	2182	17456	0 0 0	72 14 8	72 14 8
Milch cows at £3 each, - - - - -	2471	9884	0 0 0	41 3 8	41 3 8
Horned cattle, from two to four years' old, at £1 each, - - - - -	5301	15903	0 0 0	66 5 3	66 5 3
Close carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure, at £25 each, - - - - -	2692	2592	0 0 0	10 16 0	10 16 0
Open carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure, at £25 each, - - - - -	1	100	0 0 0	0 8 4	0 8 4
Carriages with two wheels, kept for pleasure, at £20 each, - - - - -	6	150	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Wagons kept for pleasure at £15 each, - - - - -	18	360	0 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
	32	480	0 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	£201495	£201495	3 0 0	839 11 3	839 11 3

(Signed) **H. WALKER,**
Clerk of the Peace,
District of Johnstown.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

Aggregate account of the rateable property in the Bathurst District, for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Acres of Land.		HOUSES.										MILLS.				Store houses.	Stone horses for covering Sables for fire or gain.	Horses 3 years' old and upwards.	Oxen 1 years' old and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years' old.	Wagons kept for pleasure.	Rate per pound.	Amount of Assessment.		Amount to be Collected.	
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or Hewed Timbers 2 sides, one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed under two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Squared Timbers, 2 stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or Stone, one story, not more than two Fire Places.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed, Brick, or Stone, of 2 stories, with not more than two Fire Places.	Additional Fire Places.	Wrought by Water, One pair of Stones.	Additional pair of Stones.	Saw Mills.	£									s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Drummond	32705	4408	9	0	29	0	3	1	5	4	0	55	1	1	1	79	286	523	323	323	19204	15	0	80	7	01		
Bathurst	313203	46321	10	0	1	0	0	1	5	4	0	55	1	1	1	59	271	546	327	327	15862	16	0	466	1	107		
Beckwith	31150	3413	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	323	425	183	183	13691	16	0	57	0	114		
Lanark	32014	2930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	213	395	275	275	12515	16	0	52	2	114		
Ramsay	25718	2085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	155	293	224	224	10083	12	0	42	0	31		
North Sherbrooke	5085	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	53	40	40	40	1065	0	0	6	18	9		
Dalhousie	18177	1903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	112	224	199	199	7031	8	0	29	5	114		
Goulbourn	32233	3181	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	223	421	169	169	15472	12	0	64	0	47		
March	16884	916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	57	62	31	31	5167	16	0	21	10	71		
Nepean	9789	909	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	88	102	34	34	6578	16	0	27	8	24		
Hunter	16472	858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	71	151	65	65	5211	8	0	21	16	91		
Packenham	5764	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	27	62	31	31	2076	16	0	8	13	01		
Fitzroy	13221	449	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	65	52	44	44	3075	1	0	16	11	31		
Total	9746171	263554	66	12	33	9	5	1	9	4	13	32	17	211	31	306	1921	3332	1953	1953	118617	15	0	424	7	31		

(Signed,)

G. H. READE,

Clerk of the Peace,

Bathurst District.

The following Townships have not been assessed, viz.: South Sherbrooke,* Torbolton, M'Nab, Levant, Darling.

(Signed) G. H. READE,

Clerk of the Peace.

* Settlers in this Township since the formation of the military settlement.

ASSESSMENT RETURN, FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, FOR 1827.

A general return of the rateable property within the District of Newcastle, for the year ending on the first Monday in the month of January, 1828.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of persons assessed.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.						GRIST MILLS.		Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Houses for covering Stables for hire or gain.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old.	Gigs.	Wagons kept for pleasure.	Amount of Assessment.		Amount of District Rates at one penny per pound.		Amount of Rate for the members of Assembly.	Amount of total rate.							
		Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber on 2 sides, under 2 stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed under two stories, two fire places.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed, Brick or Stone, 2 fire places, 2 Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Wrought by Water, one pair of Stones.	Additional pair of Stones.											Amount	District Rates at one penny per pound.	Amount	Rate for the members of Assembly.		Amount	of total rate.						
Darlington,	106	11956	2427	7	10	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	92	198	240	766	4	1	8392	14	0	34	11	0	5	3	39	14	10		
Clark,	75	7674	1706	4	4	4	6	47	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	38	106	146	92	1	3	5120	5	0	21	6	9	3	3	24	10	6		
Hops,	298	21380	59652	8	85	1	4	22	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	228	328	676	161	3	3	24186	6	0	100	15	6	15	3	0	115	18	74	
Hamilton,	316	198714	83902	8	102	1	35	67	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	219	304	607	260	2	2	26028	17	0	108	9	11	22	16	10	131	6	9	
Haddamond,	284	20829	9117	11	69	2	13	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	118	300	242	179	4	4	23265	8	0	96	8	7	20	18	11	117	17	9	
Cramah,	218	142864	67072	15	61	2	17	14	18	4	4	4	4	4	4	118	242	537	102	4	4	17916	6	0	74	7	7	12	6	5	19	1	1	
Murray,	203	16467	30472	3	31	1	3	11	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	90	145	46	2	2	14066	6	0	58	12	2	4	0	10	23	0	7	
Percy and Seymour,	66	6081	1513	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	45	27	47	24	4	4	4579	0	0	19	1	6	1	0	8	14	0		
Asphodel,	36	5700	310	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	27	147	52	2	2	4447	0	0	7	3	11	1	10	3	8	14	0	
Oranabee,	84	141198	7402	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	34	147	72	0	0	3402	0	0	14	10	3	6	1	1	17	7	4	
Smith,	73	89141	729	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	37	0	0	0	1459	0	0	14	1	1	1	5	7	7	3	3	4
Ennamore,	52	4951	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	110	0	0	4160	10	0	54	6	8	3	16	11	21	3	3	8
Mongham,	71	6768	1492	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	75	110	0	0	13120	10	0	17	12	13	8	2	10	62	16	10	
Cavan,	71	26378	3400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	54	346	171	45	45	3082	8	0	16	11	8	2	9	9	19	1	6	
Emily,	140	11808	682	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	177	177	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Douro, (not received),	140	11808	682	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	177	177	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total,	2306	195384	46138	57	375	4	82	87	156	12	8	32	29	5	9	1240	2418	3948	1766	4	16	155671	13	0	648	12	6	124	0	6	772	19	7	

I certify that the above is truly taken from the assessment rolls of the several townships above named, for the period above mentioned, and that the assessment roll for the township of Douro, is not received.

(Signed) **THOMAS WARD,**
Clerk of the Peace,
District of Newcastle.

General assesment of rateable property in the Home District, as taken from the several assesment rolls of the Town and respective Townships therein, for the year 1827.

TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS.	LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.				Horse 3 years old and upwards.	Horn four years old and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old	CARRIAGES.				Valuation.		£ s. d.			
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square Timber, of one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Square Timber, of 2 Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed under two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or Stone, one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed, Brick or Stone, two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Gravel Mills, worked by water, with 1 pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchant's Shops.					Stone houses.	Horse 3 years old and upwards.	From four years old and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Close Carriages, with four wheels.	Phacens with 4 wheels.	Carriages and Cigs, with two wheels.	Wagons kept for pleasure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Town of York	406	80637.10	5	3	19	50	4	4	144	304	3	1	14	52	2	147	407	142	196	12	11	20	15	53089	0	0	221	4	1	
Township of York		27057	61	3	14	23	3	11	68	119	3	1	7	1	309	369	407	859	196	12	11	20	15	36822	17	0	158	0	10	
Vaughan		103.0	30	3	14	23	3	11	68	119	3	1	7	1	309	369	407	859	196	12	11	20	15	17021	13	0	73	9	1	
King		18.83	19	2	7	1	1	1	4	3	3	4	4	5	99	223	94	223	87	3	1	1	1	6937	0	0	30	3	11	
Whitchurch		4307	5	5	7	1	1	1	29	21	21	4	4	5	327	202	202	630	284	1	1	1	5	22066	12	0	97	16	31	
Uxbridge		13737	8	2	2	1	1	1	7	6	6	1	1	3	171	103	103	416	256	7	7	7	7	3655	8	0	15	15	5	
E Gwillimbury		1.674	5	2	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	3	34	171	171	210	92	16	16	16	16	15171	13	0	66	15	4	
W Gwillimbury		3201	5	2	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	3	41	171	171	210	92	16	16	16	16	6771	16	0	29	4	5	
N Gwillimbury		743	3	2	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	3	41	171	171	210	92	16	16	16	16	2602	16	0	11	4	11	
Georgias & Thors		382	3	2	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	3	41	171	171	210	92	16	16	16	16	2119	12	0	9	5	61	
Markham		40.04	53	3	26	3	3	3	19	8	8	6	11	6	436	358	358	1205	475	7	7	7	7	29364	16	0	189	17	6	
Toronto		40504	31	3	4	3	3	3	7	3	3	1	10	3	211	391	391	823	253	1	1	1	1	37251	1	0	117	12	0	
Scarborough		16.44	19	1	2	1	1	1	3	6	6	4	4	1	112	162	162	337	144	1	1	1	1	12637	12	0	52	0	0	
Pickering		15307	9	1	2	1	1	1	3	6	6	2	2	1	122	103	103	333	197	1	1	1	1	10731	11	0	46	6	5	
Whitby		15909	8	3	3	3	3	3	4	9	9	2	2	2	143	257	257	460	240	1	1	1	1	15712	16	0	07	16	2	
Chinguacousy		23509	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	15	15	2	2	2	58	280	280	441	226	1	1	1	1	12201	16	0	52	13	14	
Erbicoke		13806	3	4	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	101	161	161	327	104	1	1	1	1	10782	14	0	46	10	7	
Athol		148.7	4	4	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	107	107	155	67	1	1	1	1	5488	8	0	23	13	84	
Caledon		10306	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	90	90	157	55	1	1	1	1	4359	4	0	18	13	72	
Tecumseh		11416	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	107	107	176	84	1	1	1	1	4323	4	0	18	13	15	
Brook		11403	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	21	61	61	115	52	1	1	1	1	4122	12	0	17	15	9	
Revel		2001	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	12	12	15	2	1	1	1	1	606	4	0	2	12	31	
Adjala		4833	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	43	77	77	115	52	1	1	1	1	1749	12	0	7	11	0	
Monro		4667	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	43	43	77	115	52	1	1	1	1540	8	0	6	12	0	
Total	406	353019.1	75	16	79	123	8	18	303	497	29	15	85	75	1065	3405	4651	3881	3881	3881	3881	3881	3881	3881	317313	2	0	1361	9	0

(Signed,) S. HEWARD, Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

Errors excepted, Office of the Clerk of the Peace, York, 20th August, 1827.

ASSESSMENT RETURN, FOR THE DISTRICT OF GORE, FOR 1827.

Aggregate assessment for the District of Gore, year of our Lord 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of Land.		HOUSES.										MILLS.													Amount total. Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.				
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber 2 sides, 1 story.	Additional Fire Places.	Squared Timber, 2 stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed under two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed 2 Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or stone, 1 story, with not more than 2 Fire places.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or stone, 2 stories, with not more than 2 Fire places.	Additional Fire places.	Wrought by water with 1 pair of stones.	Additional pair of Stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.	Store Houses.	Stone Horses kept for covering Mares.	Horses three years' old and upwards.	Oxen four years' old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle from two to four years' old.	Close carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, Gigs, or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Wagons kept for Pleasure.	Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.
Ancaster.....	90612	9896	21	7	1	112	22	17	24	4	5	16	20	3	3	7	6	2	2	202	277	897	282	1	2	11	20967	2	0	0
Barrington.....	9341	5923	26	3		64	24	8	5	4	12	10	1	1	1	4	7	4	2	205	179	508	282	1	1	23	20967	0	0	0
W. Flumhoro.....	6774	3362	10	5	1	46	21	21	5	1	3	4	1	1	1	13	9	4	1	142	133	337	81	1	2	3	17080	0	0	0
Salt Fleet & Bihbrook.....	15503	5460	31	3		53	26	4	2	1	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	219	236	590	205	1	1	5	18406	10	0	0
Dunfirmin.....	27488	6808	26	6		12	12	2	2		5	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	200	442	566	231				29984	0	0	0
Trafalgar.....	31810	8348	13	6		37	23	2	2	1	5	2	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	227	420	847	358				25223	4	0	0
Nelson.....	17913	4684	10	1		23	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	5	1	165	227	483	105				15513	4	0	0	
Glanford.....	6875	2637	8	13		1	1	1	0		1	1	0	1	1	3	3	1	84	108	207	115				7269	4	0	0	
Flumhoro East.....	5632	1807	1	1		9	1	1	0		1	1	0	1	1	3	3	1	95	65	180	71				5280	18	0	0	
Flumhoro West.....	12404	3292	20	1		1	2	3	0		3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	92	62	166	38				9432	0	0	0	
Fevelly.....	24108	3501	62	15		1	2	3	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	1	38	275	371	165				12608	12	0	0	
Wentlow.....	49171	11116	62			30	1	30	1	20		1	3	3	3	8	3	1	352	439	843	454				33241	6	0	0	
Erth.....	12220	639				1	1	1								5	5	1	10	6	73	31				3391	4	0	0	
Erasmus.....	5517	732				30	1	30	1							8	8	1	6	18	54	49				1811	10	0	0	
Nasagaweyr.....	4381	382	32	5		39	16	2	2							1	7	1	2	164	279	408	70				1848	0	0	0
Grand river tract.....	17992	6463	0						2							4	4	1	3	20	279	408	70				19334	9	0	0
Woolwich.....	6208	895	0						2							1	7	1	3	50	88	103	64				3372	4	0	0
Total,	316180	73112	586	41	22	457	139	71	40	33	59	18	26	29	21	57	50	8	12	2319	3199	8033	12836	5	2	54	23363	5	0	0

ASSESSMENT RETURN, FOR THE LONDON DISTRICT, FOR 1827.

Aggregate statement of the assessment of the London District, as taken from the several returns of the assessors of townships, and filed of record in the clerk of the Peace Office, for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.				Stone Horses kept for covering stables.	Store houses for hire or gain.	Merchants' Shops.	Horses 3 years' old and upwards.	(Horn four years' old and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years' old.	Wagons for Pleasure.	Rate per pound.	Amount of valuation of property assessed. Currency.		Amount of Rates at one penny per pound.	
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared Timber on two sides, of one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Squared Timber on 2 sides, of 2 Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed under two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or Stone, one Story.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed, Brick or Stone, two Stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Wrought by water, with 1 pair of stones.	Additional pair of Stones.	Saw Mills.	£										s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Woodhouse.....	11309	4634	5	7	1	63	11	25	6	6	4	5	2	2	1	5	131	165	328	115	115	13	0	62	14	3	13-20		
Charltonville.....	18376	60831	18	7	1	71	25	6	7	6	3	3	1	2	2	1	205	227	479	125	125	9	0	77	1	4	9-30		
Walsingham.....	6711	2192	13	7	1	18	0	0	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	97	116	211	140	140	4	0	28	17	7	1-5		
Windham.....	7713	3498	7	7	1	20	0	0	3	3	5	1	1	4	1	1	902	334	394	58	208	8	0	35	8	9	4-5		
Townsend.....	18967	6592	8	3	3	53	11	1	8	8	9	1	1	3	3	98	13	73	98	208	208	0	0	77	4	8	2-5		
Middleton and Houghton.....	10500	828	6	3	3	19	6	6	6	6	2	3	3	5	5	93	306	463	229	229	16	0	64	1	1	4-5			
Mallabide.....	28618	4420	13	13	13	33	2	2	7	7	3	3	1	3	1	143	322	523	167	167	6	0	73	12	10	3-10			
Yarnouth.....	24384	5536	16	16	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	140	215	144	144	16	0	42	12	8	4-5			
Dunwich.....	24637	25-4	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	193	218	66	66	16	0	21	12	11	4-5			
Aldborough.....	7179	1760	1	1	1	26	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	144	313	462	232	232	16	0	67	12	9	4-5			
Delaware, Dorchester & Westminster.	21931	4583	16	16	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	36	58	21	21	0	0	8	3	0				
Carradoc.....	5480	315	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	24	31	10	10	8	0	4	19	10	2-5			
Ekfrid.....	4312	121	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	58	81	38	38	16	0	9	14	3	4-5			
Mone.....	6994	444	10	10	10	21	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	79	280	378	203	203	4	0	61	2	11	1-5			
Hayham.....	26402	3562	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	83	119	42	42	12	0	14	2	3	3-5			
Lobo.....	7478	675	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	81	501	709	293	293	16	0	85	15	5	4-5			
London.....	48970	4450	1	1	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	136	202	407	151	151	8	0	73	16	6	2-5			
Southwold.....	29827	5864	14	14	14	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	168	301	91	91	12	0	42	16	0				
Barford.....	12055	39-3	13	13	13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	90	132	86	86	12	0	17	16	3	3-5			
Nisourti.....	11978	830	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	111	142	54	54	4	0	23	17	11	1-5			
Blenheim.....	7956	1432	4	4	4	35	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	132	192	301	188	188	12	0	48	5	3	3-5			
Oxford, West and North division.....	10953	3140	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	28	61	138	45	45	0	0	12	1	4				
Ditche, Eastern division.....	3050	889	17	17	17	30	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	142	231	422	246	246	8	0	65	4	4	2-5			
Norwich.....	27841	3589	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	49	145	214	188	188	4	0	23	4	1	1-5			
Zorra.....	12601	1199	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	74	137	47	47	4	0	19	12	10	1-5			
Oakland.....	3861	1485	1	1	1	461	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2081	4587	7582	3212	3212	8	0	1079	1	0	2-5			
Total amount.....	400742	741241	186	17	1	461	0	0	1	1	60	02	37	9	59	18	2	13	2081	4587	7582	3212	23	0	1079	1	0	2-5	

Clerk of the Peace Office,
Woodhouse, 1st November, 1827.
(Signed,) JOHN B. ASKIN,
C. P. London District.

WESTERN DISTRICT.
UPPER CANADA.

Aggregate account of assessment made on rateable property in the Western District of Upper Canada, for the year 1827.

		Number of	Amount of rateable property.	Amount to be levied.
Acres of uncultivated land,	-	-	-	-
Acres of Arable pasture or meadow land,	-	-	-	-
Town lots in Sandwich,	-	-	-	-
Houses with timber squared or hewed on two sides, one story,	-	-	-	-
Additional Fire Places,	-	-	-	-
Houses with squared or flatted timber on two sides, two stories,	-	-	-	-
Additional Fire Places,	-	-	-	-
Houses, Framed, Brick, or Stone, of two stories,	-	-	-	-
Additional Fire Places,	-	-	-	-
Houses, Framed, Brick, or Stone, of one story,	-	-	-	-
Additional Fire Places,	-	-	-	-
Grist Mills wrought by water, with one pair of stones,	-	-	-	-
Additional pair of stones,	-	-	-	-
Saw Mills,	-	-	-	-
Merchants' Shops,	-	-	-	-
Store houses for receiving and forwarding goods, &c.	-	-	-	-
Stone houses kept for covering mares, for hire or gain,	-	-	-	-
Horses three years' old and upwards,	-	-	-	-
Oxen four years' old and upwards,	-	-	-	-
Milch Cows,	-	-	-	-
Horned cattle from two to four years old.	-	-	-	-
Close carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure,	-	-	-	-
Phaetons and other open carriages with four wheels, do.	-	-	-	-
Carriages, gigs and other open carriages with 2 wheels, do.	-	-	-	-
Wagons kept for pleasure.	-	-	-	-
Houses framed, under two stories,	-	-	-	-
Additional Fire Places,	-	-	-	-
	45.	150703½	30140	15
	20.	25514	25514	0
	25	57	1425	0
	20	403	8060	0
	4	20	80	0
	30	19	570	0
	8	9	72	0
	60	30	1800	0
	10	44	440	0
	40	38	1520	0
	10	9	90	0
	50	5	750	0
	50	2	100	0
	100	5	500	0
	200	21	4200	0
	200	1	200	0
	199	5	995	0
	8	1509	12792	0
	4	1692	6768	0
	3	3226	9678	0
	1	1292	1292	0
	25	2	50	0
	20	61	1220	0
	15	20	300	0
	35	64	2340	0
	5	25	125	0
		£	11092	15
			0	0
			2462	313½

(Signed,)

CHARLES ASKIN,
Clerk of the Peace, Western District.

D

(No. 1.)

POPULATION, EASTERN DISTRICT, 1824.

Return of the population of the Eastern District, from the last census in the Clerk of the Peace's Office, 1824.

TOWNSHIPS.	COUNTIES.	Under sixteen.		Above sixteen.		Total.
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
Lancaster,	Glengary,	457	437	522	402	1878
Lochiel,	"	476	415	414	379	1684
Charlottenburg, from the return of 1823,	"			1462	1417	2879
Kenyon, from a return of 1823,	"			276	347	623
Cornwall and Roxborough,	Stormont,	719	689	858	793	3059
Osnabrock and Finch,	"	452	397	441	365	1655
Williamsburg and Winchester,	Dundas,	445	360	438	342	1585
Matilda,	"	270	340	311	270	1191
Mountain,	"	89	89	77	70	325
		2908	2727	4709	4445	14879

ARCH'D. M'LEAN,

Clerk of the Peace, E. D.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, }
May 17th, 1824. }

(No. 2.)

POPULATION, OTTAWA DISTRICT, 1824.

Census of the District of Ottawa, for the year 1824.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Females Under 16.	Males Above 16.	Females Above 16.	TOTAL.
Hawkesbury,	299	295	520	270	1303
Longueil,	132	135	173	132	572
Caledonia,	25	19	23	22	89
Plantagenet, (North part.)	22	17	24	20	83
Clarence,	24	17	21	14	76
Cumberland,	12	10	18	7	47
Gloucester,	10	15	25	10	60
Plantagenet, (South part,) (returned afterwards.)	40	42	111	47	240
Total	561	550	975	571	2557

Longueil, April 2d, 1824.

I certify that the above is a correct abstract of the returns made to me for the current year, by the several assessors of the said district, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided.

RICHARD PHILLIPS HOTHAM,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Ottawa.

(No. 3.)

POPULATION, JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, 1824.

Return of the population of the district of Johnstown, for the year 1824, taken from the returns of the assessors of the different Townships in the said District.

Counties.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number in each Township.					Total in each county	REMARKS.
		Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total		
Grenville.	South Gower,	112	96	115	103	426	5392	
	Edwardsburg,	382	332	398	316	1384		
	Augusta, ..	517	478	642	538	2175		
	Wolford,	147	125	133	104	509		
	Oxford,	109	89	88	73	319		
	Montagne and Marlbro',	150	122	140	127	539		
Leeds.	Elizabethtown,	766	740	950	744	3220	Return not yet sworn to by assessors.	
	Yonge,	592	609	554	484	2239		
	Bastard,	307	294	335	307	1243		
	Kitley,	154	131	157	130	575		
	Front of Leeds and Lansdown,	161	120	201	128	610		
	Rear of do and do,	114	118	151	115	498		
	North and South Crosby,	127	111	131	97	466		
	Burgess,	67	59	76	64	266		
	Elmsley,	57	45	76	54	232		
Total,	3736	3472	4147	3384	14791	14741		

H. WALKER,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Johnstown.

15th May, 1824.

(No. 4.)

POPULATION, BATHURST DISTRICT, 1824.

General Abstract of the population of the Bathurst District, compiled from the Assessors returns, for the year 1824.

TOWNSHIPS,	Heads of Families.	NUMBER IN EACH TOWNSHIP.				TOTAL.
		Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	
Drummond,	570	359	341	126	87	1483
Bathurst, ..	541	327	308	137	53	1366
Beckwith, ..	595	282	275	89	70	1211
Goulbourn, ..	550	309	315	84	33	1296
Nepesin,	70	49	73	59	30	281
March, (for 1823,)	106	46	53			
Huntley,	126	84	66	27	13	315
Ramsay,	450	216	183	124	116	1489
Lanark,	498	39	335	106	65	1401
Dalhousie,	414	278	256	67	68	1083
North Sherbrooke,	73	39	34	8	13	167
March, (for 1824,)		55	65	58	45	223
General Total,	3893	2441	2304	885	589	9916

No Parish or Town Officers have been appointed to the townships of Fitzroy, Pakenham, Torbolton, Darling and Levant; but from the best information I can collect, the population is said to exceed six hundred souls.

G. H. READE,

Clerk of the Peace,

Bathurst District.

(No. 5.)

POPULATION, MIDLAND DISTRICT, 1824.

General census of the Inhabitants of the Midland District, 1824.

Counties.	TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16	Females under 16.	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	Total No. of each township	Total in each County	REMARKS.
Prince Edward.	Ameliaburg,	315	330	408	297	1340	8132	Attested.
	Hillier,	240	281	255	200	976		Attested.
	Hallowell,	661	689	719	568	2637		Attested.
	Sophiasburg,	399	429	538	430	1796		Attested.
Hastings.	Marysburg,	319	331	382	278	1343	4454	Attested.
	Marmora,	36	51	174	53	314		Not duly Attested.
	Rawdon,	78	72	86	60	296		Attested.
	Sidney,	465	407	474	384	1730		Attested.
Lenox and Arlington.	Thurlow,	445	430	503	384	1762	7991	The return for the rear part of this township, attested before a magistrate at Belleville, from the sickness of the assessor, and inability to attend at Kingston. Attested This return includes 88 Whites, and 264 Mohawks.
	Tyeudunaga,	87	89	100	76	352		Attested.
	Fredericksburg,	660	590	638	545	2433		Attested.
	Adolphustown,	123	148	192	147	610		Attested.
	Ernest Town,	762	721	861	76	3060		Attested.
	Amherst Island,	57	61	76	59	253		Attested.
	Richmond,	245	206	201	190	842		Attested.
Camden,	215	159	215	170	759	Attested.		
Frontenac.	Portland,	74	70	61	48	253	4269	Attested.
	Loughborough,	195	182	170	141	688		Attested.
	Township of Kingston,	459	456	510	414	1839		Attested.
	Pittsburg,	276	228	310	271	1113		Attested.
	Simcoe and Wolf Island,	87	70	119	70	346		Attested.
	Town of Kingston,	603	606	875	765	2649	Attested.	
	Total	6811	6637	7027	6270	27895	27395	

Total population of the Midland District, as taken under the act of the last session, is 27,695 souls.

ALLAN MacLEAN,

Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

Kingston. May 17, 1824.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

(No. 6.)

POPULATION, DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, 1824.

Census of the population of the District of Newcastle, for the year 1824.

Counties.	NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.
Northumberland.	Hamilton,	379	301	440	308	1578
	Haldimand,	300	366	366	319	1411
	Cramahe,	292	334	319	266	1211
	Murray,	280	217	315	217	1029
	Percy and Seymour,	75	47	106	76	304
	Asphodel,	21	23	25	16	85
	Oranibee,	34	20	47	28	135
	Smith,	46	33	49	28	166
	Monaghan,	44	47	61	36	188
		Hope,	351	368	417	325	1451
Durham.	Cavan,	214	178	228	100	780
	Darlington,	120	128	130	97	475
	Clark,	80	70	92	62	304
	Emily,	39	45	58	43	185
	Total	2335	2263	2653	2041	9292

I hereby certify that the above is truly taken from the returns filed in my office.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, D. N. }
Hope, April 28th, 1824. }

THOMAS WARD,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Newcastle.

(No. 7.)

POPULATION, HOME DISTRICT, 1824.

Abstract from the several assessors returns of inhabitants residing in the Home District, as taken by them and received by the Clerk of the Peace, between the 1st day of February and 20th May, 1824, in pursuance of an act passed in the 4th Session of the 8th Provincial Parliament, 4 Geo. 4. A. D. 1824.

TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS.		Males Above 16.	Females Above 16.	Males under 16.	Females Under 16.	Total.	Increase since last yearly Return.	Decrease since last yearly Return.
County of York.	Town of York,	578	418	335	351	1685	355	
	Township of York,	612	512	598	511	2233	353	
	" Whithy,	263	201	218	263	945	125	
	" Pickering,	197	148	211	204	760	85	
	" Scarborough,	166	134	196	173	669	35	
	" Markham,	606	528	625	591	2350	95	
	" Vaughan,	224	177	201	208	810		6
	" King,	110	83	124	101	418	43	
	" Whitechurch & Uxbridge,	414	332	396	397	1539	248	
	" East Gwillimbury,	230	209	257	246	942	100	
	" North Gwillimbury,	64	51	50	73	238		12
	" Georgina,	29	15	14	12	70		13
	" Toronto,	467	353	450	388	1658	282	
" Etobicoke,	103	79	183	132	597		80	
" Albion,	83	47	53	67	250		15	
" Caledon,	63	46	75	79	263	17		
" Chinguacousy,	351	284	404	390	1429	775		
County of Simcoe.	" West Gwillimbury,	4373	3607	3767	4024	15771	2465	135
	" Tecumseh,	132	119	116	113	480	112	
	" Verona, Oro, and Lunenburg,	70	37	46	52	205	205	
	" "	36	28	51	33	148	148	
		4611	3791	3980	4227	16609	2930	135
Recapitulation,							Grand total increase since last yearly return.	
{ County of York		4373	3607	3767	4024	15771		
{ County of Simcoe		238	184	213	203	838		
		4611	3791	3980	4227	16609	2765	

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
York, 27th November, 1824.

S. HEWARD,

Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

(No. 8.)

POPULATION, DISTRICT OF GORE, 1824.

Aggregate statement of the population of the District of Gore, for the year 1824.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Total.
Nelson,	300	248	221	260	1035
Glasford,	130	130	49	93	402
West Flamboro,	249	210	272	205	936
Waterloo,	401	362	376	290	1429
Beverley,	187	151	155	124	617
East Flamboro,	95	91	57	37	282
Barton,	305	257	293	256	1111
Haldimand,	286	237	222	254	999
Saltfleet,	263	299	217	205	1094
Trafalgar,	404	485	327	365	1581
Dumfries,	329	275	337	329	1270
Esquimaux,	193	24	159	283	659
Erin,	21		34	60	115
Ancaster,	412	34	507	358	1311
	3561	3135	3257	3184	13137

(No. 9.)

POPULATION, DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, 1824.

Census of the District of Niagara, from the Assessors' returns, 1824.

TOWNSHIPS.	Heads of Families.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	TOTAL.
County of Haldimand,	98	130	130	64	117	539
Cauby's Settlement,	48	70	58	22	62	250
Caistor,	43	73	73	14	50	253
Gainborough,	154	261	207	63	129	814
Grimsby,	209	319	330	150	297	1305
Clinton,	229	393	379	157	350	1513
Louth,	172	286	282	91	231	1062
Grantham,	236	321	340	122	289	1318
Town of Niagara,	213	256	218	136	297	1140
Township of Niagara,	216	234	291	122	282	1240
Stamford,	447	340	322	190	133	1432
Thorold,	195	365	320	220	282	1402
Pelham,	163	281	275	91	216	1026
Willoughby,	83	161	138	58	118	563
Cowland,	106	185	175	58	144	663
Wainfleet,	88	173	138	145	111	658
Humberstone,	91	174	149	65	131	610
Bertie,	259	415	410	261	399	1744
Total.....	3055	4572	4238	2056	3671	17562

The census for the Town of Niagara, the townships of Niagara, Grantham and Grimsby, were not filed in my office until the 13th of May, 1824; and then the assessors could not take the oath, as the law directs.

RALFE CLENCH, Clerk of the Peace,

District of Niagara.

Niagara, 10th May, 1824.

(No. 10.)

POPULATION, LONDON DISTRICT, 1824.

Statement of the population of the London District, for the year 1824, as taken from the different returns from assessors of townships, and filed of record in the office of the clerk of the peace, for the London District.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	TOTAL.
Aldborough,	150	157	162	126	595
Dunwich,	17	126	152	120	535
Bayham,	278	445	263	203	989
Mallahide,	289	281	233	192	995
Southwold,	253	301	289	248	1121
Yarmouth,	278	247	286	223	1034
London,	376	351	450	320	1597
Lobo,	33	51	59	40	183
Westminster,	198	215	226	192	831
Dorchester,	28	10	30	15	83
Delaware,	19	18	34	16	87
Ekfrid, Carradoc, and Moss,	25	32	28	23	109
Blenheim,	106	104	83	65	358
Burford,	105	190	175	144	674
Oxford, Eastern division,	61	59	73	59	252
Oxford, N. & W. division,	246	207	206	172	831
Oakland,	66	83	74	67	310
Nissouri,	74	70	70	69	292
Zorra,	119	98	118	89	424
Charlotteville,	266	260	299	255	1080
Woodhouse,	197	180	204	153	734
Walsingham,	128	114	120	116	478
Walpole,	44	58	43	39	194
Rainham,	64	57	60	52	233
Townsend,	307	249	265	236	1057
Windham,	122	123	116	94	455
Middleton and Houghton,	52	71	70	56	249
Norwich,	241	235	231	221	928
Total.....	4370	4195	4423	3605	16593

Clerk of the Peace's Office,

15th May, 1824.

JOHN B. ASKIN,

C. P. London District.

(No. 11.)

POPULATION, WESTERN DISTRICT, 1824.

A General return of the population of the Western District, as taken from the assessors lists for the several Towns and Townships therein, for the year, 1824.

TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER IN EACH TOWNSHIP.					REMARKS.
	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.	
Sandwich, Maidstone, and Rochester,	608	530	553	484	2175	
Township of Malden,	307	233	215	214	969	
Colchester,	139	108	130	131	510	
Gosfield,	84	75	111	87	357	
Mercea,	67	59	69	68	263	
Chatham & Harwich,	141	99	124	136	500	
Raleigh, Tilbury & Romney,	195	136	161	143	635	
Howard, Camden, Oxford & Dawn,	248	176	220	219	872	
Sombra, & Dover, East & West.	176	137	193	165	671	
Total.....	1964	1553	1785	1650	6952	

Grand total amounting to six thousand, nine hundred and fifty two souls.

Clerk Peace's Office, }
Sandwich, 13th May, 1824. }

CHARLES ASKIN,

Clerk Peace,

Western District.

(No. 1.)

POPULATION, EASTERN DISTRICT, 1825.

Return of the population of the Eastern District, from the census taken and sworn to, for the year, 1825.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	TOTAL.
Lancaster,	475	561	466	485	1987
Lochiel	513	462	452	431	1858
Charlottenburgh	825	856	998	950	3629
Kerbyon	252	251	72	48	623
Cornwall and Roxborough,	794	921	794	806	3315
Osnabrock and Finch,	527	446	477	421	1871
Williamsburg and Winchester,	424	351	418	324	1517
Matilda,	296	343	393	326	1358
Mountain,	108	84	92	79	363
Total.....	4214	4278	4162	3870	16524

Cornwall, 23d May, 1825.

JAMES PRINGLE,

Depty. Clerk Peace,

Eastern District.

(No. 2.)

POPULATION, OTTAWA DISTRICT, 1825.

Census of the population of the District of Ottawa, for the year ending the first day of April, 1825.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females.	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16.	under 16.	above 16.	above 16.	
Hawkesbury,	572	269	499	233	1278
Longueil and Caledonia,	154	219	151	74	598
Alfred,	6	4	7	5	22
Plantagenet,	77	74	219	91	461
Clarence,	17	16	34	19	86
Cumberland,	11	16	37	10	74
Gloucester,	11	11	31	13	66
Total.....	548	609	978	445	2580

I certify that the above is a correct abstract of the several Returns made to me according to the statute by the several assessors of the District of Ottawa, for the period above stated.

Longueil, April 15th, 1825.

RICHARD PHILLIPS HOTHAM,

Clerk of the Peace,
District of Ottawa.

(No. 3.)

POPULATION, JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, 1825.

Return of the population of the District of Johnstown, for the year, 1825.

Counties.	TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
		under 16.	under 16.	over 16.	over 16.	
Grenville.	South Gower,	107	101	129	101	438
	Edward-burgh,	352	322	382	315	1371
	Augusta,	550	536	634	570	2340
	Wolford,	155	122	132	114	523
	Oxford,	137	114	115	92	458
	Montague,	95	84	82	80	341
	Marilbro' and N. Gower,	79	79	96	85	339
Leeds.	Elizabethtown,	728	771	932	756	3187
	Yonge,	597	593	518	466	2164
	Bastard,	297	256	339	297	1219
	Kitley,	159	143	158	143	603
	Front of Leeds and Lansdown,	167	126	179	140	612
	Rear of do. and do. ..	137	138	178	113	566
	North and South Crosby, ..	137	119	146	107	509
	Supplementary.					
	Burgess,	94	80	67	53	294
	Elmsley,	65	71	93	73	302
Total.....	3846	3685	4230	3505	15266	

H. WALKER,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Johnstown.

27th September, 1825.

(No. 4.)

POPULATION, BATHURST DISTRICT, 1825.

General Return of the Population of the Bathurst District, for the year 1825.

TOWNSHIPS.	Heads of Families.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16	TOTAL.
Drummond,	310	365	369	103	370	1517
Bathurst,	315	378	349	100	315	1457
Beckwith,	309	305	299	41	271	1225
Goulbourn,	288	329	315	84	291	1307
Nepean,	44	47	70	51	55	267
March,	50	74	85	35	70	314
Huntley,	112	94	72	125	90	493
Ramsay,	272	265	253	70	234	1094
Lanark,	320	416	393	92	351	1572
Dalhousie,	175	221	236	73	181	889
North Sherbrooke,	30	39	43	23	39	174
Total.	2225	2536	2484	797	2267	10309

N. B. The following Townships have not been assessed, viz:—Levant, Darling, Torbolton, Fitzroy, Pakenham, M'Nab, and South Sherbrook; consequently, I cannot forward a correct list of the inhabitants of the District.

C. H. SACHE

D. C. P. Bathurst District

(No. 5.)

POPULATION, MIDLAND DISTRICT, 1825.

General Return of the Census of the Midland District, for the year 1825.

Counties.	TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	TOTAL.	Total in each County.
Lennox and Addington.	Adolphustown,	148	143	191	151	633	8186
	Fredericksburg,	669	595	607	556	2427	
	Ernesttown,	815	712	691	652	2870	
	Amherst Island,	59	70	91	69	289	
	Camden,	258	222	251	200	931	
	Richmond,	284	219	267	206	976	
Prince Ed- ward.	Hallowell,	710	725	768	635	2838	3301
	Ameliasburg,	339	316	344	277	1276	
	Hillier,	266	300	281	229	1076	
	Sophiasburgh,	507	427	445	411	1780	
	Marysburgh,	329	333	379	250	1331	
Hastings	Sidney,	482	391	455	347	1675	4171
	Thurlow,	461	456	492	397	1806	
	Rawdon,	71	60	72	57	260	
	Madoc and Marmora,	75	75	186	94	430	
Frontenac.	Kingston, (Township)	520	521	621	504	2166	6658
	Portland,	77	77	62	53	269	
	Loughborough,	199	200	174	156	729	
	Pittsburgh,	250	209	257	210	934	
	Wolfe Island, Town of Kingston,	56	38	81	56	231	
Total.	7095	6542	7500	6179	27116	27116	

Amounting to twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and sixteen souls—exclusive of Tyendenaga, from which no return has been received.

Kingston, 1st June, 1825.

JAMES NICKALLS, Junr.

Per ALLAN M'LEAN, Clerk do.

(No. 6.)

POPULATION, DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, 1825.

An accurate Census of the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, for the year 1825.

Counties	TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
		under 16.	under 16.	above 16.	above 16.	
Durham.	Darlington,	142	131	139	113	525
	Clark,	287	80	91	74	332
	Hope,	382	384	428	346	1538
	Cowan,	261	210	270	194	935
	Emily,	47	52	69	48	216
	Total,	919	857	995	775	3546
Northumberland.	Townships of Otonabee, and Asphodel,	41	32	51	31	155
		24	29	26	15	94
	Total in these Townships...	65	61	77	46	249
	Hamilton,	429	406	454	396	1685
	Haldimand,	280	397	387	352	1516
	Cramahe,	314	322	294	270	1200
	Murray,	294	215	308	227	1074
	Percy,	79	73	98	70	320
	Monaghan,	60	51	58	43	212
	Smith,	46	36	52	30	164
	Total in this district,	2536	2443	2723	2209	9960

I certify that the above is accurately taken from the returns filed in my office.

T. WARD,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Newcastle.

(No. 7.)

POPULATION, HOME DISTRICT, 1825.

Abstract of the several Assessors' returns of inhabitants residing in the Home District, as taken by them, and received by the Clerk of the Peace, between the 1st February and 15th June, 1825, in pursuance of an act passed in the 4th Session, of the 8th Provincial Parliament, 4th Geo. 4th.

Counties	TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.	Increase	De-crease.
		above 16.	above 16.	under 16.	under 16.			
YORK.	Town of York,	528	430	307	412	1677		8
	Township of York,	701	559	629	523	2412	149	
	Whitby,	337	251	273	275	1136	166	
	Pickering,	221	160	213	236	830	70	
	Scarborough,	206	159	222	171	758	89	
	Markham,	595	500	685	591	2371	19	
	Vaughan,	269	205	282	240	996	126	
	King,	116	82	136	116	450	32	
	Whitechurch and Uxbridge,	373	315	419	369	1476		63
	East Gwillimbury,	256	268	234	255	1013	71	
	North Gwillimbury,	61	54	66	67	248	4	
	Georgiana and Thora,	28	14	19	14	75	5	
	Toronto,	509	428	488	332	1757	99	
	Etobicoke,	173	145	183	135	636	134	
	Albion,	100	64	75	93	332	82	
	Caledon, Wn. Division,	37	35	260	50	182		
Chingacousy,	215	170	218	227	830			
Simcoe.	Tecumseth,	71	50	59	59	239	34	
	West Gwillimbury,	134	111	148	131	524	39	
	Total	4930	4000	4716	4296	17946	1119	71

No return received of the Townships of Vespra, Oro, Innisfil and the Eastern Division of Caledon.
Office of the Clerk Peace, Home District,

York, 15th June, 1825.

S. HEWARD,

Clerk Peace, Home District.

(No. 8.)

POPULATION, GORE DISTRICT, 1825.

Aggregate statement of the population of the District of Gore, for the year 1825.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16.	under 16.	above 16	above 16.	
Ancaster,	484	456	300	400	1640
Barton,	290	270	297	279	1136
Saltfleet and Binbrook,	357	336	344	300	1237
Waterloo,	434	424	435	347	1640
Dumfries,	387	355	325	263	1370
East Flamborough,	85	82	81	58	309
Glanford,	150	124	60	106	440
Beverley,	219	181	173	159	723
Erin & Eramosa,	67	92	66	59	284
Esquising,	230	158	108	183	769
Nelson & Nassagaweya,	354	282	257	282	1171
Haldimand or Gd. River,	292	226	200	249	1027
Trafalgar,	369	429	345	345	1388
West Flamborough,	235	197	284	200	916
	3953	3612	3429	3230	14215

NO SIGNATURE.

(No. 9.)

POPULATION, NIAGARA DISTRICT, 1825.

Census of the Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, as taken by the Assessors, and returned by them to the office of the Clerk of the Peace of the said District, 1st April, 1825.

TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS, &c. &c.	Heads of Families.	Males under 16	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	TOTAL.
County of Haldimand,	74	132	147	61	121	535
Cauby's settlement in do.	41	73	56	14	44	228
Caistor,	46	84	73	36	58	297
Gainsborough	169	275	231	164	211	1050
Grimsby,	209	328	359	174	315	1385
Clinton,	235	400	397	189	259	1480
Louth,	184	290	207	231	267	1179
Grantam,	275	374	409	131	364	1553
Town of Niagara,	234	312	290	190	350	1376
Township of Niagara,	214	364	359	272	371	1580
Stamford,	233	349	353	201	362	1498
Thorold,	250	441	370	205	383	1745
Pelham,	170	260	253	68	216	967
Willoughby,	94	152	140	57	120	563
Crowland,	109	190	181	63	153	696
Wainfleet,	90	190	140	43	117	580
Humberstone,	86	175	147	58	142	608
Bertie,	49	416	439	152	414	1670
	2962	4805	4557	2399	4267	18990

Niagara, 12th May, 1825.

RALFE CLENCH,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Niagara.

POPULATION, LONDON DISTRICT, 1825.

General statement of the population of Townships in the London District, as received from the Assessors of Townships, and filed of record, for the year 1825.

Counties.	TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
		under 16.	under 16.	above 16.	above 16.	
Middlesex.	A'dborough	151	170	174	127	622
	Dunwich,	133	137	154	108	532
	Bayham,	296	265	280	215	1056
	Mallabide,	305	304	262	211	1082
	Southwold,	270	301	305	224	1100
	Yarmouth,	294	278	309	270	1151
	London,	444	387	439	336	1606
	Lobo,	57	44	62	43	206
	Westminster, Dorchester and Delaware,	298	273	302	260	1123
	Ekfrid, Carradoc and Mosa,	62	66	105	41	274
Oxford.	Oxford, North and West Divisions,	211	194	196	170	771
	Do Eastern do.	64	57	58	70	249
	Burford,	174	187	175	139	675
	Norwich,	243	240	231	207	921
	Oakland,	101	85	85	70	341
	Blenheim,	99	96	78	68	341
	Nissouri,	83	75	85	65	308
Zorra,	152	156	131	102	521	
Norfolk.	Charlotteville,	260	249	297	259	1065
	Woodhouse,	126	195	221	166	708
	Windham,	129	137	120	121	507
	Townsend,	312	241	281	226	1060
	Walsingham,	125	117	114	111	467
	Walpole,	52	68	53	44	217
	Rainham,	61	58	53	49	221
Middleton and Houghton,	54	65	58	50	227	
		4546	4425	4628	3752	17351

Woodhouse, 10th May, 1825.

JOHN B. ASKIN,

Clerk of the Peace,

London District.

POPULATION, WESTERN DISTRICT, 1825.

Western District, } A General Return of the population of the Western
Upper Canada. } District, as taken from the Assessors' lists for the several
Towns and Townships therein, for the year 1825.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16.	under 16.	above 16.	above 16.	
Sandwich, Maidstone and Rochester,	639	536	530	522	2226
Malden,	350	263	253	258	1124
Colchester,	154	116	136	139	545
Gosfield,	99	86	132	98	415
Mersea,	59	55	66	63	243
Tilbury and Romney,	51	52	96	61	200
Raleigh,	109	93	93	100	395
Chatham and Harwich,	135	93	111	119	458
Howard and Orford,	116	87	101	100	404
Camden and Dawn,	75	59	67	70	271
Dover and Sombra,	209	145	238	199	791
	2025	1585	1823	1729	7162

Grand total amounting to seven thousand, one hundred and sixty two.

Clerk Peace Office, Sandwich,

23rd June, 1825.

CHARLES ASKIN, C. P. W. D.

(No. 1.)

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Return of the population of the Eastern District, from the census taken for the year 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16	under 16.	above 16.	above 16.	
Lancaster, ~ ~ ~ ~	500	470	546	484	2000
Lochiel, ~ ~ ~ ~	507	464	479	439	1889
Charlottenburg, ~ ~ ~ ~	808	856	980	937	3581
Kenyon, ~ ~ ~ ~	289	274	255	231	1048
Cornwall and Roxborough, ~ ~ ~ ~	742	742	808	764	3056
Osnabrock and Finch, ~ ~ ~ ~	560	460	494	434	1948
Williamsburgh and Winchester, ~ ~ ~ ~	443	395	489	389	1716
Matilda, ~ ~ ~ ~	356	346	377	340	1419
Mountain, ~ ~ ~ ~	128	98	127	89	442
Total ~ ~ ~ ~	4333	4105	4555	4106	17099

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Cornwall, 24th May, 1826.

ARCHD. M'LEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Eastern District.

(No. 2.)

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Census of the population of the Ottawa District, for the year ending 1st April, 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16.	under 16.	above 16.	above 16	
East and West Hawkesbury, ~ ~ ~ ~	340	317	542	308	1507
Longueil and Caledonia, ~ ~ ~ ~	169	157	299	158	783
Alfred, ~ ~ ~ ~	9	9	14	9	41
Plantagenet, ~ ~ ~ ~	92	84	173	95	444
Clarence, ~ ~ ~ ~	21	21	33	22	97
Cumberland, ~ ~ ~ ~	19	16	18	19	72
Gloucester, ~ ~ ~ ~	14	19	18	14	65
Total ..	664	623	1097	625	3009

I certify that the above statement is correctly compiled from the returns of the several Assessors of the Ottawa District, for the above period.

RICHARD PHILLIPS HOTHAM,
Clerk of the Peace, O. D.

(No. 3.)

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Return of the population of the District of Johnstown, for the year 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16.	under 16.	above 16.	above 16.	
South Gower, ..	131	108	128	107	474
Edwardsburgh, ..	372	357	421	333	1483
Augusta, ..	623	533	646	598	2400
Wolford, ..	154	106	119	106	485
Oxford, ..	154	129	127	102	512
Montagne, ..	129	90	87	63	369
Marlborough and North Gower,	91	92	106	78	367
Elizabethtown, ..	825	812	974	792	3403
Yonge, ..	533	567	480	436	2016
Bustard, ..	310	321	339	301	1271
Kitley, ..	157	139	159	146	601
Front of Leeds and Lansdown,	134	202	130	156	631
Rear of do. and do.	143	138	165	127	573
North and South Crosby,	127	103	131	99	460
Burgess, ..	101	90	64	54	309
Elmsley, ..					
Total	3984	3787	4035	3498	15354

(No. 4.)

BATHURST DISTRICT.

General Return of the Population of the following townships, in the Bathurst District, for the year 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	Heads	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	of Families.	under 16.	under 16.	above 16.	above 16.	
Drummond, ..	347	415	363	152	384	1661
Bathurst, ..	320	390	382	113	350	1555
Beckwith, ..	307	315	309	45	287	1263
Lunark, ..	279	428	378	90	316	1491
Ramsay, ..	270	301	310	79	260	1220
North Sherbrooke,	30	40	45	25	39	179
Dalhousie, ..	177	245	235	59	164	900
Goulbourn, ..	322	369	357	87	316	1451
March, ..	72	98	106	26	73	375
Amount of Returns transmitted 27th May	2124	2601	2485	670	2209	10095
Nepean, ..	60	66	75	31	70	302
Fitzroy, ..	45	35	32	17	44	173
Huntley, ..	136	111	125	15	104	491
Packenham, ..	62	47	48	32	64	253
Torbolton, ..	16	13	13		8	50
Total	2443	2873	2778	771	2499	11364

The Townships of M'Nab, Darling, and Levant, not included in the above.

G. H. READE,

Clerk of the Peace,
Bathurst District.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

A return of the population of the County of Northumberland, for the year ending upon the first Monday in January, 1827.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Males	Females	Females	TOTAL.
	over 16.	under 16.	over 16.	under 16.	
Hamilton, ~ ~ ~ ..	454	429	418	423	1724
Haldimand, ~ ~ ~ ..	404	403	369	419	1595
Cramahe, ~ ~ ~ ..	325	317	298	340	1280
Murray, ~ ~ ~ ..	312	281	235	256	1084
Percy, ~ ~ ~ ..	72	64	40	54	239
Seymour, ~ ~ ~ ..	23	24	13	16	76
Asphodel, ~ ~ ~ ..	78	62	50	63	253
Smith, ~ ~ ~ ..	100	96	72	71	339
Monaghan, ~ ~ ~ ..	83	64	56	73	276
Ennismore, (Gore of Emily,) ~ ~ ~ ..	90	79	63	58	290
Total, ~ ~ ~	1941	1819	1623	1773	7156

Remark that the lists of the population of Douro and Otonabee are not yet received.

I certify that the above is truly copied from the several

Clerk of the Peace's Office,

June 22d, 1826,

T. WARD,

Clerk of the Peace,

assessment rolls for the Townships above specified.

T. WARD,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Newcastle.

A return of the population of the County of Durham, in the District of Newcastle, for the year ending the first Monday in January, 1827.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Males	Females	Females	TOTAL.
	above 16.	under 16.	above 16.	under 16.	
Darlington,	161	164	133	155	613
Clark,	109	98	79	87	373
Hope,	478	379	366	374	1597
Cavan,	286	296	261	230	1073
Emily,	243	216	196	182	837
Total,	1277	1153	1035	1028	4493

I certify that the above is truly copied from the several assessment rolls for the Townships above specified, and that all other Townships in the said County, are at present unsettled.

T. WARD,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Newcastle.

A return of the population of the Township of Otonabee, in the District of Newcastle, for the year 1826.

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.
Otonabee, - - - - -	117	89	87	75	368

I certify that the above is truly taken from the assessment roll of the said Township of Otonabee, for the year 1826.

T. WARD,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Newcastle.

A return or census of the population of the township of Douro, in the District of Newcastle, for the year ending the first Monday in January, 1827.

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.
Douro, - - - - -	82	58	75	58	273

I certify that the above is truly taken from the original list.

T. WARD,
Clerk of the Peace,
District of Newcastle.

Recapitulation of the total number of inhabitants in the County of Northumberland, 1826.

Name of County.	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.
Northumberland, - - -	2140	1966	1785	1906	7797

T. WARD,
Clerk of the Peace,
District of Newcastle.

(No. 6)

HOME DISTRICT.

Abstract from the several Assessors' returns of inhabitants residing in the Home District, as taken by them, and received by the Clerk of the Peace, between the 1st day of February and the 30th day of December, 1826, in pursuance of an act passed in the 4th session, of the 8th Provincial Parliament, 4th Geo 4th. *A. D.* 1824.

TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.	Increase	Decrease.
Town of York.	560	458	321	378	1719	42	
Township of York.	636	523	613	527	2299		113
Whitby,	305	253	270	270	1098		38
Pickering,	223	171	236	258	891	61	
Scarborough,	214	186	245	216	861	103	
Markham,	644	552	703	663	2567	196	
Vaughan,	295	236	297	250	1078	82	
Whitchurch,	339	273	336	326	1274	26	
King,	118	90	127	107	442		8
East Gwillimbury,	245	222	281	254	1002		11
North Gwillimbury,	67	69	58	79	273	25	
Georgiana and Thora,	30	23	21	11	88	13	
Toronto,	555	542	413	368	1878	121	
Etobicoke,	201	166	204	175	746	110	
Albion,	122	73	86	116	397	65	
Caledon,	79	65	105	92	341	9	
Chinguacousy,	215	253	238	266	972	142	
Adjala,	4	7	12	11	34		
Uxbridge,	61	47	58	62	228		
Reach,	18	12	17	10	57		
Brock,	78	48	86	70	282		
Mono,	25	15	32	26	98		
West Gwillimbury,	180	134	107	156	557	33	
Tecumseth,	82	61	78	88	309	70	
	5276	4482	4940	4784	19491	1098	170
Ora, Vespra, Ianisfil, Tiny, Flos, Medonte, and Tay in Simcoe, returned by Mr. Charles Partridge,	47	27	60	45	179		
	5323	4509	5000	4829	19670		

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

Office of the Clerk Peace,
York, 30th December, 1826.

S. HEWARD,
Clerk Peace, Home District.

GORE DISTRICT.

An Aggregate statement of the population of the District of Gore, for the year of our Lord 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16.	under 16.	above 16	above 16.	
Ancaster, - - -	420	403	476	483	1691
Barton, - - -	300	275	344	278	1195
Trafalgar, - - -	223	160	196	149	733
Nelson, - - -	321	268	408	204	1291
Saltfleet and Binbrook,	240	204	208	160	810
Glanford, - - -	145	132	105	107	489
Dumfries, - - -	447	378	396	298	1519
Waterloo, - - -	241	281	256	206	964
Beverley, - - -	229	159	185	203	776
East Flamborough,	89	89	82	90	350
Eramosa, - - -	22	32	40	20	114
Esquising, - - -	252	230	163	204	849
Nassagaweyn, - - -	39	33	27	56	155
Grand River Lands,	258	216	244	220	938
West Flamborough, return not yet received.					
Erin, do. do.					
	3240	2838	3128	2648	11854

I certify the within to be correct as taken from the originals filed in my office.

1st June, 1826.

GEORGE ROLPH, C. P.

District of Gore.

GORE DISTRICT CONTINUED.

A SUPPLEMENT to the aggregate census for the District of Gore, year 1826, transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor's Office.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	TOTAL.
West Flamborough, - - -	246	192	272	208	918
Erin, - - -	56	44	65	80	245
	302	236	337	288	1163

I certify the above statement to be correct as taken from the originals filed in my office.

District of Gore,

23d June, 1826.

GEO. ROLPH,

Clerk of the Peace,

Gore District.

(No. 8.)

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Census of inhabitants in the District of Niagara, for the year 1826, as per
Town Clerks' return.

TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16	under 16	above 16.	above 16.	
County of Haldimand,	133	147	135	132	537
Cauby's settlement in do.	92	55	61	52	253
Caistor,	94	78	69	60	301
Gainsborough	279	259	249	214	1001
Grimshy,	348	345	377	334	1404
Clinton,	391	413	392	381	1527
Louh,	324	283	275	249	1131
Grantbam,	365	391	468	357	1581
Township of Niagara,	393	313	322	309	1337
Town of Niagara,	392	285	310	280	1267
Stamford,	339	359	452	356	1506
Thorold,	462	348	600	398	1808
Pelham,	260	278	264	278	1080
Willoughby,	149	145	142	132	568
Crowland,	195	183	173	157	708
Wainfleet,	193	128	174	127	628
Humberstone,	174	161	155	194	684
Bertie,	416	426	433	419	1694
	4989	4579	5054	4419	19959

Niagara, 30th May, 1826.

RALFE CLENCH,
Clerk of the Peace,
District of Niagara.

(No. 9.)

LONDON DISTRICT.

Statement of the population of the London District, as received from the Asses-
sors of Townships, and filed of record in the Office of the Clerk
of the Peace, for the year 1826.

Counties.	NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER IN EACH TOWNSHIP.				TOTAL.
		Number of males resident in each Township		Number of females resident in each Township		
		Over 16 years of age.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Under 16 years of age.	
Oxford.	Oxford, { Western Division,	61	61	55	53	233
	Oxford, { Eastern Division,	216	206	107	219	828
	Burford,	162	156	140	172	630
	Blenheim,	102	117	75	111	405
	Blandford,	11	11	8	6	36
	Zorra,	160	149	122	159	590
	Nissouri,	82	78	64	66	290
	Norwich,	280	259	227	253	1019
	Oakland,	81	105	74	77	337
	Total amount in Oxford,	1155	1145	952	1116	4368
Norfolk.	Charlottesville,	294	257	230	280	1061
	Walsingham	118	119	114	21	472
	Windham,	112	139	107	135	493
	Middleton & Houghton,	63	59	53	63	238
	Townsend,	276	299	236	232	1043
	Woodhouse,	216	216	170	183	785
	Total amount in Norfolk,	1079	1089	910	1014	4092
Middlesex.	Aldborough,	171	161	139	173	644
	Bayham,	283	294	223	275	1075
	Dunwich,	146	132	108	127	513
	Delaware, Dorchester and Westminster,	329	301	264	281	1178
	Lobe,	66	54	55	56	231
	London,	593	529	392	469	1893
	Mosa,	64	36	33	31	164
	Southwold,	319	307	235	317	1178
	Yarmouth,	311	311	231	282	1135
	Mallahide,	275	317	211	315	1118
	Cariadoc and Ekfrid,	71	67	42	63	233
	Amount in Middlesex,	2538	2502	1933	2399	9362
	Total amount in the London District.	4772	4736	3795	4510	17822

Clerk of the Peace Office, London District, Woodhouse, 1st June. 1826.

JOHN B. ASKIN,
Clerk of the Peace, London District.

(No. 10.)

WESTERN DISTRICT,

Western District, } *A General Return of the population of the Western*
 Upper Canada. } *District, as taken from the Assessors' lists for the several*
 Towns and Townships therein. for the year, 1826.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number in each Township.				TOTAL.
	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	
Sandwich,	533	496	409	489	2017
Maidstone and Rochester,	79	49	45	63	206
East and West Tilbury and Romney,	85	61	91	71	308
Raleigh,	101	86	95	105	387
Chatham and Harwich,	132	101	134	139	506
Camden and Dawn,	77	71	78	77	303
Dover,	127	122	161	130	550
Sombra and Sinclair,	98	74	82	64	318
Harold and Orford,	190	143	165	166	604
Malden,	310	253	243	263	1069
Colchester,	126	107	135	121	489
Gosfield,	113	91	129	111	444
Mersea,	59	66	54	63	242
	2040	1720	1911	1862	7533

Grand total amounting to seven thousand, five hundred and thirty three.

CHARLES ASKIN,
 Clerk of the Peace,
 Western District.

(No. 1.)

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Return of the population of the Eastern District, for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.
	Lancaster,	553	459	498		464	2004
Lochiel,	497	530	437	457	1921
Charlottenburg,	1076	919	1003	921	3919
Kenyon,	289	291	266	289	1135
Cornwall and Roxborough,	998	844	909	868	3619
Osnabrock and Finch,	553	618	505	494	2170
Williamsburgh and Winchester,	437	458	378	397	1663
Mountain,	114	123	90	110	437
Total	4517	4270	4086	4000	16873

N. B. The population return of the township of Matilda for the present year, has not been received. By adding 1419, the population of Matilda according to the return of last year to the above, it will shew an increase of 1193 souls in the population of the district, since last year.

June 1st, 1827,

ARCHD. M'LEAN,
 Clerk of the Peace,
 Eastern District.

Supplementary return of the population in the Eastern District, for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	TOTAL.
Matilda, -	401	365	395	344	1495

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
 July 13, 1827.

ARCHD. M'LEAN,
 Clerk of the Peace, E. D.

(No. 2.)

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Census of the population of the District of Ottawa, for the year ending the first day of April, 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males		Females		TOTAL.
	under 16.	above 16.	under 16.	above 16.	
Longueil, ..	134	129	191	124	578
Caledonia, ..	47	46	72	44	209
Gloucester, ..	21	19	48	21	111
Cumberland, ..	23	18	19	16	76
Clarence, ..	15	10	22	13	60
Alfred and Plantagenet, ..	126	102	182	111	521
East and West Hawkesbury, ..	373	341	535	329	1578
Total..	741	665	1069	658	3133
Amount of Census for 1826,	-	-	-	-	3009
Increase for the current year, 1827,	-	-	-	-	124

I certify that the above is a correct aggregate according to the returns of the several Assessors.

RICHARD PHILLIPS HOTHAM,

Clerk of the Peace, O. D.

(No. 3.)

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Return of population of the district of Johnstown (with the exception of the Township of Elmsley) for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number in each Township.				TOTAL.
	Males over 16	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	
Edwardsburgh, ..	391	362	345	384	1485
Marlborough and North Gower, ..	124	117	93	105	439
South Gower, ..	128	126	94	104	452
Wolford, ..	130	130	111	106	493
Montague, ..	100	112	85	104	401
Augusta, ..	779	625	615	626	2645
Oxford, ..	159	160	121	130	570
Kitley, ..	180	179	148	165	681
Bastard, ..	344	346	318	340	1348
Burgess, ..	96	81	74	76	327
Lansdown and Leeds (Front), ..	189	156	126	126	597
Elizabethtown, (exclusive of the Town of Brockville,) ..	1020	814	809	795	3438
Brockville, (Town of) ..	247	136	177	117	677
Crosby, North and South, ..	139	128	107	114	488
Yonge, ..	600	551	457	512	2129
Lansdown and Leeds, (rear), ..	157	135	125	130	547
	4313	4157	3815	3934	16719

H. WALKER,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Johnstown.

(No. 4.)

BATHURST DISTRICT,

General return of the population in the Bathurst District, for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Heads of Families.	Number in each Township.				TOTAL.
		Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	
Drummond, ~ ~ ~	356	441	419	127	394	1737
Bathurst, ~ ~ ~	323	351	422	118	419	1638
Beckwith, ~ ~ ~	306	332	359	52	288	1328
Lanark, ~ ~ ~	313	418	333	99	313	1526
Ramsay, ~ ~ ~	267	342	337	84	265	1295
North Sherbrooke, ~ ~ ~	37	45	58	28	38	201
Dalhousie, ~ ~ ~	187	244	228	60	174	903
Goulbourn, ~ ~ ~	328	416	404	94	537	1579
March, ~ ~ ~	61	99	107	27	71	365
Nepean, ~ ~ ~	76	62	90	263	89	580
Fitzroy, ~ ~ ~	49	39	33	30	45	196
Huntley, ~ ~ ~	140	136	119	33	124	552
Packenham, ~ ~ ~	67	70	66	28	76	307
	2515	2995	3011	1043	2643	12207

Certified to be a correct return of the lists handed to me by the assessors.

Townships of South Sherbrooke, Torbolton, Levant,
M'Nab, and Darling, not included in the return.

G. H. READE,

Clerk of the Peace,

G. H. READE,

Bathurst District.

Clerk of the Peace.

(No. 5.)

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

A return or census of the population of the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.			Males	Males	Females	Females	TOTAL.
			over 16.	under 16.	over 16.	under 16.	
Hamilton, ~ ~ ~	..	..	471	451	402	423	1747
Haldimand, ~ ~ ~	..	..	410	399	387	396	1592
Cramahe, ~ ~ ~	..	..	335	310	300	361	1306
Murray, ~ ~ ~	..	..	326	293	250	278	1147
Percy & Seymour, ~ ~ ~	..	..	101	86	70	63	320
Asphodel, ~ ~ ~	..	..	46	51	28	52	176
Otonabee, ~ ~ ~	..	..	113	105	80	85	383
Douro, (not received), ~ ~ ~	..	..			
Smith, ~ ~ ~	..	..	98	92	68	60	318
Ennismore, ~ ~ ~	..	..	71	73	42	46	232
Monaghan, ~ ~ ~	..	..	91	89	81	83	344
Total,			2061	1949	1708	1847	7565

I certify that the above is truly taken from the several assessment rolls for the County of Northumberland, for the period above mentioned, and that the return for the Township of Douro is not yet received.

T. WARD,

Clerk of the Peace.

A Return or Census of the population of the County of Durham, in the District, of Newcastle for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS,			Males	Males	Females	Females	TOTAL.
			above 16.	under 16.	above 16.	under 16.	
Darlington, ..	..	..	169	186	136	176	667
Clark, ..	..	..	131	101	99	107	438
Hope, ..	..	..	481	390	397	358	1626
Cavan, ..	..	..	329	334	262	305	1230
Emily, (not received) ..	..	..			
Total,			1110	1011	894	946	3961

I certify that the above is truly taken from the several assessment rolls for the County of Durham, for the period above mentioned, and that the return of the township of Emily, is not yet received.

T. WARD,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Newcastle.

A return of the population of the township of Emily, in the District of Newcastle, for the year ending on the first Monday in January, 1827.

Name of Township.	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.
Emily, - - - -	197	218	162	182	759

Truly taken from the assessor's return for the said township for the period above mentioned.

T. WARD,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Newcastle.

(No. 6.)

HOME DISTRICT.

Abstract from the several Assessors' returns of inhabitants residing in the Home District, as taken by them, and received by the Clerk of the Peace, between the 1st day of February and the 20th day of August, 1827, in pursuance of an act passed in the 4th Session, of the 8th Provincial Parliament, 4th Geo 4th. A. D. 1824.

Counties	TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS.	Males above 16	Females above 16	Males under 16	Females under 16.	TOTAL.	Increase	Decrease.
YORK.	Town of York.	513	517	377	410	1817	98	
	Township of York.	678	561	653	581	2473	174	
	Whitby,	353	36	312	319	1200	192	
	Pickering,	938	176	241	248	903	12	
	Scarborough,	222	188	271	209	900	39	
	Markham,	703	626	705	631	2665	98	
	Vaughan	303	141	409	275	1128	50	
	Whitechurch,	386	317	397	380	1480	206	
	King,	126	96	126	122	470	28	
	East Gwillimbury,	274	230	297	258	1059	57	
	North Gwillimbury,	65	68	73	73	279	6	
	Georgina and Thora,	37	23	25	22	107	19	
	Toronto,	581	448	603	487	2119	241	
	Etobicoke,	203	171	216	173	763	17	
	Albion,	119	91	106	113	429	32	
	Caledon,	119	104	99	83	425	84	
	Chinguacousy,	285	231	279	04	1009	127	
Uxbridge,	57	52	65	61	235	7		
Reach,	12	11	20	10	53		4	
Brock,	89	56	100	81	326	44		
Simcoe.	West Gwillimbury,	157	124	181	171	643	80	
	Tecumseth,	141	101	140	116	498	159	
	Adjala,	50	35	47	36	168	131	
	Mono, (no return.)							
	Total	5741	4683	5712	5163	21329	970	4

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

Office of the Clerk Peace,
York, 20th August, 1827.

S. HEWARD,

Clerk Peace, Home District.

Supplement to the abstract from the several Assessors' returns of inhabitants residing in the Home District, as taken by them, and received by the Clerk of the Peace, between the first day of February, and the 20th day of August, 1827, in pursuance of an act passed in the 4th Session of the 8th Provincial Parliament, 4th Geo. 4th, A. D. 1824.

TOWNSHIP.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mono, - -	10	12	26	21	69		22

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
York, 31st December, 1827.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

S. HEWARD,

Clerk Peace, Home District.

(No. 7.)

GORE DISTRICT.

General Return of the population of the District of Gore, for the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16.	under 16.	above 16	above 16	
Aucaster, - - - - -	495	382	472	332	1681
Barton, - - - - -	343	323	306	281	1556
Saltfleet and Binbrook, - - - - -	338	290	364	368	1400
Glanford, - - - - -	53	114	104	114	340
Nelson, - - - - -	145	160	167	107	579
Trafalgar, - - - - -	497	581	326	469	1833
Beverley, - - - - -	211	182	193	164	712
East Flamborough, - - - - -	116	106	89	105	455
Grand River Tract, - - - - -	318	320	296	315	1249
Dumfries, - - - - -	503	401	191	353	1348
Waterloo, - - - - -	427	477	377	471	1825
Eriu, - - - - -	65	67	55	82	280
Eramosa, - - - - -	42	30	33	54	154
Nassagaweya, - - - - -	34	46	38	47	165
Woolwich, - - - - -	29	31	31	21	112
West Flamborough, no return, - - - - -					
Esquising, - - - - -					
Total..	3211	3056	251	3763	13000

11th June, 1827.

GEO. ROLPH,

Clerk of the Peace,

Gore District.



A SUPPLEMENT to the aggregate census for the *District of Gore*, in the year of our Lord 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	TOTAL.
West Flamborough, - - - - -	292	277	225	230	1024
Part of Nelson, S. S. of Dundas Street, - - - - -	121	126	123	109	479
TOTAL..	413	403	348	339	1505

I certify the above to be correct as taken from the original filed of record in my office.

District of Gore,

19th September, 1827.

GEORGE ROLPH,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Gore.

(No. 8.)

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Census of inhabitants in the District of Niagara, from the assessors' returns,
as taken in March, 1827.

TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL.
	under 16.	under 16.	above 16.	above 16.	
County of Haldimand,	198	190	127	113	628
Cauby's settlement in do.	31	63	58	53	255
Caistor,	95	69	67	56	287
Gainsborough	282	249	265	221	1017
Grimsby,	351	356	160	334	1201
Clinton,	414	396	182	308	1300
Louth,	305	276	267	234	1082
Grantham,	435	463	610	456	1964
Township of Niagara,	394	351	341	308	1394
Town of Niagara.	354	290	299	255	1198
Stamford,	336	391	503	350	1580
Thorold,	428	423	510	389	1750
Peiham,	294	279	314	268	1155
Willoughby,	149	144	56	132	481
Crowland,	199	179	70	162	610
Wainfleet,	184	124	175	103	586
Humberstone,	171	164	145	138	618
Bertie,	373	376	351	350	1450
Rainham,	78	73	66	60	277
Walpole,					
Total	5121	4856	4500	4370	18913

RALFE CLENCH,

Clerk of the Peace,

District of Niagara.

(No. 9.)

LONDON DISTRICT.

Aggregate statement of the population of the London District, as received from
the Assessors of Townships, and filed of record in the Office
of the Clerk of the Peace, for the year 1827.

Counties.	TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER IN EACH TOWNSHIP.				TOTAL.
		Males Over 16 years.	Males Under 16 years.	Females Over 16 years.	Females Under 16 years.	
Norfolk.	Charlottesville,	279	262	249	299	1089
	Walsingham	122	128	114	141	505
	Windham,	121	141	104	149	515
	Middleton & Houghton,	62	62	77	67	268
	Townsend,	301	348	262	271	1182
	Woodhouse,	212	215	176	175	779
	Total in Norfolk,	1097	1156	982	1102	4338
Oxford.	Oxford, Eastern Division,	96	81	62	74	313
	Ditto, Western Division, and Derham,	215	217	228	198	858
	Burford,	195	187	158	200	740
	Blenheim,	121	134	87	119	461
	Blandford,*					
	Zorra,	164	168	132	162	626
	Nissouri, East half	43	41	55	36	175
Norwich,	287	278	232	262	1059	
Oakland,	81	103	75	81	340	
	Total in Oxford,	1202	1209	1029	1132	4572
Middlesex.	Aldborough,	141	149	133	171	594
	Dunwich,	140	134	115	125	520
	Delaware,	34	16	16	22	88
	Dorchester,	18	28	24	18	88
	Westminster,	239	281	238	254	1012
	Lobo,	66	50	75	64	255
	London,	525	566	421	520	2032
	Mosa,	67	41	39	39	186
	Carradoc,	54	53	35	55	197
	Ekfrid,	47	16	21	23	107
	Southwold,	314	329	244	328	1215
	Yarmouth,	353	342	273	321	1289
	Bayham,	288	195	255	313	1031
	Malfahide,	277	364	253	331	1225
		Total in Middlesex,	2569	2564	2122	2504	9839
	Total in Norfolk,	1097	1156	982	1102	4337
	Total in Oxford,	1202	1209	1029	1132	4572
	Aggregate Total	4868	4929	4133	4818	18749

* It
return from Blandford not yet received.

Clerk of the Peace Office, Woodhouse, 1st June, 1827.

JOHN B. ASKIN,

Clerk of the Peace,

London District.

Supplementary statement of the population of the London District, for the year 1827.

Townships:	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.
West half of the Township of Nissouri,	44	45	36	38	163

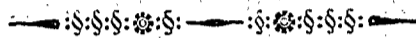
Clerk of the Peace Office,

Woodhouse, 1st September, 1827.

JOHN B. ASKIN,

Clerk of the Peace,

London District.



(No.10.)

WESTERN DISTRICT,

Western District, } A General Return of the population of the Western
 Upper Canada. } District, as taken from the Assessors' lists for the Towns
 and Townships therein, for the year, 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	TOTAL.
Sandwich,	589	503	605	501	2098
Malden,	305	240	235	254	1034
Colchester,	193	160	142	164	659
Gosfield,	111	133	92	112	448
Mersea,	61	74	57	76	268
Maidstone and Rochester,	83	65	59	75	282
East and West Tilbury and Romney,	79	76	54	78	287
Raleigh,	113	95	80	112	400
Chatham and Harwich,	137	127	108	150	522
Howard,	156	152	110	154	572
Orford,	53	51	40	40	184
Camden and Dawn,	81	88	70	77	316
Dover	149	168	126	142	585
Sombra, & St. Clair & Walpole Island,...	97	76	61	67	301
	2207	2008	1739	2002	7956

Grand total amounting to seven thousand, nine hundred and fifty six.

CHARLES ASKIN,

Clerk of the Peace,

Western District.

REPORT

ON THE PETITION OF JOHN MATTHEWS, Esq.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of John Matthews, Esquire, with power to send for persons and papers and to report thereon, respectfully submit the following report :

The description in the deed, complained of by the petitioner as insufficient, appears to be so uncertain as to entitle the petitioner to receive a better, or have his money returned. It appears the commissioners cannot give a better.

At the sale it seems that an assurance was given that if the title was not good or the description insufficient, the money should be returned.--- Your committee therefore have reported a bill for his relief, all which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROLPII,
Chairman.

Evidence, House of Assembly, upon the petition of John Matthews, Esquire.

JOHN CLARK, ESQ. M. P.

Was present at the sale and heard a declaration from Commissioner Grant Powell Esq., that if the title of the sale at Niagara was not found sufficient, the purchase money should be refunded. but cannot say positively whether such declaration was then given as the terms of the sale, or only applied to the purchase by John Matthews, Esq.

Doctor Jefferty, M. P. was present at the sale, by Grant Powell, Esq., to John Matthews; bid himself on said lot—a conversation, the particulars of which, witness does not recollect, took place between John Matthews and the commissioner. the result of which was a declaration from said commissioner that if the title was not good the purchase money should be refunded. Witness understood there was some difficulty about the description of said lot, and therefore did not bid again—the commissioner made the said promise.

GRANT POWELL, ESQ.

Is a commissioner with James Baby, George Crookshank, Doctor McAulay, Colonel Allan, and Peter Robinson, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, under an act of parliament of this province; the book under which the sale was made, as well as all others, with entries of all proceedings, in appropriate columns, with one for remarks, in the hand writing of James B. Macaulay, clerk of the commission, is produced—cannot recollect the time, place, or the particulars of the sale of the Thorold lot, or whether he sold it or not; the said book will give the information; can recollect no conversation with John Matthews at the sale respecting the title or description of the lot. The commissioners under the forfeited estate act, had no power to rectify any mistake made in the return to the inquisition in crown office; the commissioners, as the book will shew, had not any other description under which they could sell, being confined to the return to the inquisition. That in all cases when he thought the sale would work an injustice, he postponed the sale, to give any claimant an opportunity of contesting the matter; on reading the description in the deed, says he presumes it must be the same description as in the said book: does not consider it any description, as proper for a deed; but does not think himself bound, or that he could sell under any other description than that contained in the book of sale; that he does not recollect the conversation alluded to by Clark and Jefferty—he had not the same interest in it as John Matthews, Esq.; but if he said so, thinks he exceeded his powers as a commissioner.

JAMES B. MACAULAY, ESQ.

Was not present at the sale—Commissioners, as to description, are guided by the certified return of inquisition from the crown office—gives the following extract from the return from the crown office, respecting Samuel Hartwell's estate: "A certain parcel or tract of land in the seventeenth concession, in the township of Thorold, containing about thirty acres, purchased by said Samuel Hartwell, from one John Fox, at present in the possession of Thaddeus Davis, of Thorold, aforesaid;" also, the following extract from the sale book.

Township.	Concession.	Lot.	Acres.	Forfeited.
Thorold,	17,	---	30,	Samuel Hartwell.

Purchaser, John Matthews. £25, and no remarks.

Gives in also a copy of a letter from Nelles, in answer to witness's inquiry. The description defective as embracing the whole lot, 100 acres; also wrote to the Register of Niagara, received no answer; all records lost during the war, and therefore believes no information could be given.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL,

Who was before the commissioners, gave it as his opinion that the description from the Registry book was sufficient to warrant their giving a title—cannot say, from his own knowledge, that the circumstances of the transaction require that Captain Matthews should receive the deed as sufficient in description, otherwise than he would infer from the sale book, containing the terms of sale, and the advertisement, which never contains a better description than afforded by the sale book, or return from the crown office. Before deed given complained of difficulty about the title, stating he would write more fully on the subject.

He asked for a deed after paying the money, and the delay arose from witness's inquiries after a more particular description.

After deed given, as witness believes, to Andrew Mercer—Matthews complained of the insufficiency of the description—no better description can be given, unless by the intervention of a surveyor to make the necessary survey and enquiry, which he presumes might be done. Several persons have applied for actual surveys to be made; but commissioners did not consider themselves as warranted in incurring the expence of so doing.

The description would not enable Matthews to discover the land and take possession without first making the necessary inquiries and employing a surveyor, supposing purchaser to be a stranger, and he thinks the description sufficient to direct those inquiries and survey.

REPORT.

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM BINKLEY.

Your Committee to whom was referred the petition of William Binkley, and one hundred and ten others, praying that Morden's Creek may be considered the boundary line between the Townships of Ancaster and West Flamboro', as it has been always so considered, and as has been so decided by two special juries in the Gore District, after particular investigation, respectfully submit,

That they have carefully investigated the allegations set forth, and have found them as in the evidence annexed, with the exception of one witness to the contrary, not only completely corroborated, but that in addition to the injury sustained by the petitioner, it appears, also by the evidence, that several other persons have likewise sustained injury to considerable extent, in having their property taken from them in a manner not easily to be accounted for. Your committee therefore, with great deference, beg leave respectfully to suggest, that in their opinion, the act alluded to should be repealed, and the matter of fact alluded to, as to Morden's Creek being the boundary, left to the decision of a jury and evidence, both upon oath. In coming to this conclusion your committee are aware that a work of consequence may be affected thereby; but they cannot, in their humble opinion, conceive that for any inducement of public or private improvement any individual or individuals should suffer in their property without remuneration. Your Committee therefore have prepared a bill to the effect above-mentioned.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Chairman.

Committee Room, 4th March, 1828.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Committee on the Petition of Binkley and others, January 2, 1827.

Present.—MESSRS. BEASLEY AND HAMILTON.

MANUEL OVERFIELD, ESQ., called in and examined.

Mr. Overfield has resided at Dundas about twenty years, but was there previous, in the year 1799. That he always considered, & it was the general impression, that Morden's Creek was the boundary line, between Ancaster and West Flamboro', from the reserved landing place through the marsh, and that he has never known the creek to alter. It is in the same place it was twenty-seven years ago, and never ran nearer the south bank.

Present.—MESSRS. BEARDSLEY, BEASLEY, and HAMILTON.

HARKNER LYONS,

Has lived 32 years near Dundas; he considered it, and it was generally considered that Morden's Creek was the boundary between the two townships—the creek has never altered—it never ran nearer the south bank—any water nearer was stagnant, in pools or spots—he considered Mr. Binkley's lands to come down, or to be bounded by the creek—the highest of the banks of the creek may be three feet high on an average.

CALEB FORSYTH,

Has lived near Mr. Binkley's about twenty years—always understood Morden's creek was the boundary line between the two townships. Mr. Binkley's farm was always considered to extend to, and to be bounded by, Morden's Creek. The channel of the creek has never changed. There is no other running water nearer the south bank; what little water may have been there, has always been stagnant, standing in pools. The average height of the bank of Morden's Creek is about three feet. Was present when Augustus Jones (about one year ago) ran what is called now the township line; when he passed lot No. 56, witness was sent for to shew where the township line of Barton was. Witness asked Jones if he was correct in surveying the line, thinking he was rather encroaching upon witness's land. Jones said he was—Jones was asked if he had ever run that line before—he said about twenty-seven years before, but did not say upon the same ground—when they came near Barton line and struck it, eight and a half chains from the southerly bank, where a tree marked 37 years ago, as Jones stated, was considered the corner, (Mr. Ashbough's corner) this last line cuts off thirty acres of witness's land—it takes off also part of Ashbough's land—probably ten or fifteen acres—all those lots are in Ancaster, as also Millar's land—supposed about thirty acres.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Deputy Surveyor,

Ran the line of Dundas Street, taking a copy of A. Jones' instructions from the Surveyor General for his guide—witness went to the Surveyor General's office, compared his, witness's, plan with Jones', and found the magnetic courses to agree. On lot 14 witness's course was a few links to the south of Jones' when he found an off set to the best of his recollection of two chains—witness continued his course straight—when at Binkley's Store House on lot 56 near Cold Spring Creek, witness measured the off set of Jones' line and found it 4 chains 25 links or thereabouts—when witness returned to Surveyor General's office, he found Jones by this plan had altered his course from North 75 degrees, 45 min. East, to North 78½ degrees East—on Jones' plan there does not appear as witness found it, the off set direct but diagonal—it was night when the witness stopped—it did not appear to witness that there was any more difficulty in running straight than the course Jones took—witness was called upon by William Binkley to survey his farm, and was put in possession of his deed for that purpose, but did not do so, as he considered if he did, as a surveyor, he must follow the course of Morden's Creek.

RICHARD COCKERELL, Deputy Surveyor.

Survey takes Morden's Creek as one of the boundaries, as by his certificate—Witness heard Marlett, also a Deputy Surveyor, depose in court that he received a letter from the Surveyor General, stating that he had no knowledge of the line of Dundas Street being extended from the reserved landing place to Eurlington Heights.

JOHN BINKLEY,

Has resided near Dundas about 26 years, Morden's creek was always, until lately, considered the boundary between Ancaster and West Flamboro'. There is no other stream running nearer the Southern or high Bank—upon the lower end near cold spring creek—the ordinary height of the bank of Morden's creek is about 2 or 3 feet.

Report on the Petition of William Binkley.

Present,--MESSRS. BEASLEY, and HAMILTON.

PETER DESJARDINS,

Laid before the committee an affidavit, dated 5th February, 1825, of John Morden, of West Flamboro', yeoman, deposing that he was present, 28 years ago and upwards, when Augustus Jones ran the line of Dundas street, from the Town Plot downwards in front of lot number 18 in the first concession of West Flamboro', and that Jones then informed the deponent, that he had received orders to continue the line as far as Burlington Heights, and that he believes the line was so continued, as he travelled down the said line following the marked trees until he arrived at the open marsh--and that he always understood and believed Dundas street to be the division line between the townships of Ancaster and West Flamboro; As also a deposition of Valentine Gill, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, dated 9th February, 1825, that at the request of Mr. Desjardins he surveyed and found the original lines and posts as laid down in the original grant from the crown to the Misses Johnson--the same being in the occupancy of the Binkleys, and Harkner Lyons, and that the bounds and lines do not extend further than the high southerly bank of the marsh, called Coote's Paradise; and that the said original lines contain the full quantity expressed in the original deed from the crown to the Misses Johnson, and 5 acres over, and that the said grant is bounded by the high Southerly Bank, and that the low marshy wet land below the said high South Bank extending to the creek, contains from sixty to seventy acres. And to invalidate Richard Cockerell's previous certificate, produced an agreement purporting to be between Cockerell and one John Sutton, wherein the said John Sutton agrees to convey unto Cockerell the undivided half of whatever land he may have a legal claim to, lying on the South side of big creek below the village of Dundas, being the front of lot 18 in the first concession of Flamboro' West, provided the said Cockerell identifies and establishes his title to the said tract of land so as Sutton might become in possession of it without any suit or costs--this is 15 acres--Produced letters patent for the marsh in Coote's Paradise, dated 23rd March, 1825---275 acres.

The land in the marsh from Dundas Street to the High South Bank is stated to be land vested in the crown---on the North side of Dundas Street to the High North Bank bordering on the marsh has been granted to Mr. Desjardins and Nevills.

Produced a copy of a letter from David W. Smith to Augustus Jones, directing him to connect the Dundas Street from the widow Morden's to where it is discontinued by your late protraction nearly opposite to the beach of Burlington Bay.

(Signed.)

D. W. SMITH,
Acting Surveyor General.

Newark, 27th November, 1795.

Third January, 1828.

Present,--MESSRS. McLEAN, BEASLEY, and HAMILTON.

JAMES DURAND, Esq.,

States that in consequence of a late act of the Provincial Legislature establishing the line of Dundas street between Ancaster and West Flamboro', and confining the boundary of the lands of individuals to that line, and Mr. Desjardins having obtained a grant of the land between Morden's Creek and Dundas, he was induced, with others, to become stockholders in Desjardins canal company, with the understanding that as much land as would be wanted for the canal, would be given gratuitously. That should any alteration take place in the act of Parliament, vesting the property in any other persons and compelling the stockholders to purchase what may be wanted for the Canal, it would so materially affect their interest as in a great measure to retard or defect the object of the institution.

REPORT

ON THE PETITION OF THE DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Your Committee to whom was referred the petition of James Durand, Esq., President of the DesJardins Canal Company, praying for a loan of £2000 Currency, in aid of the undertaking, beg leave respectfully to report,

That they have taken the same into their consideration, and from the evidence of Messrs. Durand, Chisholm and Cameron, and estimate of Mr. Alfred Barrett, Engineer, annexed, it appears that the amount actually expended on the canal amounts to £1245 6s. 8d., independent of the work previously done by the late Mr. Desjardins. The amount of stock actually paid in is about £750---that there is due the contractor between 5 and £600. That the prospects of a speedy termination of the work has been materially and seriously affected by the death of the projector Mr. Desjardins, not only from his increasing and unwearied industry in collecting the instalments, and confidence reposed in him, but also from a proportion, not less than one third of the instalments on the whole stock, remaining from the time of his death, (September last) unpaid, independent of the defaulters. That three of the sections have been excavated to nearly one half of the depth, and that if from the reasons already stated, the funds had not failed them, the directors would have been enabled to excavate the 3rd section during the winter, leaving only half a mile unfinished to make it a boat canal, from which a revenue could have been presently derived.

That 20,000 barrel bulk is computed to have been shipped from Dundas last year---that this at 6d. per barrel bulk would amount to £500; exceeding by £330, the annual interest required to pay the loan; it is further stated that the loan would induce the stockholders to pay up the instalments without delay, and a future call of 20 percent would instantly enable them to repay the loan, and prosecute the work. Upon the last observation your committee beg leave to observe, that such a precedent is by no means pleasant, satisfactory, or safe as a general one, as it might be inferred, that the interest of the stockholders would naturally induce them from the prospects held out to pay up their instalments without the aid or assistance of the legislature, but as there are sometimes exceptions to general rules, the unexpected and sudden decease of the projector, and the consequent difficulties attending it in this case more particularly, may induce the legislature to aid the directors in their present difficulties. In such case your committee would suggest the propriety of making a proviso that in such case it should be in the power of the legislature to regulate, after a certain term of years, the toll, so as to give to the public, in addition to the present provision, a further security or safeguard against what might be termed in some measure a monopoly.

GEORGE HAMILTON, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 17th March, 1828.

Committee on the Petition of James Durand, Esq. President of the Desjardins Canal Company, praying for a loan of £2000 in aid of the undertaking, 14th March, 1828.

Present.—MESSRS. SCOLLICK, M-CALL, BEASLEY and HAMILTON.

James Durand, Esq. presented to the committee the annexed estimate of Alfred Barrett, engineer, of the amount of work actually done on the Canal; amounting to £1090 6s. 8d. currency, independent of the work done by the dredging machine, to the extent of one-half a mile; expence about £120; in all £1240 6s. 8d., the amount of actual stock paid is about £750; that there is due the contractor between 5 and £600.

To the Chairman of the Committee on the Desjardins Canal Petition.

The whole number of shares of the Desjardins Canal Stock, is 800. Mr. Desjardins had, at the time of his death, 254 shares---consequently, since last September, (the period of his decease) the payment of instalment upon more than one quarter of the whole stock has ceased, independent of other defaulters.

The Directors contracted for three sections of the canal excavation, early last year,---two of which, as will be seen by Mr. Barrett's estimate of work done, are excavated at an expence of £1090 6s. 8d.,---the third section would also have been finished, during the winter, if the funds of the Company had not failed, owing to the unfortunate loss of Mr. Desjardins. If the third section had been excavated there would not have remained more than half a mile of the Canal to finish before a revenue would have commenced, and it can easily be done the present year, if the loan prayed for, and which a future call of 20 per cent. from the stockholders will repay. The trade of that part of the country is so well known that no one can doubt the ability of the company to pay up the loan so soon as they get the canal in operation: 20,000 barrels bulk is computed to have been shipped from Dundas last year.

The work has been found much easier of accomplishment than was expected, and at a less expence---the whole distance already excavated by the contractor, and the use of the dredging machine, is more than one mile, leaving *only a mile and a one-fourth to finish.* The cost of dredging has been about \$600. I would beg leave to remark that the immediate effect of the small loan now asked for, being granted, would be that the stockholders would be encouraged to pay up, from the certainty of the canal being instantly finished; and the circumstance in its turn would cause the loan to be paid at an early period.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DURAND.

Estimate of the amount of work done on the Desjardins Canal, from the commencement up to the 17th January, 1827.

H. MITTLEBERGER, CONTRACTOR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SECTION 4.—Excavation 717 c. y. at 8d.....	23	18	6	26	8	0
Grubbing 1-3 acre, at £2.....	1	0	0			
Chopping and clearing 3-4 acre, at £2.....	1	10	0			
SECTION 5.—Excavation 14,196 c. y. at 8d.....	473	4	10	494	4	12
Grubbing 2 1-3 acres, at £2.....	17	0	0			
Chopping and clearing 2 acres at £2.....	4	0	0			
SECTION 6.—Excavation 20053 c. y. at 6½d.....	543	2	0	569	13	10
Grubbing stumps.....	12	0	0			
Extra, removing earth 262½ c. y. 1d.....	1	1	10			
Cutting ditch, 49 days, at 5s.....	12	5	0			
Removing machine.....	1	5	0			
				£1090	6	8

Amounting in all to one thousand and ninety pounds, six shillings and eight pence.

Certified by

ALFRED BARRET, *Engineer.*

Report on Forsyth's Petition against trespass.

York, March 15, 1828.

DEAR SIR,

It was my intention to have been at the house this day, to have seen you on the subject of the Desjardins Canal. It is my opinion that, if the company had a loan of £2,000, it would enable them to complete the canal in a very short time, and the government run no risk on outlay, only lending their name. It would be of vast consequence to our district and to the country round the head of the lake; and it would, no doubt, be a good thing for the stockholders.

I am yours truly, in haste,

WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

George Hamilton, Esq. M. P.

REPORT

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM FORSYTH.

TO THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Your Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Forsyth, with power to send for persons and papers, and report thereon, have taken the same into consideration, and submit the following report:—

Your Committee have annexed to this report a certified extract from the original grant to Francis Ellsworth, from which will be seen the abutments of the lot upon which the trespass was committed. The same lot with the same description appears to have passed from Francis Ellsworth, through different conveyances, to the petitioner, and has been occupied by the successive owners for thirty years past, the distance from the chain of which he was dispossessed, to the river, is estimated at above 100 yards.

George Phillpotts, Captain of the Royal Engineers, presuming a part of the land held by the petitioner, as lot No. 159, in the first concession of Stamford, in the Niagara District, to be a military reserve, did, on or about the 18th day of May last, in a violent, forcible, and outrageous manner, with aid of soldiers, dispossess the petitioner of one chain of the front part of the land held and claimed by him, as aforesaid, and destroy the fence, and blacksmith's shop upon it, by cutting them down with axes and throwing them over the precipice. From the evidence it will appear that the damage was in some respects wanton.

From the testimony of two eye-witnesses it appears that the statement in the petition is not an exaggerated one. Although Richard Leonard, Esq., sheriff of the Niagara district, did not render any personal aid, yet it is fully established that he was present, countenancing the party committing the trespass: and your committee feel it their duty to call the attention of the house to such conduct, on the part of a public civil officer, whose sworn duty it is to preserve the peace.

It does not appear to your committee that the court of King's Bench set the verdict aside, as mentioned in the petition, contrary to law; but it appears that both the crown officers are engaged in defence of the persons guilty of the outrage.

It is clear that a person long in possession of land, like the petitioner, ought to have been ejected by the law of the land, which is ample, when impartially administered, for securing the rights of property; but the interference of the military by such acts of violence for maintaining supposed or contested rights, is justly regarded with jealousy, in all free countries, and ought to be seriously regarded in a colony where the most unprecedented outrages have been perpetrated without prosecution, and even followed, by the patronage of the local government, upon the wrong doers.

Your Committee have further reported an address to his Excellency to obtain certain information upon the subject.

The strip of land in question commands a fine view of the falls of Niagara, and is immediately in front of the pavilion which has been erected by the petitioner upon a magnificent scale, at a great expence.

Under an apprehension that he might be overpowered by influence and be superseded in the enjoyment of this valuable tract of land, by some more favored persons, it appears that the petitioner appealed to the justice and liberality of Earl Dalhousie to avert a dispossession which would prove so disastrous to his interests, as proprietor of the pavilion, on which he had invested all his capital. His lordship in his answer dated 5th January, 1826, claims the strip of land in question as a reserve expressly for public purposes, but states his belief that Sir Peregrine Maitland would not be disposed to grant to any other person the occupation of a spot so immediately convenient to the petitioner's buildings, and it appears that his lordship, when at Niagara, impressed with the justice of the case, interested himself to procure a grant of it to the petitioner—nevertheless it seems that on the 31st day of August, 1827, a lease, under the great seal, was made to the Honorable Thomas Clark, and Samuel Street, Esq., according to a description that will embrace the strip of land in question, and those lessees of the crown, have given the petitioner notice not to trespass. Under the above circumstances it is still more to be lamented that military violence should be used, either with or without authority, to dispossess the petitioner of land which he has so long occupied, which he claims as covered by the deed from the crown through which he derives his title, and which is so immediately important to himself as proprietor of the Hotel.

JOHN ROLPH,

Chairman.

Military Secretary's Office, Quebec, 5th Jan., 1826.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces, and Governor General, to acknowledge your letter of the 16th December, relative to a small strip of land belonging to government, in front of your property, at the falls of Niagara; and to state to you his lordship's belief that His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, will not be disposed to grant, to any other person, the occupation of a spot so immediately convenient to your buildings—there is not indeed any intention of granting the ground in question, it being expressly reserved for public purposes.

His lordship desires me further to add that when he was last at Niagara he wished a grant of it to pass in your behalf, but very good reasons were given against it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

H. J. DARLING,

Military Secretary.

Mr. William Forsyth,
Niagara Falls.

Report on Forsyth's Petition against trespass.

Stamford, September 14, 1827.

SIR,

On the 31st day of August, now last past, a lease, under the great seal of the province, was made to us, the subscribers, our executors, administrators and assigns, for all that certain parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in the township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara, which is butted and bounded as follows: commencing in the limit between lots 128 and 129, at a point one chain west from the top of the bank of the Niagara river, then southerly and westerly along the top of the bank of the Niagara river, up the stream, and always at the distance of one chain from the top of the bank until it intersects the centre of lot No. 145, then east to the water's edge, then along the water's edge, down the stream, until it intersects the division line produced, east from the division between lots 128 and 129, then west to the place of beginning.

You will therefore take notice and forbear making any entry on the land above mentioned, and contained, either by yourself or servants, as any trespass thereon, after the date of this notice, will be considered by us to be wilful and malicious on your part, and you will be liable to a prosecution from time to time, if any such trespass is committed by you, or any other persons in your employ.—You will, therefore, govern yourself accordingly.

(Signed,
(Signed,)

THOMAS CLARK,
SAMUEL STREET.

To Mr. W. Forsyth, Innkeeper,
Niagara Falls, Stamford.

(Copy.)

GRANT TO FRANCIS ELSWORTH.

Two hundred acres.—Lot No. 129, with the broken front between it and the Niagara river. The North half of the broken front east, of 160—and the north east part of 160, and the south half of the broken lot, No. 145, in the township of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, and Home District; patent, dated 14th day of February, 1798, described as follows:—Beginning at the south east angle of lot No. 146, at a point and post where the lots, No. 145, 146, and 159, are nearly in contact. Then west along the north boundary of the whole lot, No. 159, 50, chains. Then south along the western boundary of the said lot, 20 chains. Then east to within 51 chains of Niagara river, thirteen chains more or less. Then southerly parallel to the shore of the river, ten chains more or less, to the centre of lot No. 160. Then east to within one chain of the said river, fifty chains; then northerly along the bank, always at the distance of one chain from the top of the bank, to the centre of lot No. 145. Then east up to the centre of No. 145, twenty-three chains; then south, ten chains to the place of beginning.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true extract of the record of a patent to Francis Elsworth, as recorded in book D. folio 87.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,
Deputy Register.

Secretary's Office, February 21, 1828.

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate lying and being, in the township of Stamford, in the District and province aforesaid, containing, by admeasurement, 170 acres, be the same more or less, being composed of lot No. 159, with the broken front between it and the Niagara river; the north half of the broken front, east of lot No. 160, and part of the north part of lot No. 160, and which said parcel or tract of land is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows: That is to say, commencing at the south east angle of lot No. 146, at a point or post where the lots No. 145, 146, and 159, are nearly in contact. Then west along the northern boundary of the whole lot 159, 50 chains thence south along the western boundary of the said last-mentioned lot, twenty chains; thence east to within 51 chains of Niagara river, thirteen chains more or less, then southerly, parallel the shore of the river, ten chains more or less, to the centre of lot No. 160, thence east to within one chain of the said river, 50 chains; then northerly along the bank, always at the distance of one chain from the top of the bank, to the south east angle of lot No. 145; thence west, following the southern boundary of lot No. 145, to the place of beginning, saving and excepting herefrom, nine acres, at the south west angle of the above described land, be the same more or less, heretofore in the possession of Timothy Skinner, the Elder, deceased, and saving and excepting all roads, recognized as lawful highways, passing through the above-described tract.

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM FORSYTH,

February 18, 1828.

JOHN ROLPH elected Chairman.

COMMITTEE:

JOHN ROLPH, Chairman.—ROBERT RANDAL, JOHN J. LEFFERTY, JOHN MATTHEWS.

EVIDENCE.

William Forsyth puts in the deeds, a schedule of which is annexed to shew his title.

DOCTOR LEFFERTY.

In the year 1798, Charles Wilson was in possession of the land mentioned in the petition, as seized by the military, and remained in possession till 1812, when he died in possession. Charles Wilson's wife remained in possession till after the war, about the year 1821, at which time William Dickson, Esq., sold to William Forsyth, who, from that time, continued possessed of the land in question, till dispossessed as in the petition mentioned. Dr. Lefferty states that he was an eye-witness of the dispossession of William Forsyth, as complained of in the petition; that he has carefully read the petition; that the facts therein stated of the dispossession of the said William Forsyth, are true, and not exaggerated, except that he did not see any active interference on the part of the Sheriff (Leonard), during the perpetration of the outrage, and that he did not see any arms stacked on the ground; but he saw arms in Brown's bar room, about forty yards from the scene of trespass; which arms he believes to be the arms of the trespassers.

That the distance from where the Blacksmith's shop stood to the edge of the river, he estimates at above one hundred yards. He has resided twenty-nine years in that neighbourhood—he has never considered the high bank in question as the bank of the river, nor has he ever known it so considered—he has always considered the government reserve to be one chain from the water's edge, above the falls of Niagara.

Report on Forsyth's Petition against trespass.

ISAAC H. CULP. states, that on the 18th May last, he was called by William Forsyth to witness his forbidding George Philpotts, captain of engineers, and Richard Leonard, sheriff of the Niagara District, trespassing upon the land in dispute; he heard Forsyth forbid any trespass, upon which captain Philpotts passed on, saying nothing, and Sheriff Leonard, in a sneering way, asked Forsyth if he would prosecute the King. He was told by Sheriff Leonard as a friend, that he might remove the things, which he, (the witness,) had in the blacksmith's shop; and, that unless removed the blacksmith's tools, belonging to witness, would be thrown over the bank.

That he was an eye-witness of the dispossession, of Forsyth—that he had read the petition—that the dispossession of Forsyth, as therein stated, is correct (except as to the stacking of the arms, of which he has no personal knowledge,) and not exaggerated; that he did not see Sheriff Leonard render any personal assistance in the outrage—that he appeared in his conduct and manners to be present in support and countenance of Captain Philpotts, who headed the party trespassing—that he saw no arms stacked; that he saw some arms in Brown's bar room; that the soldiers were quartered at Brown's for some days after the outrage.

That by the depredation, the garden of Forsyth, which he thinks one of the most valuable and highly cultivated in Stamford, and some fields of grain to the extent of ten or twelve acres, and about six or eight acres of meadow, with a good sward, were thrown open to the common; that they unnecessarily destroyed the fence—that two or three times when Captain Philpotts was a short distance off, the soldiers, at the suggestion of Doctor Lefferty, and Sheriff Leonard, began to raise the posts, which was easily done, out of the ground, and leave the fence prostrate; that Captain Philpotts at each time, upon his return to the spot, ordered the posts to be cut down, and the fence to be thrown over the bank, that the blacksmith's shop was cut down and thrown over the bank, although the shop by no means hindered the free passage along the bank. It might have been removed to Forsyth's undisputed land adjoining for twenty-five dollars or near that sum; it was twenty by twenty-six, with two forges and one brick and one stone chimney, with an addition nine by twenty feet. It was weather-boarded, and the main building shingled.

WILLIAM FORSYTH, states, that the contents of the petition and the facts as therein stated are in all substantial points just and true, and that he would be willing at any time to testify to the same on oath—that he considered the violent outrage as proper to be prosecuted by indictment—that he felt and feels much embarrassed in any such prosecution, from both crown officers being feed by the defendants in the civil actions brought by the petitioner against the aggressors—that he would not like to make application to either of them under such circumstances to conduct a prosecution for him, he thought the crown officers would defend him and the public against such daring outrages: he would prosecute the perpetration of the outrage if he could employ other council than the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, but he had understood that they claim the sole and exclusive right of conducting such public prosecutions—that he thinks under such circumstances, that nine persons in the province out of ten would not prosecute criminally if they found the crown officers largely feed by the perpetrators of an outrage against the person injured; that he thinks the conduct of the Attorney General, John Beverly Robinson, Esq., towards him, the petitioner, particularly unfair, inasmuch as he, the said John B. Robinson, has long since received from him, the petitioner, four acres of land, in view of the falls of Niagara, as a fee to defend him in his rights to the property which he is now labouring to take away from him; that the honourable W. Dickson promised the said John B. Robinson, one acre of land, before the said William Dickson sold to him the petitioner; that he was called upon to convey the one acre to the said J. B. Robinson, after he, the petitioner, had received his title for the same; that instead of the one acre, he, the petitioner, conveyed to the said John B. Robinson, four acres, in view of the falls of Niagara, and which four acres he, the petitioner, considered a very liberal fee to the said John B. Robinson for his professional support of the rights of your petitioner, to the property—that he feels himself deserted and abandoned by the said John B. Robinson, and having to struggle against the power, influence and wealth of the executive in this province, and Captain Philpotts who headed the rioters, having left the province, he, the petitioner, has little or no hope of realising any thing by a civil action.

Note.—The foregoing report was referred back to the committee, as further evidence on the subject was expected to be obtained, and on the 21th March, having procured that evidence, they again presented to the house the report with the following annexed:

Some years ago hearing that the Honourable W. Dickson with whom I had been very intimately acquainted, and for whom I had been professionally engaged in matters of much consequence to him, had thoughts of selling a farm of his, situate on the Niagara river, immediately opposite the falls of Niagara. I wrote to him stating that I should like to own an acre of it somewhere in front, and begging that he would reserve an acre for me, before he sold the farm, and let me know his price.

Mr. Dickson very kindly assented at once to my request, and some time after wrote to me that having, since he got my letter, sold his farm to Mr. Forsyth, he had reserved to me the right of selecting any acre I pleased, and he enclosed me a bond from Forsyth to him or to myself, I forget which, obliging him to convey to me an acre to be selected. I left it to Mr. Dickson, or my friend Mr. Clark, to make the selection, and never had, before or since, any communication with Mr. Forsyth respecting it.

In 1822, I went to England, and, during my absence, the late Colonel Nichol and Colonel Clark, thinking rightly that I would prefer having a larger quantity of land, situate in the wood, on a part of the lot remote from the front, and on that account less valuable; proposed to Forsyth, on my part, to accept four acres of the woodland (a more pleasant site for a cottage,) and to relinquish my right to select an acre in the front. To this Forsyth assented, and the four acres were laid off and surveyed, and a deed taken from Forsyth to me for them. I knew nothing of this till I returned from England, when I fully approved of what my friends had done; but at no time to this hour have I had any communication with Mr. Forsyth on the subject of the land, which I acquired from Mr. Dickson, solely without one word of reference by me, or at my request to Mr. Forsyth upon the subject, either verbally or in writing. I do not remember that I ever, in my life, was ever applied to by Forsyth to render him any professional service whatever. I never had with him a transaction of any kind.

I have not been retained by the defendants, against whom he has brought actions for alleged trespass, or by any of them; but as Attorney General, I have been officially instructed to defend them on the behalf of the crown, as they acted under public orders; and, upon the same instructions filed, an information of intrusion against him for resuming possession of the public seizure in dispute, and after a full hearing at the last assizes, (the Solicitor General conducting the cause for the crown in my absence,) the jury rendered a verdict for the crown. Mr. Forsyth never, to this moment, has expressed a desire for my professional services, in any matter alluded to in his petition; nor have I heard that he wished to institute a criminal prosecution at the last assizes. Had he done so, he would certainly have met with no impediment. I have never asserted or had occasion to assert a claim to conduct all criminal prosecutions. My opinion upon that point has been given officially to the government, many years ago, in reference to an application of Lord Selkirk's, and whether that opinion be correct or not, it is for the government not me to determine.

The whole of Mr. Forsyth's statement, so far as it regards me, is without the slightest foundation. I have thought it proper to make this statement for the purpose of repelling a most groundless and unexpected attack upon my character; but I beg I may not be considered as admitting myself accountable for my private or professional transactions, except to the proper legal tribunals.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

Having read the report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, on the petition of William Forsyth, (docketed 10th March, 1828,) I have to state in contradiction of a part of William Forsyth's evidence therein, that it is perfectly within my recollection, when the Honourable William Dickson, about seven or eight years ago, sold the Ellsworth or Falls Farm to William Forsyth, he reserved one acre of it, in front of the farm and in view of the Falls, for John B. Robinson, Esq., Attorney General; that one or two years thereafter, Mr. Robinson being in England, the late Colonel Nichol and myself acting on behalf of Mr. Robinson to lay out this acre, and we having understood from Mr. Robinson, that he having got this acre of land in a present from Mr. Dickson, it was not his intention to sell or make money of it; but when he found convenient, to build a small cottage on it; knowing this, and that a cottage on a very public and frequently a very dusty road, would not

Report on Forsyth's Petition against trespass.

be so pleasant as one situated at a little distance. Colonel Nichol and myself took upon ourselves to commute with Forsyth for 4 acres about a quarter of a mile in the rear, in lieu of the one acre in front. These four acres I marked off, and from which neither the Falls nor Niagara River are to be seen—a short time afterwards Forsyth executed a title in favour of Mr. Robinson for the four acres, and took up the sealed obligation binding himself to convey the one acre, which obligation Mr. Dickson took from Forsyth at the time of the sale of the farm. The money value of the one acre, if for sale, is full four times that of the four acres together.

I have to add, that the truth of what I have herein stated is as well known to William Forsyth as to myself, and that from the solemn manner in which he has stated to the contrary, he has evidently done so for some malicious and wicked purpose.

THOMAS CLARK.

March, 18, 1828.

The statements made by William Forsyth, of Stamford, to the select committee of the House of Assembly, at the close thereof, on the allegations against John B. Robinson, Esquire, insomuch as relates to the one acre, or four acres of land, as a fee to him for his professional services, or as a retainer, is within my own knowledge totally without foundation, a studied fabrication, and palpable falsehood.

I was under obligations to the Attorney General, for many kindnesses shewn me, which money could not properly repay.

He had expressed a wish many years ago for one acre of land at the Falls, when I was owner of that property, and in his absence I sold the farm to Forsyth, but first made an agreement with him for the purchase, under seal, and therein reserved one acre—in making him a deed I took his bond for this one acre, on the south side of the main road, in front, to be chosen by Mr. Robinson, but before Mr. Robinson returned, I understood that Mr. Thomas Clark and the late Mr. Nichol in behalf of their friend Mr. Robinson, commuted this one acre, on the south side of the main road, for four acres in the middle of the lot (not in view of the Falls).

This one acre in front, is more valuable than ten acres in the rear, and I think Mr. Forsyth would not make the exchange now if it was offered him.

Mr. Robinson did not know of the transaction, until the title from Forsyth to him, was either sent to him by Mr. Clark or Mr. D'Arcy Boulton.

Therefore Mr. Forsyth's conduct, in my opinion, is deserving of the high displeasure of the committee, in endeavouring to deceive them in a matter so offensive to the reputation of the high character charged.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

COPY OF A REPORT

OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE,

TO WHOM WAS REFERRED

THE PETITION OF WILLIAM FORSYTH;

WITH THE

Testimony of Evidence examined thereon.

THE COMMITTEE to whom was Referred the Petition of WILLIAM FORSYTH, beg leave to report as follows:—

IT appears to your Committee that some of the most daring outrages against the peace of the community have passed unprosecuted, and that the persons guilty have, from their connections in high life, been promoted to the most important offices of honour, trust, and emolument in the local government.

It appears that the Crown Officers, who exercise an exclusive right to conduct criminal prosecutions at the courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, are in the habit, even in the first instance of being retained, and taking an active part in the defence of the civil action for the wrong; by which it is inevitable that prosecutors will be discouraged to apply to them for professional aid, and justice therefore, in many cases, fail, unless the rights of prosecutors, and of the bar, are asserted and upheld as in England.

FROM the testimony given, your Committee do not hesitate to come to that conclusion, in which they are supported by the testimony of the honorable Mr. Justice Willis, and nearly all the witnesses examined.

It also appears highly expedient that the deputy clerks of the crown, in their respective districts, should attend to do the duties of clerks of assize; by which much would be saved in the expenditure for the administration of public justice.

THE evidence also suggests the expediency of refusing the charges usually made for opinions given by the crown officers to his Excellency; as they both receive a salary, fairly pronounced to be for that purpose, and ample in amount; while the heavy debt accumulated against the province, besides an increasing expenditure, renders every practicable reduction most important.

YOUR Committee have not extended their examinations, as they intended, to the crown officers, and others, because they report no specific measure; but submit the expediency of considering the matter more fully at the next session of Parliament.

B. C. BEARDSLEY,
CHAIRMAN.

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

28th February, 1828.

PRESENT:

MR. BEARDSLEY, *Chairman.*
MR. BIDWELL,
MR. PERRY,
MR. MATTHEWS,
MR. HORNOR.

EVIDENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Willis.

QUEST.—Are you aware of any Provincial or English law, by which the members of the Bar, educated in this province, or in England, are excluded from conducting public prosecutions, as in England?

QUEST.—What was the mode of conducting public prosecutions in England at that time, with reference to the rights of the English Bar?

ANS.—I know of no Provincial law against it. I rather draw an inference in favour of the Provincial Bar, from the provincial statute introducing the criminal law of England as it was in the year 1791; for I presume the mode of conducting public prosecutions in this province must be taken to be the same as it was in England at the time up to which the criminal law was introduced.

ANS.—In all matters of revenue, treason, and personal rights of the crown, and those under its immediate protection, as the affairs of lunatics and charities, the crown officers are bound to protect the public rights, in the same way as any counsel generally retained by his client is bound to protect his rights. But in all other matters, in which the crown is not so immediately concerned, as in felonies, and in

REPORT AND EVIDENCE ON THE

The Hon. Mr. Justice Willis, Continued.

QUEST.—Do you think it desirable that the practice in this province should be assimilated as much as possible to the practice of England?

QUEST.—The Attorney and Solicitor General, being in the habit of taking fees to defend criminals in civil actions, even when they precede the public prosecutions, do you, under such circumstances, see any additional propriety in securing to the Bar in this province the rights enjoyed by the profession in England?

QUEST.—Do you think that such a state of things is calculated to deter prosecutors from applying to those crown officers who have engaged against them in the civil defence of the wrong doers?

QUEST.—Is the Committee to understand that you think the ends and character of public justice would be facilitated and secured by a change of this system?

QUEST.—Do you think it would be a desirable plan to allow the prosecutor to be paid his reasonable expenses out of the district treasury, where the trial is had, upon conviction?

QUEST.—Do you think that if the fines and forfeitures in every district were paid into the district treasury, it would be an expedient source for the payment of the expenses of the public prosecutions?

QUEST.—If the present system of payment for public prosecutions were continued, what would be the effect, as population and crime increase, upon the public revenue?

QUEST.—Do you think that the Attorney or Solicitor General could at their pleasure take out of the hands of another counsel a brief in a criminal prosecution, put into his hands by a prosecutor?

QUEST.—The Attorney General and Solicitor General receive, the first, £300, and the second, £100 Sterling per year.—Do you think that retainer sufficient for the advice given to the local government, without charges for the same, against the public revenue?

those misdemeanors which are not prosecuted in the crown office, or by ex-officio information, I have always understood the right of being employed by prosecutors to be open to the Bar.

ANS.—Decidedly so—in this, as in every thing else.

ANS.—Decidedly—and I think it highly improper in any crown officer to defend the persons in a civil action for the injury, when those persons are to be, or for the due ends of public justice, ought to be prosecuted criminally.

ANS.—I never would employ to conduct the public prosecution for the injury I had received the professional person who defended against me in the civil action.—I should think that the imprisonments he would have received would be so strong, that I could not but suspect (although my suspicions might be groundless,) that he would be influenced by them.

ANS.—Certainly—and more especially placed, as it ought to be, above every suspicion.

ANS.—I do—and I think the prosecutor ought not to be paid his expenses till conviction, unless the judge certifies. This I believe is in accordance with several recent English statutes, and I conceive it to be a desirable security against malicious or groundless prosecutions.

ANS.—If the fines and forfeitures form a part of the general provincial revenue, or the crown was pleased to relinquish them for those public purposes, I think it would be very desirable indeed.

ANS.—It would be, upon an ordinary calculation, most oppressive; and in that point of view, I think the expenses of the clerks of assize, both as they are chargeable upon the public revenue and upon the suitors, might, with much advantage, be done away. The duties of clerk of assize, as at present discharged by him, might be performed by the deputy clerk of the crown, who has the custody of the proceedings in the suits in his district, and who would be well remunerated by a sum, small when compared with the present expenditure for that purpose. It is desirable that justice should not be made unnecessarily expensive; but I think it most desirable that the judges should in their circuits, be attended in a manner suited to the dignity of their duties and station.

ANS.—I think not—with the exception of the cases mentioned in my second answer.

ANS.—I think so—the salary they receive, I regard, as the salary to the judges, for the duties they perform.

8th March, 1828.

Mr. Justice Sherwood.

QUEST.—Do you think that the Bar in this province has the same right as the Bar in England in conducting criminal prosecutions, and subject only to the same restrictions?

QUEST.—Have these rights been hitherto generally claimed by the Bar, and exercised?

QUEST.—Do the crown officers claim an exclusive right to conduct criminal prosecutions?

QUEST.—Considering that the crown officers are in the habit of taking fees for the defence of civil actions out of the facts of which a criminal prosecution must, or ought to arise, do you think it right that the prosecutor should have the power to apply to other professional men for the conduct of his prosecution?

QUEST.—Do you consider that the existence of such an exclusive right on the part of the crown officers, under the circumstances mentioned in the preceding question, calculated to discourage prosecutors from instituting a prosecution?

QUEST.—Do you consider that the professional interest taken by the crown officers in the civil suit, the facts with which they may have been thereby acquainted, and the real or supposed prejudices which they may have acquired in the conduct of the suit, calculated to impair the confidence which the prosecutor, or the public, ought to have in the administration of criminal justice?

ANS.—I think they have the same right, subject to the same restrictions.

ANS.—I believe they have not.

ANS.—I have never made the inquiry.

ANS.—It is a subject to which I have not given sufficient attention to form an opinion.

ANS.—I really cannot say.

ANS.—I have not had sufficient opportunity to form an opinion upon that subject.

PETITION OF WILLIAM FORSYTH.

Mr. Justice Sherwood, Continued.

QUEST.—Do you think that the prosecutor ought to pay the expenses of his prosecution if he fails in a conviction, and the judge do not certify?

ANS.—I am not prepared to answer that question without further consideration.

QUEST.—Do you think that if the fines and forfeitures in every district were paid into the district treasury, it would be an expedient source for the payment of the expenses of the public prosecutions of each district.

ANS.—I am not prepared to give an answer to that question.

W. C. Beardley, Esq.

BARRISTER AT LAW.

QUEST.—What do you consider to be the rights of the Bar in this province, in conducting criminal prosecutions?

ANS.—I consider them to be the same as they are in England.

QUEST.—Have these rights been hitherto exercised, and if not, why not?

ANS.—They have been exclusively exercised by the crown officers, as far as my knowledge extends, except at the quarter sessions. That monopoly I have understood to be claimed, and scarcely contested, being considered as sanctioned by the Court of King's Bench; and therefore I should consider the assertion of the right as hopeless.

QUEST.—Do you think the assertion of the rights by the Bar would be conducive to the interests of the Bar and of the people?

ANS.—I certainly think it would. Such an exclusion must be prejudicial to the Bar; and the confinement of the whole province to two professional men, against whom prosecutors may have prejudices, (whether well or ill founded,) and to whom they can, in the outer districts, only have access in the period of the assizes, and who are often retained in a civil action, out of which the criminal prosecution must arise, has, in my opinion, a direct and certain tendency to prejudice public justice.

QUEST.—Do you think that such a state of things is calculated to deter prosecutors from applying to those crown officers who have engaged against them in the civil defence of the wrong doers?

ANS.—Most certainly I do. It would have that effect upon me; and I cannot but consider it would, in a greater or less degree, have that effect upon others.

QUEST.—Do you think the character of public justice likely to be impaired by such a state of things?

ANS.—I certainly do, and I think it would be improved by a change.

QUEST.—Ought the prosecutor to be paid in the event of failing in a conviction?

ANS.—By no means; it would induce persons, from vindictive feelings, to prosecute, as has been the case to my knowledge in some instances, from running no risk of personal expense; for in this province it is charged against the public revenue.

QUEST.—Do you think that if the fines and forfeitures, in every district, were paid into the district treasury, it would be an expedient source for the payment of the expenses of public prosecutions?

ANS.—I certainly think it would; and it would further relieve the provincial treasury from heavy charges now made against it, and from an increase inevitable in time, beyond what this or any country can bear.

QUEST.—Do you recollect any other means of protecting the public in criminal prosecutions?

ANS.—Yes, many. I think the clerks of assize, who have been and still are, young, either under age, or not much over it, do but ill fill a situation with so many responsibilities as are attached in this province to a clerk of assize, who has the custody of all records, exhibits, indictments, the panel of the jury, the swearing of witnesses and jurymen, and other duties, as the making up the postea, and the arraignment of prisoners. I have heard dissatisfaction expressed, and have felt it myself not without reason.

QUEST.—What improvement would you suggest in the clerks of assize?

I also think there should be an improvement of the jury law; and that the sheriffs should hold their offices during good behaviour, and not during pleasure. And it is my strong opinion that the same rule should be extended to the judges.

ANS.—I still hold the opinion I have expressed in the legislature, that the deputy clerks of the crown, in every district, should act as clerks of assize, as they have the custody of the original papers, and the passing of the records, and are also better fitted from age and character. It would also relieve the suitors from a heavy expense, as they are, by the table of fees, allowed charges, which amount to as much as is taxed to counsel, who is attorney in the cause; and the deputy clerk of the crown, from his residence in the district, could not require such fees. It would also relieve the provincial revenue from the present charges made by the clerks of assize in criminal prosecutions.

I have heard, and have good reason to believe, that these youths, during the assize, engage in gambling, and other amusements, vulgarly called rowes, as fighting and frolicking.

Arch. McLean, Esq.

QUEST.—How long have you been a member of the provincial Bar, and what offices do you hold?

ANS.—I have been a member of the Bar since 1913, and am clerk of the peace of the Eastern District.

QUEST.—Have the members of the provincial Bar engaged in the conduct of public prosecutions, as in England?

ANS.—They have not, except at the quarter sessions.

REPORT AND EVIDENCE ON THE

Arch. McLean, Esq. Continued.

QUEST.—Do you consider that the provincial Bar have the same rights in conducting criminal prosecutions in this province as the Bar in England, and subject only to the same restrictions?

QUEST.—Do you consider the mode of conducting public prosecutions in England as part of the judicial system in that country?

QUEST.—Has the adoption of that system in this province generally, and the introduction of the criminal law by the provincial enactment for that purpose, in your opinion, implied the existence of the same rights of the Bar here as in England, in conducting criminal prosecutions?

QUEST.—Have you ever known that right claimed and exercised by any other member of the bar, other than the crown officers?

QUEST.—Do you know why the right has not been more generally claimed and exercised by the bar?

QUEST.—Do you know upon what ground such an exclusive right is claimed?

QUEST.—Do you think it would be an expedient rule that a public prosecutor should himself bear the expenses of his prosecution if he fails in a conviction, unless the judge certifies.

QUEST.—Is it desirable that the practice in this province, as to the expenses of prosecution, should be assimilated as much as possible to the practice in England?

QUEST.—How are public prosecutions now paid in this province, and what the amount for each conviction?

QUEST.—What would be the effect of that system in course of time, as crime and prosecutions multiplied, as they are in Great Britain, upon the public revenue?

QUEST.—Will the practice of the crown officers, in taking fees to defend in a civil action persons guilty of an offence, to be the subject of a prosecution, tend to discourage the persons injured from applying to them for professional advice and aid?

QUEST.—Do you think such a practice in no way prejudicial to the ends and character of public justice, supposing the crown officers to claim an exclusive right to conduct public prosecutions?

ANS.—I am of that opinion.

ANS.—I do.

ANS.—In my opinion it has; and I consider that the criminal law is to be publicly administered here in the same manner as it is in England.

ANS.—It was once claimed by Mr. McDonell, afterwards attorney general in this province, but it was not persisted in, from some objection then made to it by the Court. Mr. Firth was then attorney general.

ANS.—I do not. It has generally been considered as the duty of the crown officers to prosecute. They have hitherto exercised an exclusive right, and except in the case I have mentioned, it has never been contested.

ANS.—I do not.

ANS.—I think it would be very desirable, unless the judge should certify.

ANS.—I do not think any public good would result from it, as prosecutors would have to pay the expenses of prosecution themselves; by which many persons would be deterred from prosecuting, and criminals would not be brought to justice.

ANS.—They are charged to the provincial revenue, and the amount for each conviction, to the crown officer, I believe to be, by the present table of fees, seven pounds.

ANS.—It would, of course, be a charge upon the revenue, and a serious one too. I do not know the number of criminal prosecutions in England, but if the same sum were charged against the revenue of Great Britain for every public prosecution and conviction as is charged in this province, it would be a serious charge against the resources even of that country.

ANS. I do not think it would.

ANS.—I do not think it in any way prejudicial, inasmuch as no persons are deterred from coming forward to prosecute in consequence of the crown officers being retained in a civil action, arising from the same cause.

Robert Baldwin, Esq.

BARRISTER AT LAW.

QUEST.—Are public prosecutions open to the members of the Bar generally?

ANS.—I have always understood that the Attorney and Solicitor General have claimed the exclusive right of conducting criminal prosecutions in this province.—The following case occurred some years ago in the Court of King's Bench, which I well recollect:—My father, William Warren Baldwin, Esq. in the case of the king v. Ellrod, for bigamy, wished to proceed to outlawry; and for that purpose moved the Court for a writ of exigent. The Court thereupon addressed the crown officers, inquiring whether they consented to the right of making such a motion. The crown officer (Attorney General) said he would look into the question, and answer another day. On a subsequent day, upon the motion being renewed, the Attorney General, John B. Robinson, Esq. informed the Court that he had looked into the authorities, and could find no authority against the right to make the motion claimed by Mr. Baldwin. I was at that time a student at law only, but I distinctly recollect it was conceded as matter of right, and not of courtesy. The Solicitor General certainly did, at the time, in a low tone of voice, suggest to the Attorney General not to give up the right.

From the above case I infer a doubt of that exclusive right countenanced by the Court, and conceded by the Attorney General; but I believe the impression upon the Bar, generally, is, that the exclusive right is claimed and exercised by the crown officers.

ANS.—Undoubtedly.

QUEST.—Do you, as a professional man, consider that the Bar in this province have the same rights as the Bar in England, in conducting criminal prosecutions?

PETITION OF WILLIAM FORSYTH.

Robert Baldwin, Esq. Continued.

QUEST.—Does it come within your knowledge that the crown officers defend persons in a civil action, out of which a serious criminal prosecution might or ought to follow?

QUEST.—What effect do you apprehend to follow such a practice, with respect to its discouragement of prosecutors so situated?

QUEST.—Do you think a change in the present system would conduce to the interests and character of the Bar, and the pure and unsuspected administration of criminal justice?

QUEST.—Do you think it would be desirable that the fines and forfeitures in every district should be paid into the district treasury, and be applied to the payment of the expenses of criminal prosecutions in each district?

ANS.—I have known both of them do so.

ANS.—I think it must necessarily discourage prosecutors so situated; and I feel that the parties prosecuting would have reason for discouragement; for I think, that with the most conscientious endeavour to do justice, the professional man so situated might not be able to do it. Willingly, I would never place myself in such a situation; for I should distrust my own power over myself in such a situation; and this I say, independent of any unfavourable impression which might be made upon the public mind with respect to the pure administration of criminal justice.

ANS.—I think it would conduce to the pure and unsuspected administration of criminal justice; and therefore would most certainly conduce to the interests and character of the Bar.

ANS.—I think it would be a desirable mode.

Thomas Taylor, Esq.

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER AT LAW.

QUEST.—Have the Bar in this Province the same right to conduct criminal prosecutions as the Bar in England, subject to the same restrictions?

QUEST.—Do the crown officers in this province claim an exclusive right to conduct criminal prosecutions?

QUEST.—Under what law is that exclusive right exercised?

QUEST.—The crown officers taking fees to defend wrong doers in a civil action for the injury, do you think it desirable the prosecutors should exercise the right of electing counsel to prosecute criminally?

QUEST.—Do you think that such a practice on the part of the crown officers, including the exclusive right exercised of conducting criminal prosecutions, is calculated to discourage prosecutors from prosecuting criminally?

ANS.—I think they have, subject to the same restrictions.

ANS.—They exercise an exclusive right.

ANS.—I know of no law to make the right otherwise here than it is in England?

ANS.—Yes, in those cases, I do.

ANS.—I think, in some cases, it might discourage.

REPORT

ON COBOURG HARBOUR.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE RELATIVE TO A HARBOUR AT COBOURG.

Select Committee upon the Petition of John Covert and others praying aid for the formation of a Harbour at Cobourg.

Met in the Committee Room of the House of Assembly, on Wednesday 6th Feb'y, 1828.

Present—Z. Burnham, Esq., *Chairman*,—James Lyons, H. C. Thomson, M. S. Bidwell, Esquires, The Attorney General.

The petition was read and also a letter from James Bethune, Esquire, to Z. Burnham, and James Lyons, Esquires, members for the county of Northumberland, marked A.

CAPTAIN BOSWELL, Agent for the Petitioners was called in and examined.

Certain resolutions marked B. were produced to the committee, passed at Cobourg, on 7th of October, 1827, at a meeting first held for the purpose of promoting the proposed undertaking.

CAPTAIN BOSWELL, states, that in consequence of those resolutions the committee solicited and obtained subscriptions to the amount of £320 annually. The terms of subscription as expressed in the heading are, that the parties are bound to pay annually the sums respectively subscribed to the committee, or any persons they should appoint.

There are about 160 subscribers. The subscriptions vary from £12 10 0 to £1—averaging about £2—no subscriptions being under £1—nothing is expressed in the petition as to enforcing payment, the whole sum subscribed is about £320 annually. The subscribers are principally persons resident in the township of Hamilton, merchants and farmers, able to comply with their engagements. The subscription list is still open, and Captain Boswell thinks, if a prospect appears of the work being actually undertaken, further subscriptions can be obtained.

The committee at Cobourg, employed Mr. Harris, of Vittoria, to survey the coast opposite Cobourg, and make a plan and estimate of such a harbour as he thought would be most advantageous to construct. He made the survey last autumn, and soundings have been since carefully taken up by Mr. Smith, deputy surveyor. The plan and estimate rest entirely upon the judgment of Mr. Harris. He was decidedly of opinion that the best place for a harbour was that which he surveyed.

The necessary depth of excavation upon the land would be about 12 feet, it has been ascertained, that no rock would be met in that excavation; it is principally clay.

It is proposed to afford a depth of water for vessels drawing eight feet or eight feet six inches,—no experiment has been made of driving piles. The bottom for two or three feet only is known to be loam.

There is abundance of stone for filling the piers laying along the coast on each side of Cobourg, and within a mile of it, that could be conveniently brought by boats in a calm season.

The estimate of Mr. Harris is generally thought to be high.

Captain Boswell submits to the committee a paper (marked C.) shewing the exports and imports at Cobourg in 1826.

The tolls proposed, are considered such as the trade will bear, and the advantages of safety and certainty in the means of transport, and the probably reduced freight in consequence, will amply compensate for them.

Captain Boswell is a Justice of Peace for the District of Newcastle. The district is not in debt. The assessments exceed the annual expenditure, and would render it safe to undertake the payment of £50 a year for ten years without an additional assessment, except that certain necessary improvements, may within that period require their expenditure.

Captain Boswell says, that the method of making this improvement by an incorporated company, has not been considered by the petitioners.

The estimate by Mr. Harris, and a copy of the subscription list accompany this report, D. F.

To Zachæus Burnham, Esq., and James Lyons, Esq., }
M. P. P. for the County of Northumberland. }

SIRS :

I have the honor, on the part of the Cobourg Harbour Committee, to transmit herewith the petition of the inhabitants of Cobourg and vicinity to both branches of the legislature, praying for an act of parliament to enable them to construct a safe and commodious harbour at Cobourg, which petition you are requested to present with as little delay as possible.

I need hardly advert to the great want of some facility being given to the trade of this flourishing, and I may say, important part of the Province; from your own residence in the vicinity, you are an eye witness to the rapid march of improvement and the extensive increase of business, throughout the District, in the short space of a few past years. Nothing can better evince the great anxiety of the petitioners, for the completion of this public work, than their having entered into voluntary subscriptions in aid thereof, to the amount of £920 annually, for ten years, making a total of £9,200; and you will observe by the subscriber's petition, that the subscriptions may be collected in the same manner as rates and assessments, this may be construed to imply merely the summary mode pursued with defaulters in collecting the rates. But I beg leave to observe, that something farther will be necessary to secure those subscriptions, than the mere promissory note now entered into. Every person who has put his name to the subscription list, intended without doubt, at the time, honestly to pay the same when required, and there can be no doubt a great majority will fully act up to that first intention; still in the lapse of ten years great changes may take place, subscribers may sell their property and leave the country, and as the subscriptions are only payable at certain periods, no demand can be enforced from such subscribers beyond what is actually due; the remainder would in consequence be lost.

To obviate which, the committee recommend that the act shall make each subscriber's freehold property liable for the full amount of his subscription, so that if any transfer of that property shall take place within the 10 years, the purchaser of that property will be held liable for the full amount due of the subscription—provided the subscriber shall not be able to discharge it. There can be no objection we conceive to this mode of proceeding, because no person that may conscientiously promise to perform a certain act, can have any objection to indemnify another party and be bound for the fulfilment of such promise.

This is a public measure, and it will be conceded on all hands, that it is one of great public utility, still that utility must necessarily be confined to those whose intercourse in any situation in life, comes directly or indirectly in contact with that utility. We therefore consider the subscribers

Report on Cobourg Harbour.

as the principal persons whom this measure, being carried into effect, will more immediately serve; those subscribers come forward with a promise to the public of supplying a certain sum of money in aid of a certain public measure, more immediately for their own benefit, which sum they propose paying by annual instalments, so small, that the last is distant ten years. Now would the public pretend to act upon such a promise without a full indemnification against any loss that might accrue from death, fraud, bankruptcy, or any other cause? Surely not.

Before this measure can be carried into effect, either the Province or certain individuals must become liable for the whole sum loaned, and the subscriptions being a large part of the funds provided for discharging such loan, we conceive it would be injustice to expect one party to become liable, without taking security from the other for the due fulfilment of the part they have promised to perform; you will also observe that the petitioners pray that the amount of their subscriptions may be repaid to them from the Harbour dues at some future period, the subscriptions can therefore only be looked upon as a loan.

With respect to the toll of the Harbour, the estimate has been made on the most minute investigation of the trade of past years, and I am persuaded, the statement of the expected exports and imports of the present year, will be found to be within bounds. The tolls ought not to exceed those laid down in the schedule, it would be better to extend the term for redeeming the loan, than to add any more to the tolls.

We would set the tolls at £500 annually, for the average of the whole term, which is allowing but little for the increase of trade, that must obviously with the full tide of prosperity rapidly advance. The petition does not define the mode by which the loan is to be effected or secured, this matter is left entirely to the wisdom and experience of Parliament to manage. All we have done is to lay before the House, as correct a statement of the funds we have reason to expect, and if they are considered sufficient, there can be little difficulty, we conceive, in bringing the measure to a happy conclusion.

The scite and other matters connected therewith, we shall leave to the Engineer's report, and our agent, Captain Boswell, will be ready to afford any further explanation that may be requisite.

B.—At a Meeting held at Conger's Tavern, in Cobourg, on Monday the 7th October, 1827.

J. G. BETHUNE, Esquire, in the Chair.

Resolved, 1st.—That the want of a commodious harbour, where vessels can with safety load and unload their cargoes in all weathers, is a great impediment to the improvement of the township of Hamilton, and the back country connected therewith.

2nd.—That this meeting is convinced from the information laid before it, that a safe and commodious harbour might be constructed at Cobourg at an expense not exceeding £3,500.

3rd.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, founded upon returns of the present imports and exports of Cobourg, that the sum of £200 per annum might be easily raised by a very moderate scale of harbour duties, which sum would increase every succeeding year.

4th.—That this meeting is also of opinion that if the further sum of £200 could be raised for ten successive years by subscriptions of not less than £1 per annum, from each individual subscriber, the amount of such subscription together with the harbour duties, would form a fund sufficient to pay both the principal and the interest of the debt to be incurred, in constructing the said harbour.

5th.—That a subscription be immediately opened for the purpose of raising the said sum of £200 per annum, as well as to obtain donations from persons not willing to subscribe for the length of time required.

6th.—That as soon as that subscription shall be completed, a negotiation shall be entered into, to loan the money necessary for completing the object in view.

7th.—That a timely application be made to the Legislature of the Province, to authorise the levying of harbour duties, and otherwise to promote the measure in contemplation.

8th.—That plans for constructing the said harbour, and proper estimates of the expense thereof, be obtained from a Civil Engineer.

9th.—That Henry S. Ruttan, James G. Bethune, Benjamin Throop, Dougald Campbell, Ebenezer Perry, Walter Boswell, Archibald McDonald, George S. Boulton, Wm. Falkner, John Gilchrist, John Covert, John Spencer, and John McCarthy, form a committee to carry the above resolutions into effect.

J. G. BETHUNE,

Chairman.

W. H. DRAPER,

Secretary.

It being moved that the chairman do now leave the chair, it was proposed by Mr. Boswell, and seconded by Mr. Perry,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Bethune for his conduct in the chair, and for his general attention to the interest at Cobourg.

Carried Nem. Con.

C.—Exports and Imports for 1826.

A correct account has not been kept of this year, but as far as can be ascertained it would have amounted to £145 6 s.

Exports and Imports from Cobourg, 1827.

	Proposed Toll.				
152 Barrels Pot Ashes	9d	£	5	14	0
813 " Pork					
*536 " Salt			39	10	0
183 " Whiskey	6				
48 " Beer					
5537 Barrels Wheat and Flour	4		92	5	8
265 Kegs Butter and Lard	2		2	4	2
123½ Tons Merchandize	10s.		61	15	0
		£	201	8	10

* The quantity of Salt imported was far short of the actual wants of the country, owing to a scarcity at Rochester.

Report on Cobourg Harbour.

Exports and Imports from Cobourg for 1828.

Calculated from the returns of produce &c. already on hand, and the general information of the country.

	Proposed Toll.	4d.	£	116	13	4	
7000 Barrels Flour	} 2900 Barrels,						
1500 " Pork							
500 " Whiskey							
* 750 " Salt			6		72	10	0
150 " Beer							
250 Barrels Ashes			9		9	7	6
300 Kegs Butter &c.			2		2	10	0
2000 Bushels grain			1		8	6	8
20000 West India Staves			2 6		2	10	0
175 Tons Merchandize			10		87	10	0
			£	299	7	6	

* Small Estimate.

You may safely state the tolls at double the above in five years—and the treble in ten years—your residence in this district for the last ten years, will enable you to speak more satisfactorily of the great increase of trade in this part of the district—in 1818, when the Hamilton Mills were built, only 2000 bushels of wheat was manufactured for market; last year there was upwards of 20,000 bushels manufactured at the same mill—although this increase may appear very large, I will venture to assert that the next ten years will shew a much greater increase in the article of wheat—instead of 20,000 bushels being manufactured, it will be nearer 300,000 bushels; if you look to the immense back country that has hardly produced any thing yet for exportation—the surplus wheat in the back country this year, although the crop is considered light, will exceed 30,000 bushels—about half of which will be exported at Port Hope, and the other half at Cobourg—the newly constructed mills at Peterborough will manufacture this year about 1000 barrels of flour for exportation.

The Receipts may be estimated thus:—

1829	Subscriptions.....	£350 0 0	
	Tolls.....	300 0 0	
			650 0 0
1834	Subscriptions.....	350 0 0	
	Tolls.....	600 0 0	
			950 0 0
1839	Subscriptions.....	350 0 0	
	Tolls.....	900 0 0	
			1250 0 0

Should the House not be inclined to accept of our subscriptions, I conceive that there will be no risk to the Province of paying off the loan, from the tolls only, in 16 years. If nothing better can be done, a private company will take it, by securing the tolls for 30 years—no tolls or dues whatever should be chargeable on vessels entering the harbour with or without loading. The reason must be obvious to every person—vessels frequently may have occasion to call with a small freight, less in many cases than the harbour dues—when a light house is erected, certain duties may then be imposed on vessels generally, to support that expence.

D.—Estimate of Piers and West Dock, at Cobourg—Dock 80 yards by 40—Pier 235 yards, to 12 feet water in Lake Ontario.

Excavation of Dock, 12,800 yards at 1s. 6d. per yard	640	0	0
through the beach, 2250 yards a 2s.	225	0	0
between the piers to ten feet water, 7360 a 2s.	736	0	0
Piles 567 square 12 inches oak a 20s.	141	0	0
driving do. a 8s.	236	16	0
pointing and preparing	9	9	0
Timber, Oak, Elm, and Pine, square 12 for the facing across the beach and piers, 69,000 feet a 20s.	690	0	0
round the Dock, oak and elm, 23,000 a 20s.	230	0	0
Braces and piles round the dock	47	0	0
Tree nails 2 & 1½	36	0	0
Boring	25	0	0
Putting together and laying down the cribs	596	0	0
Rough timber, oak for tye 21,600 a 10s.	108	0	0
Stone to fill in the pier and backing, 1200 cords a 20s.	1200	0	0
Mooring pent	10	0	0
Pile engine large and small	170	0	0
Iron for various use	60	0	0
Smith shop	80	0	0
Hand dredging machine	215	0	0
Horse pump	50	0	0
Scow and boat	90	0	0
Plank 2 & 3 inch 141,000 feet a 50s. per m.	354	0	0
	5949	5	0
Ten per cent. for contingent expences	594	18	6
Ten do. for arduous service	594	18	9
Engineer and Superintendant	416	8	11
	7555	10	11

JOHN HARRIS, C. E.

Report on Cobourg Harbour.

The work to be performed in every respect according to the plan given by the Engineer. The Commissioners having in their power to alter or vary the same, and all alteration the Contractor to abide by the estimate of the Engineer in such case.

Dock 80 yards by 40—10 feet deep when finished.

The excavation to be made to the depth of 11 feet 6 inches below the surface of Lake Ontario at its lowest state, and to be timbered up with rough timber to the water's edge, then finished off with squared timber, or at least hewed on three sides, and to be well secured with braces, piles, and heavy ground tye, extending about 12 or 14 feet into the earth, at the water's edge, and at the top, see plan, and the whole to be neatly levelled off to six feet above the water, and gravel from the beach to be laid about four inches thick, so as to make a road round the dock, mooring posts to be drove round the dock, four on each side, and two at the end, with three pair of stairs as landing places, see plan, and the dock to be finished before the opening is made through the beach; this from the nature of the ground can be done.

There is a small stream which runs in spring and fall across where the dock is intoned, this must be directed clear of the dock by a ditch into the lake.

The stone made use of in the piers, to be of the largest size that can be managed conveniently, it will take less of them.

The apparent additional excavation in the dock to 11 feet 6 inches, that is 1 foot 6 inches more than you wish, will, when the channel through the beach is opened, fill up to about 10 feet—the rush of the water will be so great it will bring in the sand from the outside, this will save labour in a difficult part.

JOHN HARRIS,
Civil Engineer.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED TO EXAMINE AND REPORT UPON THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

TRANSMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DURING THE PRESENT SESSION.

To the Honorable the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The committee of Finance, appointed to examine and report upon the public accounts, in discharge of their duty have ascertained, that the several documents referred to them, consist of twenty-one numbered accounts, twenty-nine accounts in detail, and a schedule of debentures issued by the Receiver General under the authority of various acts of the Provincial Parliament, and report as follows:

No. 1, 2, and 3, are accounts of duties collected at the Port of Quebec, under the Imperial act 14 Geo. 3, Chap. 88. and sundry provincial enactments, between 1st July, 1826. and 1st January, 1828; Viz:

From the 1st July, 1826, to 1st January, 1827, deducting the expense of collection and drawbacks,	Currency.	£ 45,863 12 9 1-2
From the 1st January to the 1st July, 1827, Do.		52,004 18 0
From the 1st July, 1827, to the 1st January, 1828, Do.		50,244 6 3
		£ 148,112 17 0 1-2

The proportion of 1-4 for Upper Canada, amounts to 37,028 4 2 3-4

The amount of bonds outstanding on the 1st January last, to a proportion of which this province will be entitled on the 1st July next, is 34,828 0 8 1-2, Currency. Your committee observe, that no part of the duties collected at the Port of Quebec, under the late Imperial enactments, has yet been accounted for to this province. Your honorable house will see the particulars of this extraordinary circumstance noticed in the Finance report of the last session.

No. 4, is a general statement of the Receiver General's receipts and payments of the provincial revenue, from 1st July to 31st December, 1826, accompanied by an abstract of Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor during the period.

From Lower Canada, being for duties collected at the Port of Quebec, between the 11th October, 1825, and 6th April, 1826,	13,811 2 11
The seventh dividend on bank stock, at 4 per cent,	375 0 0
From the Welland canal company, in payment of interest,	750 0 0
Amount repaid by L. P. Sherwood, Esq. late Speaker, House of Assembly,	100 0 0
From inspectors on account of duties on Shop, Tavern, Still and Wholesale licences,	1332 6 9
From Collectors, Viz:	
Import duties,	3424 5 8 1-2
Auction do.	96 4 4
Hawkers do.	161 10 0
Ale House licences,	35 0 0
	3717 0 0 1/2
	Currency L 20,085 9 8 1/2

	Amount of Warrants, L	14,014 18 7
Balance in Receiver General's hands 30th June, 1826, per account No. 5, last year,		920 8 5 8-10
His poundage on L 13,811 2 11, from Lower Canada,		483 7 9 1-2
Do. do. 5424 6 9 1-2, collected in Upper Canada,		162 14 7
Balance in Receiver General's hands, on the 31st December, 1826,		4,504 0 33-17-10
	L	20,085 9 8 1-2

Warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor within this period, amount to L 14,014 18 7. Of these one is in favor of Samuel Clowes, Esq. being the balance due him for the survey of the River St. Lawrence, amounting to L 358 11 4, and another for L 125, to James Crooks, as a bounty for having successfully put in operation, a paper mill in this province.

No. 5, is the Receiver General's account of the receipts and payments of the provincial revenue, for the half year ending on the 30th June, 1827.

2 Report of the Select Committee

Balance on hand 31st December, 1826,		4504	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-10
Upper Canada's proportion of Provincial duties collected at Quebec, during the quarters 5th July and 10th October, 1826,		5865	4	9	5-10
Eighth dividend on bank stock,		500	0	0	
Interest paid by the Welland canal company,		750	0	0	
Amount received from the bank of Upper Canada as a loan on debentures,		15000	0	0	
Amount received from Inspectors for duties on shop, tavern, still, and whole sale dealers' licences,		2819	11	0	
Received from Collectors, viz:—					
DUTIES on Imports,	1312	3	3	3-4	
Do. " Hawkers and Pedlars,	33	5	0		
Do. " Auctioneers,	36	13	6		
Do. of Tonnage,	154	19	6		
	<hr/>				1537 1 33-4
To balance in advance by the Receiver General,		2568	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-10
Amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as per Abstract No. 6,		33193	5	9	1-4
Receiver General's poundage on £5,365 4 9 received from Lower Canada,		205	5	7	3-4
Receiver General's poundage on £4,856 12 33-4 collected in Upper Canada,		145	13	11	1-2
		<hr/>			
	£	33544	5	4	1-2

No. 6, is an Abstract of warrants issued on the Receiver General, between the 1st January and the 30th June 1827, amounting to £33,193 5 91-4 as stated in the foregoing account, among which is one for £40 5 0 to remunerate Robert Moore, Esqr. civil engineer, for inspecting the works at Burlington beach,

No. 7, is a statement of the Receiver General's receipts and payments of the provincial revenue, between the 1st July and 31st December, 1827, as follows, viz:

Amount of provincial revenue received from Lower Canada for the quarters ending 5th January and 5th July, 1827,		11546	15	0	
Ninth dividend on Bank stock,		533	6	8	
Bonds of six per cent. paid by the bank of Upper Canada on stock,		900	0	0	
Interest paid by Welland canal company,		1140	0	0	
Amount received as loans on debentures from bank of Upper Canada,		20500	0	0	
do. do. do. from Clark & Street,		7000	0	0	
do. do. do. from Canada company,		15000	0	0	
Amount received from Inspectors for duties on shop, tavern, still and wholesale licences,		1569	10	10	
Amount received from Collectors.					
For duties on imports	2499	10	21	2	
do. Hawkers and Pedlars,	128	5	0		
do. Auctioneers,	63	1	4		
do. of tonnage,	133	11	0		
	<hr/>				2824 7 61-2
	£	61014	0	0	1-2

Balance in advance by the Receiver General on the 30th June, 1827; see account No. 5,		2568	7	11	2 8-10
Warrants issued by His Excellency, as per abstract No. 8,		48,353	9	11	2
The Receiver General's poundage on £11,546 15 0 from Lower Canada,		404	2	8	1-2
do. on £5,827 5 01-2 collected in Upper Canada,		174	16	4	
Balance in Receiver General's hands on the 31st December, 1827,		9,513	3	10	1-2 2-10
		<hr/>			
	L.	61,014	0	0	1-2

No. 8, is an abstract of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as stated in account No. 7; one amounting to L. 57 0 8 to compensate John M'Taggart, Esqr. for his time and expenses in examining the canal and pier at Burlington bay; and another for L. 23 8 0, to remunerate Robert Moore, Esq. for visiting the harbour at Kettle creek.

No. 9, is a statement of the receipts and payments on account of the appropriation for the civil government of the province, for the year 1826. by statute 7th Geo. 4. Chap. 26, continued from a former statement.

Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 5th December, 1826,	L. } 4,464	19	10	1-4 8-10
The warrants issued under this head amount to, sterling		3168	12	21-2 5-10
By balance unexpended transferred to account, for the year 1827,		1296	7	73-4 3-10

Sterling L. 4464 19 91-4 8-10

Among which your committee notice disbursements as follow, viz: To the Surveyor General to defray the expenses of a survey of lauds, purchased in the London district of the Chippawa Indians, L.187 - 18 9. To William M'Donell, Esq. for a survey of the boundary line between this province and Lower Canada, L. 25; and for a survey of Missisaga battery, Kingston, L: 2 10 0. Your committee merely call the attention of your honorable house to these items under an impression, that they are not legitimate charges against the provincial revenue.

No. 10. is an account of the appropriation for the civil government of the province, for the year 1827, amounting to the sum of L. 8,766 7 73-4, sterling, as follows:

Balance unexpended from 1826,	1296 7 73-4
Amount of appropriation transferred by warrant from provincial fund, L. 3855 11 11-4, currency,	3470 0 0
Duties under British acts applicable to this service,	4000 0 0
	L. 8766 7 73-4

Amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, under the authority of statute 8, Geo. 4. chap. 25, for the service of the civil government for the year 1827, L. 3839 12 4 1-2 currency, is sterling 3455 13 1 1-2—add to this the Receiver General's poundage on L. 4000 crown duties raised under the 14th Geo. 3rd L. 120, sterling; also an error of L. 100 sterling in account No. 9 of last year, and the balance of L. 5090 14 6 1-4 sterling, in hand to complete the service of the year 1827, making the sum total of L. 8766 7 73-4

No. 11, is a statement of the receipts and payments of the permanent appropriation of L. 2,500 annually, viz: Balance in the hands of the Receiver General on the 5th December, 1826, L. 1988 12 1 1-2, currency, a half year's pension paid to Reuben Alward in 1825, refunded L. 10—appropriation for the year commencing 1st April, 1827, L. 2500; amounting altogether to L. 4498 12 1 1-2 currency, and applied in the following manner viz:

Warrants issued within this period	2377 15 10 1-2
In the Receiver General's chest 31st December, 1827,	2120 16 3
	L. 4498 12 1 1-2

Upon examination of the expenditure of this fund, your committee notice a payment of L 100 to Joseph K. Hartwell, Esq. (to make good a like sum lost in transmission through the post-office,)—for a repair of a road in the Johnstown district, between Tollman's Inn & Perth; and also L. 121 17 0 paid to the Surveyor General to defray his expenses in procuring a survey of land, and exploring the line of waters in rear of the Midland district—how far these charges can be considered as having claims on the funds of the province, will be for your honorable house to determine. In the mean time your committee cannot mention without surprise, another item charged against this account viz. £135, 0 0 paid the Secretary of the Province, being the expence of three sets of standard weights and measures furnished by him for the Eastern, Ottawa and Western districts, and which have not yet been taken by the magistrates of these districts.

No. 12, shows the nett provincial revenue, collected for licences to shop keepers, inkeepers, distillers and wholesale dealers, between the 5th January, 1827, and the 4th January, 1828, amounting to L 3728, 9s, 0, being only L 3 14 5 1-2, more than was produced by this branch of revenue in 1826. By this statement, your committee notice that there is a decrease of L129 12 0, on shop licences, L 73 0 3 1-2, on Tavern licences, and an excess of L182 1 5, on the duty raised from Stills. This partial defalcation may suggest the propriety of referring to the Finance report of last session, and the consideration of what is there recommended on this head.

No. 13 & 14, are accounts of duties collected at the several ports of entry, between the 1st October, 1826, and 31st December, 1827, as reported by the several collectors. For the last quarter of the year 1826, L1059 5 1 3-4, and for the whole of the year 1827, L4580 15 2 3-4. By which your honourable house cannot fail to observe a falling off in the amount of duties collected on importations from the United States; and although the diminution when compared with the returns of the preceding year, amounts only to about 90%. Yet when the increasing population of the inhabitants of the province, and the consequent augmented consumption of merchandize are taken into consideration. Your committee are at a loss to discover the cause of any decrease, however trifling in this source of revenue, and therefore, recommend an early and attentive investigation of all the circumstances connected with our commercial relations with the United States, in order to ascertain and promote the interests of the province.

No. 15, is a statement of the amount received from collectors for Hawkers and Pedlars licences, and when compared with the account for 1826, there is found a deficit of L. 61 15 0. The whole sum exclusive of the expense of collection, is no more than L. 199 10 0.

No 16, is an account of revenue derived from licences to Auctioneers, and duties on sales at auction, between the 5th December, 1826, and 31st December, 1827, amounting to L. 159 18 0 3-4, viz: licences L. 65, duties L. 103 6 41-2, allowance to collectors L. 8 8 33-4. On the latter a falling off of L. 28 has taken place, while the former has improved to almost an equal sum, viz; L. 20 0 0.

No. 17, is the light house tonnage duty for the past year, amounting to L. 133 11 0, being L. 33 11 0, more than the ordinary expense of keeping the light house in repair; by the foregoing accounts, Nos. 12, 14, 15, 16, & 17, the whole revenue collected in this province, under provincial statutes during the past year, amounts to L. 8804 3 31-2, exclusive of the expense of collection, L. 1891 16 9.

No. 18, is the estimate for the administration of Justice and support of the Civil government of the province, for the year 1828, amounting to L. 7470 Sterling, being the same as the estimate of last year. To meet

4 Report of the Select Committee

this service are the duties collected in Upper and Lower Canada, under the 14th Geo. 3d, chap. 88, the excess of estimates beyond the expenditure, during the several years since 1824, £1470, and the sum required to be voted during the present session, £2000, amounting in all to £7470, as under,

Administration of Justice,	1,800	0	0
Government Office,	1,200	0	0
Receiver General's do.	500	0	0
Surveyor General's do.	1,400	0	0
Executive Council do.	650	0	0
Register and Secretary's do.	400	0	0
Government Printer,	200	0	0
Printing the Laws,	400	0	9
Casual and other expenses,	500	0	0
Inspector General's Office,	420	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£ 7470	0	0

No. 19. is the general estimate of the expenditure and resources of the province for the present year, by which it appears there is a deficiency of £5,046 which the legislature will be required to provide, and as in this calculation the Provincial duties to be received from Lower Canada, are reckoned at £.20,000 being £.2,589 more than the receipts of the past year, it is not unlikely that the actual deficit may be little short of £.8,000. In this account provision is made for the payment of the interest on the public debt, amounting at present to £.6,700 for a deposit of £.2,500 into the Bank of Upper Canada, being an instalment of 10 per cent, and also £.6,900 towards the expence of building a Parliament House, as well as £.10,000 to redeem part of the outstanding debentures, making in all the sum of £.26,100 beyond the ordinary expences of the province. The committee notice with disappointment, that no duties appear to have been collected during the past season at the Burlington Bay Canal, this is the more to be regretted as that work still continues a daily expence to the public.

THE PARTICULARS ARE THE FOLLOWING.

EXPENDITURE.

Officers of the Legislatnre,	1040	0	0
Nine Sheriffs,	450	0	0
Eleven district Schools,	1100	0	0
Adjutant General's department,	650	0	0
Civil appropriation,	2500	0	0
Inspector General's Office,	406	0	0
Common Schools,	2900	0	0
Six pensioners, £.20 each,	120	0	0
Reverend Robert Addison's do.	50	0	0
Contingencies of the present session,	2600	0	0
Receiver General's poundage,	1000	0	0
Militia pension list,	1500	0	0
Light House expences,	100	0	0
Estimate for the Civil list 1826,	8300	0	0
Interest on Public debt,	6700	0	0
Bank Stock deposits,	2500	0	0
For Public Buildings,	6900	0	0
Redemption of debt,	10000	0	0
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	£ 48846	0	0

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

Crown dutie's in Upper Canada,	1500	0	0
Lower Canada,	4500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	6,000	0	0
Provincial duties in Upper Canada,	8000	0	0
Lower Canada,	20000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	28000	0	0
Bank Stock dividends,	1200	0	0
Interest from Welland Canal Company,	4500	0	0
Light House duty,	100	0	0
Balance in hand by Receiver General after completing the service of the year 1827,	4000	0	0
Required to be provided for the service of the year,	5046	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£ 48846	0	0

Your Committee beg leave to notice the sum of £17 14 in the account of the Attorney General for costs taxed in a proceeding by attachment against Thomas Ward and Marcs F. Whitehead, Esqs. instituted by direction of the Court of King's bench.

No. 20, shows the balance in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors, on the 31st December, 1827. The former amounting to L. 1098 0 8 1-2. The latter to L. 2547 3 5 1-2. making in all L. 3645 4 - 1 3-4. Since which period the sum of L. 3990 10 0, has been paid to the Receiver General by these officers, partly on account of the above arrears, and in part for licences issued within the present year, as stated in account No. 21. Accompanying the public accounts submitted for the report of your committee, is a statement of the debentures outstanding on the 17th of last month, which amount to L. 112,166 13 4. If the sum deficient in the resources to meet the necessary expenditure for 1828 be added to the over estimate* of provincial duties from Lower Canada, and credit given for L. 15,625 bank stock, the actual provincial debt will be found to amount to L. 104,174 0 0, bearing an annual interest of six per cent. The magnitude of this public burthen & the very limited means which the legislature, without resorting to direct taxation, has power of applying towards its liquidation, suggest to your committee the only relief which presents itself as at all practicable, and in bringing the subject under the consideration of the house, they earnestly entreat that every attention may be given to it, and the advantages which appear inseparable from the accomplishment of the measure, duly weighed.

The interest, as has been already stated, which the province is now paying on the debentures outstanding, amount to L. 6,700 per annum; and it appears to your committee, if the recent offer of His majesty's government were embraced, that a loan might be effected in England which would enable the province to transfer its debt to a fund there, upon terms so favorable, that a saving to the public of more than three thousand pounds yearly, would be the immediate consequence, not to mention the very important advantages which the present rate of exchange between the two countries, present. Upon a review of the whole financial concerns of the province, your committee agree, that taking the present revenue as data to calculate upon, and without making any allowance for the repair of the highways, or any other necessary improvement, a sum not exceeding L. 3,500 annually, can only be set a part for the redemption of the public debt; and, although the trade of the colony may in a few years, when the extensive works now in progress for the improvement of the inland navigation are completed, be expected to augment the provincial revenue much beyond its present state, yet the increasing expenses of the government, occasioned by the formation of new districts, and various unforeseen charges, may very reasonably be supposed to keep pace with the surplus revenue beyond the above sum, so that while the debt remains chargeable with the lawful interest of this country, the means of redemption left in favor of the public will be so limited, that a period of not less than thirty years will necessarily have elapsed, before the debentures now outstanding can be redeemed: whereas, were a loan effected in England the difference in the rate of interest would form a sinking fund sufficient to cancel the whole amount in less than half that time. The extent to which the province has now embarked in the construction of the Welland canal, and the unsatisfactory nature of every report respecting the works at Burlington bay, impress upon the minds of your committee the impropriety of looking to these investments, at least for some time to come; for such a return as could materially lessen the inconvenience of so large a public debt.

ALL which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) W. MORRIS, CHAIRMAN.

* The actual sum received from Lower Canada, for 1827, was £ 17,411 19 9. the Estimate for 1828, is £ 20,000.

REPORT

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

Improvement of the Grand River Navigation.

YOUR COMMITTEE to whom were referred the several Petitions of George Washington Whitehead, and others; of Isaac Carrol, and others; of Adam Stower, and others; of Adam Lanspman, and others; of Charles Duncomb, and others; and of William Thompson, and others.—praying to be incorporated for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Grand River, with sufficient capital—and the Petition of James Crooks, Esq. and others, praying likewise to be incorporated for the purpose of opening a navigable Canal from Burlington Bay to Lake Huron, with a capital of £50,000, and that the prayer of the first mentioned petitioners may not be granted,—having fully heard the evidence on both sides, annexed, and having carefully examined the voluminous clauses of a bill, submitted to them by the agent for the proposed Grand River Company, perceive, in many places thereof, matter which might materially affect the property of the Indians and inhabitants residing on said Grand River.

Your Committee, therefore, respectfully submit to your Honourable House the propriety of having the proposed bill, and the evidence adduced on both sides, printed, that all parties concerned therein may be fully apprised of the nature and full extent of the projected improvement, especially as, until the Welland Canal is completed, the great object of their intentions will be of no avail, except for the purpose of exportation by the mouth of the said Grand River.

All which is humbly submitted.

GEORGE HAMILTON, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, House of Assembly, }
13th March, 1828. }

TO the Honourable Committee, appointed by the Honourable House of Assembly to Report on the Petition of George Whitehead, and others, relative to the improvement of the Grand River; also the Petition of James Crooks, and others, in opposition thereto; and the opinion of Augustus Jones, Deputy Provincial Surveyor:

Sheweth,

THAT, in my opinion, the proposed improvements of the Grand River is a measure of infinite importance to that section of the country, inasmuch as it will afford a ready access to the Welland Canal, if the same is ever completed; and should that great national work fail, it will still open a ready market with Lake Erie for the lumber and produce of that country, and the many privileges afforded will be of immense value to that section of the country—I hat I also believe the proposed plan perfectly practicable; and do not doubt, should the House grant the petitioners' request, but the whole of the amount of the stock will be readily taken up, and that I do not think from my acquaintance with the Indians, that they will make any objections to the proposed improvement, if they are paid a reasonable price for their lands that may be required for the said works; and could the same be extended up the river to the Lower Forks, or Dundas Street, it will still be of greater public benefit, &c.

I do not think that the proposed route of Mr. Crooks is by any means practicable in the present state of the country, for he requires not less than five or six hundred feet of lockage, which, of itself, will cost not less than one hundred thousand pounds, and they ask for a capital of fifty thousand only. I would also remark, that the country between the Grand River and the Dundas Landing, will require a great deal of excavation; and that a great part of that through a limestone country; and should the same be completed, it will not, in my opinion, interfere with the proposed improvements of the Grand River.

[Signed]

AUGUSTUS JONES, D. P. S.

York, 1st March, 1828.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

SIR:—

FOR the information of the Committee appointed to report on the petition praying for a charter to improve the Grand River, and to whom was referred the petition of James Crooks, Esq. against granting the charter, I beg leave to state—That the projected improvement of the Grand River presents itself as completely within our means, particularly when we consider the facilities it affords for effecting such improvement; for 17 miles from the mouth of the river is on a level with Lake Erie; 11 miles further gives a rise over 32 feet, but which is proposed to be overcome by the erection of dams and locks; and at the head of said rapids it is intended to erect dam and lock, No. 7, of five feet lift, which will give a level of 16½ miles:—thence to Brantford, by the shortest route, is about 3¼ miles, making, from Lake Erie to Brantford, a lockage of 45 feet.

This improvement can be effected at an expense from £13,000 to £17,000, as will be seen on reference to the survey and estimate of Messrs. Cusack and Lewis, who offer to complete the work according to the plan and estimate there laid down. The erection of these dams will not overflow any lands, as they are all of five feet rise, except one, which will be placed between high banks of 8 feet rise, intended to overcome the rapids at the Eagle's Nest, and near Brantford. It is preposterous to think of improving the navigation of this river by removing large stones from the bed thereof, as recommended by Mr. Crooks, for many of these rapids are formed of solid rock.

The advantages accruing to the western country, as well as the adjacent lands, will be of immense value, as that country abounds in timber of all descriptions, and large quantities of gypsum are found on the banks of the Grand River, which will thereby find a ready and easy access to market, and which at present is completely useless and of no value, except to a very partial extent. It is said rafts and boats can navigate the river for a great part of the season. To that I reply by saying, rafts can go down in the spring freshets for a short time only, and as to navigating with boats, it is out of the question.

I will here observe, in answer to a question asked by some of the opponents to this measure—Where do you get stock?—we have in readiness about £10,000.

With respect to Mr. Crooks' projected Canal, I can only say it appears in all its bearings so impracticable, that it goes far beyond the limited means of either the province or a chartered company to embark in so unprofitable a speculation as it must prove. Mr. Crooks proposes leaving Dundas, and passing through the interior country, to any given point on the Grand River, where he may find the water of sufficient height to meet his summit, which is from 450 to 500 feet lockage, at an expense of from four to five hundred thousand dollars, allowing his locks to cost no more than locks of the same description at Lockport, on the Erie Canal, which was \$1000 per foot lift; this sum, added to the expense of excavating, will ultimately cost more than the Welland, which is a sloop navigation, and this intended for a boat canal. Mr. Crooks' plan for ascending the mountain by rail-ways is quite out of the question, particularly at the small expense of \$170 per foot lift, as he states. It was at one time contemplated by the Di-

Report, &c.

rectors of the Welland to ascend the mountain on their route by rail-ways on an inclined plane, but abandoned it from its impracticability; and, admitting for a moment Mr. Crooks to be able to ascend the mountain by his projected rail-way, it will cost him four times the sum he estimates.

It is quite satisfactory, on taking a view of the two proposed improvements, that the completion of one does not interfere with the other; and by improving the Grand River, will not deprive Mr. Crooks of a sufficient quantity of water to supply as many canals as he may find expedient to dig. Therefore I do not think the former should be sacrificed for the gratification of a few interested persons who may wish to hold out the possibility of effecting impossibilities at a sacrifice of public good.

[Signed]

GEO. W. WHITEHEAD.

NOTE.—The present quantity of produce may be computed, as follows:—Flour, 19,850.—Whiskey, 2,500.—Ashes, 1,205.—Pork, 1,550.—Miscellaneous, 400.—There are in the vicinity of the river 27 Lumber Mills now in operation, averaging annually 4,720,000 feet of lumber, 11 Grist Mills, and 15 Distilleries.

At a moderate rate of toll, would pay a handsome dividend, without taking into account the computed rents of £200 to £1000 for mill-seats.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—

AGREEABLE to the wish expressed, and for the information of yourself and the gentlemen composing the Committee on the two applications for charters to improve the navigation of the Grand River, I beg leave to state, that the one which proposes to stop at Brantford is, through its whole bearing, so inadequate to the wants and local situation of the country, (whilst any enactment made, even with a reservation of the waters above Brantford, must impede the progress and usefulness of the other,) that I am fully of opinion it ought not to be granted.—But should the other petition be adopted, provision ought to be made in it for improving the navigation of the Grand River, by embodying the contemplated improvement proposed by the one into the other. It is stated, that the fall of the river from Brantford is only 45 feet. Actual measurement by Mr. Kirkpatrick makes it 82 feet to Lake Erie; the proposed mode of damming would therefore have to be carried to a greater length, and consequently a greater expense, than is contemplated in the memorial; and when completed, would impede the navigation of the river, instead of improving it, particularly for rafts of timber, plank, and boards, which now pass uninterruptedly, and without any improvement whatever, in the spring and fall. There is, however, no doubt that this may be facilitated by removing large stones from the rapids, and digging channels in the river, where shoal, thereby confining its waters to a narrow channel, and enabling rafts and boats to pass and re-pass the greater part of the year; but to dam the river would, I have no doubt, destroy the most lucrative trade on it, namely the lumber trade, instead of encouraging it.

To improve the navigation by a Canal at the side of the river would be incurring an expense greater than the route to Burlington Bay, as the distance would be doubled into the mouth of the Welland Canal, the tolls upon which would also add greatly to the charges upon commerce and the productions of the country, whilst the delay by this route would also have an unfavourable tendency. The advocates for this route admit it to be 100 miles; direct to Burlington Bay, would exceed very little, twenty miles, so that there is no doubt property sent by the latter, would in many cases be in Montreal by the time the former would reach Port Dalhousie. But this is not the only advantage the latter route possesses, for besides giving to the trade of the Grand River, far greater facilities, it is only as it were the commencement of a great and extended line of communication westward which the wants of the country loudly call for, and which would develop the resources and wealth of one of the finest parts of Upper Canada; and by passing through its centre, afford an opening to market to both sides, which no navigation by the lakes can possibly afford, and in time of war, would remain uninterrupted from the incursions of the enemy. In executing this great work, nature offers great facilities, assuming as I have good grounds for doing, that the Table Land including Burlington Bay is 450 feet above it, the whole may be overcome by the use of inclined planes at an expense of \$170 per foot lift; when to use locks would cost \$425. From thence to the Grand River, no natural impediment intervenes and by the level taken by Mr. Kirkpatrick, it appears that from any point above Dundas Street, water may be taken to feed a canal. By the same level it appears the river at the point where Dundas Street crosses it rises 66 feet, at Mississauga rapids 171 and at Alder Creek, 3 miles below Mr. Shades (Galt) 179 feet above Brantford, thus making sure of an abundant supply of water to feed a canal both to the Thames and Burlington Bay, at a trifling distance from the line of their location, and moreover rendering perfectly easy the construction of a lateral cut, either to Brantford or any other point that may hereafter be deemed necessary, and afford sites for machinery of all kinds commensurate with the wants of the country.

I hope it will not be deemed presumption in me to allude to the deep interest which the Canada Company must have in the general plan, from the large tract of land owned by them and lying upon Lake Huron, the settlement of which would be greatly promoted by a canal to Dundas, and the productions of which, when settled must add greatly to our exports, but which if the proposed canal is not made, must rot upon their hands, as the expense of transportation without it, would eat up the price it would fetch in the markets of Lower Canada.

In short to reason at all upon the advantages of a general plan of improved communication to the westward, is, at this time to do the subject great injustice, in as much, as from the abrupt manner in which it has been brought before the public, no time was given to make those inquiries which were necessary in order to shew the subject in all its bearings. The committee will therefore, I hope take this as a mere outline of what may be considered the most prominent: whilst, were time given, there is no doubt a thousand less prominent advantages might be pointed out, equally interesting to the public and equally tending to the development of the resources of as fine a part of Upper Canada as is any where to be found, and I beg leave most respectfully to suggest, that if any enactment that might be proposed, was postponed till another session of the Legislature, that such additional information might be submitted as would do away all doubts as to which application a preference ought to be given, and render more perfect any law which may pass, to carry the same into effect.

From the same reason (the want of time) it has been impossible to procure estimates of the expense of the canal projected by the gentlemen who have with me signed the petition, nor have they been able to ascertain the height of land between the Thames and Grand River, otherwise they would have been submitted; indeed depending upon the enforcement of rules made by both branches of the Legislature, not to entertain any private bill without a notice of some months in the newspapers. They did not dream that your attention would have been called to the subject at present; more particularly as it is one of vital importance to the best interests of the three Districts, lying west of Burlington Bay, and any privilege secured to a company exclusively, whose proposed sphere of operation is so very limited, might defeat that upon which the best interests of the said three Districts depend. Permit me, therefore, to suggest, that you report to your honorable house, that the whole proceedings may be postponed, till the remaining levels are taken, at any rate as far as Oxford; and the ground explored by a competent Engineer; until which is done, no estimate can be made of the expense, nor that information laid before you, without which, the greatest errors may be committed, and a constant recurrence to the Legislature session after session made necessary, by prematurely acting upon it. All which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES CROOKS.

York, 1st March, 1822.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS THEREIN MENTIONED,

UNDER THE STYLE AND TITLE OF

“GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.”

WHEREAS public benefits are expected to be derived from the connection of the Welland Canal with the Grand River, or River Ouse, and in order that those benefits may be more generally extended to the surrounding country, it is of manifest importance to have the said Grand River improved sufficient for the more safe passage of boats, rafts, or other craft, from the point on the said river where the said canal intersects the said river, to the village of Brantford, situate on said Grand River, in the district of Gore:—And whereas George W. Whitehead, and others, have petitioned the Legislature to be by law incorporated for the purpose of effecting, by means of a joint capital or stock, such water communication, from the said point where the said Welland Canal is proposed to intersect the said Grand River, to the said village of Brantford:—Be it, &c. That the said George W. Whitehead, William Holme, Charles Ingersoll, William Richardson, Abraham Shade, John A. Wilkes, Enos Bunnal, Jedediah Jackson, or any six of them, together with all such persons as shall become stockholders in such joint capital or stock as hereafter mentioned, shall be, and are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared to be a body corporate and politic, in fact, by the name of “Grand River Navigation Company”; and that by this name they and their successors shall and may have continued succession, and by such name shall be capable of contracting and being contracted with, of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters and causes whatsoever: and that they and their successors may and shall have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at their will and pleasure: and also, that they and their successors, by the same name of the Grand River Navigation Company, shall be in law capable of purchasing, having and holding, to them and their successors, any estate, real, personal or mixed, to and for the use of the said Company, and of letting, conveying, or otherwise departing therewith, for the benefit and on account of the said Company, from time to time, as they shall deem necessary or expedient.

And be it, &c. That the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company shall have full power and authority to explore and survey the country between where the said Welland Canal intersects the said Grand River, following the course of the said Grand River as nearly as may be, to the village of Brantford, aforesaid; and to designate and establish, and for the said Company to take, appropriate, have and to hold, to and for the use of them and their successors, the lines and boundaries of the said Grand River, with all necessary dams, locks, towing-paths, courses, basins, and rail-ways; and also to select such convenient sites for such and so many mills, manufactories, warehouses, and other erections, as may be required by the said Company for the purposes thereof, and to purchase the same to and for the use of the said Company.

Provided always, That nothing herein-before contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to compel the owner or owners of any mill-seat to sell, convey, or otherwise depart with the same to the said Company.

Provided also, That the owner or owners of any mill-seat or mill-seats, using any additional supply of water brought thereto by means of the said Company, shall pay a reasonable compensation therefor to the said Company, to be determined, as herein-after provided, for determining any damage done to property by the said Company.

And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the said Company, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, from and after the passing of this act, to enter into and upon the lands and grounds of or belonging to the King's most excellent Majesty, his heirs or successors, or to the six nations Indians residing thereon, or to any other persons, bodies politic or corporate, (excepting as is herein-before provided,) and to survey and take levels of the same, or any part thereof, and to set out and ascertain such parts thereof as they, the said Directors, or a majority of them, shall think necessary and proper for making the said river navigable. And the said Company are hereby also authorised and empowered, by themselves and their deputies, agents, servants and workmen, to make one or more dams, locks, reservoirs, and feeders, as to them shall seem necessary or proper, (excepting as herein-after or above-mentioned;) and for the purposes aforesaid, the said Company, their agents, servants and workmen, are hereby authorised and empowered to set up, in and upon the said Grand River, or upon the lands adjoining or near to the same, such and so many dams, locks, sluices, weirs, or pens for water, tanks, reservoirs, drains, wharves, quays, landing-places, and other works, ways, roads and conveniences as the said Company shall think requisite and convenient for the purposes of the said navigation; and also from time to time to alter, repair, amend, widen, or enlarge the same, or any of the conveniences above mentioned, as well carrying or conveying goods, commodities, timber, and other things to and from the said river, as for the carrying or conveying of all manner of materials necessary for making, erecting, furnishing, altering, repairing, amending, widening, or enlarging the works of and belonging to the said navigation; and also place, lay, work, or manufacture the said materials on the ground near to the place or places where the said works, or any of them, are or shall be intended to be made, erected, repaired or done; and to build and construct the several dams, locks, works, and erections thereto; and also to make, maintain, repair and alter any towing-paths, fences or passages, over, through, or along-side the said river; and also to make, set up, and appoint drawing-boats, barges, vessels, or rafts, passing in, through, along, or upon the said river, as they, the said Company, shall think convenient; and also construct, erect, make and do all other matters and things which they shall think necessary and convenient for the making, effecting, preserving, improving, completing and using the said river, in pursuance, and within the true meaning of this act: they, the said Company, doing as little damage as may be in the execution of the several powers to them hereby granted, and making satisfaction in manner herein-after mentioned, for all damages to be sustained by the owners or occupiers of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments.

And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the said Company, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, from and after the passing of this act, to deviate or depart from the said river, at any such points or places as the said Company shall deem necessary, expedient, or proper so to do, for straitening the said river, by cutting through points, lands, turns or windings in the said river; and at all such necessary places of departure, the said Company shall have full power and authority to build, erect, set up and repair any and all dams, locks, towing-paths, and all and every other erection, (as herein-before and herein-after mentioned,) as they, the said Company, shall or may deem necessary, expedient or convenient so to do, for the better effecting the purposes of the said navigation; and also from time to time to alter, repair, amend, widen or enlarge the same.

And be it &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the said Company in constructing and making the said Grand River navigable as aforesaid, to take & appropriate for the use of the said navigation, as much water as they may find necessary, and it shall be lawful for the said Company to erect such & so many dams, locks, wharves, quays, piers, fire-bays, and other erections as may be necessary for the use of the said Company and the purposes of transport on the said River: Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Company and they are hereby required to suffer and permit any and all of the said six nations Indians, to have the free and uninterrupted navigation of the said Grand River, with their canoes, for them and their heirs at any time and at all times without the denial, let, trouble, hindrance, or molestation whatsoever by the said Company, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it &c. That after any lands or grounds shall be set out and ascertained to be necessary for making and completing the said navigation, and other purposes and conveniences herein-before mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for all bodies politic, communities, corporations aggregate or sole, guardians, and all other trustees whomsoever, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, but also for and in behalf of those whom they represent, whether infants, lunatics, idiots, femmes-couvertes, or other person or persons who are, or shall be, possessed of, or interested in, any lands or grounds which shall be set out and ascertained as aforesaid, to contract for, sell and convey unto the said Com-

An Act for the Improvement of

pany all, or any part of, such lands or grounds which shall from time to time be set out and ascertained as aforesaid; and that all such contracts, agreements and sales shall be valid and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, any law, statute or usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, and the amount thereof shall be established in the manner herein-after mentioned, for the determination of the value of lands or other tenements to be purchased by the said Company, and of the amount of damages committed thereby.

And be it, &c. That the Directors of the said Company shall be, and the same are hereby empowered to contract, compound, compromise and agree with the owners and occupiers of any land through or upon which they may cut or construct the said intended navigation, with all necessary and convenient dams, locks, towing-paths, rail-ways, and other erections and constructions, contemplated by this Act to be cut, erected, constructed and built, either for the absolute purchase of so much of the said land as they shall require for the purposes of the said Company, or for the damages which he, she, or they shall or may be entitled to recover from the said Company in consequence of the said intended dams, locks, towing-paths and other constructions and erections on his, her, or their respective lands; and in case of any disagreement between the said Directors and the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful, from time to time, as often as the said Directors shall think fit, for each owner or occupier so disagreeing with the said Directors, either upon the value of the lands and tenements proposed to be purchased, or upon the amount of damages to be paid to them, as aforesaid, to nominate and appoint one indifferent person, and for the said Directors to nominate and appoint one other indifferent person, who, with one other person to be chosen by the said persons so named, shall be arbitrators to award, determine and adjudge and order the respective sums of money which the said Company shall pay to the respective persons entitled to receive the same, a majority of whom shall be final.

Provided always, and be it, &c. That all that part of the said river which shall pass through any tract of land belonging to, or in possession of, any tribes of Indians in this province, or if any act occasioning damage to their property or their possessions, shall be done under the authority of this Act, compensation shall be made to them therefor, in the same manner as is provided with respect to the property, possession or rights of other individuals; and that, in any arbitration required for settling the amount of such compensation, the chief officer of the Indian department within this province is hereby authorised and required to name an arbitrator on the behalf of the said Indians, and the amount which shall be awarded in any case shall be paid to the said chief officer, to the use of the said Indians.

Provided also, That the said arbitrators shall, and they are hereby required to attend at some convenient place in the vicinity of the route of the said Grand River, to be appointed by the Directors for that purpose, then and there to arbitrate, award, adjudge and determine such matters and things as shall be submitted to their consideration by the parties interested; and that each arbitrator shall be sworn before some one of his Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the district of Gore, any of whom may be required to attend the said meeting for that purpose, well and truly to assess the damages between the parties according to the best of his judgment.

And be it, &c. That any award made under this act shall be subject to be set aside on application to the Court of King's Bench, in the manner and on the grounds as in ordinary cases of submission, by the parties, in which case a reference may be again made to arbitrators, as herein-before provided.

And be it, &c. That if any person or persons shall wilfully, maliciously, or to the prejudice of the said Company, break, throw down, damage or destroy any dam, lock, gate, or any works or device to be erected or made by virtue of this Act, or do any other wilful act, hurt or mischief, to disturb, hinder or prevent the carrying into execution, or completing, supporting or maintaining the said river, every such person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay to the said Company the value of the damage, proved by the oath of one or more credible witnesses, to have been done; such damages, together with costs of suit in that behalf incurred, to be recovered by action in any court of law having jurisdiction competent to the same; or in case of default of payment, such offender or offenders may be committed to the common gaol for any time at the discretion of the court before which such offender shall have been tried.

Provided always, and be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful to and for the owners and occupiers of any lands adjoining the said Grand River, to use any pleasure-boats, or any boats upon the said Grand River for the purpose of husbandry, or for conveying cattle from one farm, or part of a farm or lands, to any other farm or lands of the same owner or occupier, (not passing through any lock without the consent of the said Company, their successors, or their principal agent for the time being,) without interruption from the said Company or their successors, and without paying any toll or duty for the same, so as the same be not made use of for the carriage of any goods, wares or merchandise to market, or for sale, or for any person or persons for hire; and shall not obstruct or prejudice the navigation of the said Grand River, or the towing-paths thereof.

And whereas it may hereafter happen from floods, or from some unexpected accident, that weirs, flood-gates, dams, banks, reservoirs, trenches, or other works of the said navigation may be damaged or destroyed, and the adjacent lands, or the property thereon, thereby damaged, and that it may be necessary that the same should be immediately repaired or rebuilt, to prevent further damages:—Be it, &c. That when and so often as any such case may happen, it shall be lawful for the said Company from time to time, or for their, or any of their servants, agents, or workmen, without any delay or interruption from any person or persons whomsoever, to enter into any lands, grounds or hereditaments adjoining or near to the said Grand River, or branches, reservoirs, or trenches, or any of them, (not being an orchard or garden or yard,) and to dig for, work, get and carry away and use all such stones, gravel and other materials as may be necessary or proper for the purposes aforesaid, without any previous treaty whatsoever with the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of, or other person or persons interested in, such lands, grounds, hereditaments, or any of them, doing as little damage thereby as the nature of the case will admit of, and making recompense for such damages to the owners and occupiers of, or other persons interested in, such lands, grounds, property, or hereditaments, within the space of six calendar months next after the same shall have been demanded, for all damages which shall or may be done by means of such accident, and means of the digging for, getting, working, taking carrying away and using such stones, gravel and materials, or any of them; which damages, and the satisfaction and recompense in respect thereof, shall be settled, adjusted, ascertained and determined by the ways and means herein-before described with respect to other damages done by the making and completing the said navigation.

And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the President and Directors of the said Company to regulate from time to time and establish the rates of toll payable by persons navigating upon the said Grand River; and the said Company shall annually, if required, exhibit an account to either branch of the Legislature of the tolls collected upon the said Grand River, and of the sums expended in keeping the same in repair, and also of the goods, wares and merchandise transported in and along the same.

Provided always, That if at any time after the expiration of five years from the time of the commencement of the navigation upon any part of the said Grand River, the Legislature shall deem the tolls levied therein excessive, it shall be lawful for them to reduce the same to such a standard as they may think just, so that the same shall not be reduced to a rate which will produce to the said Company less than 20 per cent. on the capital actually expended in making the said river navigable.

And be it, &c. That the said Company shall, at their first general meeting held after any part of the said Grand River shall be finished, ascertain and fix the rates and dues to be taken by virtue of this Act: and that it shall and may be lawful for the Directors of the said Company to alter the said rates at any subsequent meeting, after giving three months public notice of the same; and that a schedule of rates shall be affixed on the different public places on the route of the said river.

And for preventing disputes touching the damages of any boat, barge, or other vessel navigating upon the said Grand River,—Be it, &c. That the owner or master of every such boat, barge or vessel to be gauged or measured, and refusing so to permit and suffer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings currency; and it shall be lawful for the said Company, or their toll-gatherer, or such person or persons as shall be appointed by them for that purpose, and such owner or master each to choose one person to measure and ascertain such tonnage, and to mark the same on such boat, barge, or other vessel, which mark shall always be evidence of the tonnage in all questions respecting the payment of the aforesaid rates or dues; and if such owner or master shall refuse or decline to choose a person in his behalf, as aforesaid, then the person appointed by the said Company, or their toll-gatherer, shall have alone the power of ascertaining such tonnage.

And be it, &c. That all persons whatsoever shall have free liberty to use with horses, cattle and carriages the private roads and ways to be made as aforesaid, (except the towing-paths,) for the purpose of conveying any goods, wares, merchandise, timber, and commodities whatsoever, to and from the said Grand River, and also to navigate on the said Grand River with any boats, barges, vessels or rafts, and to use the wharves and quays for loading and unloading any goods, wares, merchandise, lumber, and commodities, and also to use the said towing-paths with horses for drawing and hauling such boats and vessels, upon payment of such rates or dues as shall be established by the said Company.

And be it, &c. That the said several dues shall be paid to such person or persons at such place or places near to the said Grand River, in such manner, and under such regulations as the Directors shall direct or appoint; and in case of denial or neglect of payment of any such rates or dues, or any part thereof, on demand, to the person or persons to whom the said rates or dues ought to be paid, may, and he is and they

the Grand River Navigation.

are hereby empowered to seize and detain such boat, vessel, barge or raft, for or in respect whereof such rates or dues ought to be paid, and detain the same until payment thereof.

And be it, &c. That the whole amount of the stock, estate, and property which the said Company shall be authorised to hold, including the capital stock or shares herein-after mentioned, shall never exceed in value fifty thousand pounds.

And be it, &c. That each share in the said Company shall be six pounds five shillings provincial currency; and the number of shares shall not exceed eight thousand; and that books of subscription shall be opened in the several assize towns in this province within four months after the passing of this Act, by such person or persons, and under such regulations as the majority of the said petitioners assembled at a meeting to be called by any one of them in the village of Brantford for that purpose, shall direct.

And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, his Majesty's subjects, or others, to subscribe for any number of shares, not exceeding, in the first instance, two hundred, the amount whereof shall be due and payable to the said Company in the manner herein-after mentioned; that is to say, ten per cent. on each share so subscribed shall be payable to the said Company immediately after the Stockholders shall have elected the number of Directors herein-after mentioned, and the remainder by instalments of not more than ten per cent. at such periods as the President and Directors shall from time to time direct and appoint for the payment thereof. Provided, that no instalment shall be called for in less than thirty days after public notice shall have been given in not less than three newspapers in this province. Provided always, that if any Stockholder or Stockholders, as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay to the said Company the instalment or instalments due on any share or shares held by him, her or them, at the time required by law, such Stockholder or Stockholders shall forfeit such share, as aforesaid, with the amount previously paid thereon; and the share or shares shall be sold by the Directors at public auction, after having given thirty days notice, and the proceeds thereof, together with the amount previously paid thereon, shall be accounted for and applied in like manner as any other funds of the said Company. Provided always, That such purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the said Company the amount of the instalment required, over and above the purchase-money of the share or shares to be purchased by him, her or them, as aforesaid, immediately after the sale, and before they shall be entitled to a certificate of the transfer of such share or shares so to be purchased as aforesaid.

And be it, &c. That if the whole number of shares shall not be subscribed within two months after the books of subscription shall have been opened, as aforesaid, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for any former subscriber to increase his, her or their subscription; and that after the first instalment shall have been paid to the said Company, the said shares shall become transferable on the books of the said Company.

And be it, &c. That as soon as five thousand pounds shall have been subscribed, it shall and may be lawful for such subscribers, or any of them, to call a meeting at some place to be named in the village of Brantford, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of the number of Directors herein-after mentioned; and such election shall then and there be made by a majority of shares voted for in manner herein-after prescribed in respect to the annual election of Directors, and the persons then and there chosen shall be the first Directors, and be capable of serving until the first Monday in May succeeding their election; and the Directors so chosen shall, as soon as a deposit amounting to five hundred pounds upon the shares subscribed as aforesaid shall be paid to the said Directors, commence the business and operations of the said Company. Provided always, That no such meeting of the said subscribers shall take place until a notice is published in at least four of the newspapers in this province, at the distance of not less than thirty days from the time of such notification.

And be it, &c. That the stock, property, affairs and concerns of the said corporation shall be managed and conducted by five Directors, one of whom shall be chosen president, who shall hold their offices for one year; which directors shall be stockholders, and shall be inhabitants of this province, and be elected on the first Monday in May in every year, at such time of the day, and at such place near the said Grand River as a majority of the said Directors for the time being shall appoint; and public notice shall be given by the said Directors in not less than three of the different newspapers printed within this province, of such time and place, not more than sixty nor less than thirty days previous to the time of holding the said election: and the said election shall be held and made by such of the stockholders of the said Company as shall attend for the purpose in their own proper persons or by proxy; and all elections for Directors shall be by ballot; and the five persons who shall have the greatest number of votes at any election shall be Directors, except as herein-after directed. And if it shall happen at any election that two or more persons have an equal number of votes, in such manner that a greater number of persons than five shall, by plurality of votes, appear to be chosen as directors, then the said stockholders herein-before authorised to hold such election, shall proceed by ballot a second time, and by plurality of votes, determine which of the said persons so having an equal number of votes shall be the Director or Directors, so as to complete the whole number of five: and the said Directors, so soon as may be after the said election, shall proceed in like manner to elect by ballot one of their number to be President; and two of the Directors which shall be chosen at the preceding year, excepting the President, shall be ineligible to the office of Director for one year after the expiration of the time for which they shall be chosen Directors; and in case a greater number than three of the Directors, exclusive of the President who served for the last year, shall appear to be elected, then the election of such person or persons, above the said number, and who shall have the fewest votes, shall be considered void; and such other of the stockholders as shall be eligible, and shall have the next greater number of votes, shall be considered as elected in the room of such last described person or persons, who are hereby declared ineligible, as aforesaid; and the President for the time being shall always be eligible to the office of Director; but stockholders not residing within the province shall be ineligible: and if any Director shall absent himself from this province, and cease to be an inhabitant thereof for the space of six months, his office shall be considered as vacant; and if any vacancy or vacancies should at any time happen among the Directors, or if the office of President, by death, resignation, or removal from the said province, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the year in which they may happen by a person or persons to be nominated by a majority of the Directors. Provided always, That no person shall be eligible to be a Director who shall not be a stockholder to the amount of at least twenty shares.

And be it, &c. That each stockholder shall be entitled to a number of votes proportioned to the number of shares which he or she have held in his or her name, at least three months prior to the time of voting, except at the first election, according to the following rates, that is to say, at the rate of one vote for each share not exceeding four; five votes for six shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten.

And be it, &c. That in case it shall at any time happen that an election of Directors should not be made on any day when, pursuant to this Act, it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved; but that it shall and may be deemed lawful on

An Act for the Improvement, &c.

any other day to hold and make an election of Directors in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation.

And be it, &c. That it shall be the duty of the Directors to make half yearly dividends of so much of the profits of the said Company as to them or a majority of them shall appear advisable; and that once in every three years, and oftener if thereunto required by a majority of the votes of the stockholders, to be given agreeably to the ratios herein-before established, at a general meeting to be called for that purpose, an exact and particular statement shall be rendered of the debts which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus profits, if any, after deducting losses, dividends and expenditures.

And be it, &c. That the Directors for the time being, or a major part of them, shall have power to make and subscribe such rules and regulations as to them shall seem needful and proper, touching the management and disposition of the stock, property, estate and effects of the said corporation, and touching the duty and conduct of the officers, clerks, and servants employed by the said Company, and all such other matters as appertain to the business of the said Company, and shall also have power to appoint as many officers, clerks and servants for carrying on the said business, and with such salaries and allowances as to them shall seem meet, provided that such rules and regulations be not repugnant to the laws of this province.

And be it, &c. That every Treasurer, before he enters into the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more sureties, in such sum as may be satisfactory to the Directors, with condition for the faithful discharge of his duty.

And be it, &c. That all penalties and forfeitures for offences against this act, or against any rule, order, or bye law of the said Company, to be made in pursuance thereof, for the levying and recovering whereof, no particular is herein before directed, shall upon proof of the offences respectively, before any two Justices of the Peace, for the District of Gore, who are not at the time stockholders, either by the confession of the party or parties, or by the oath of one credible witness (which oath such Justices are hereby empowered and required to administer without fee or reward) be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the parties offending, by warrant, under the hand and seal of such Justices, (which warrant such Justices are hereby empowered to grant) and the overplus, after such penalties and forfeitures, and the charges of such distress and sale are deducted, shall be returned upon demand to the owner or owners of such goods and chattels, and in case such sufficient distress cannot be found, or such penalties and forfeitures shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such Justices by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause such offender or offenders, to be committed to the gaol of the District of Gore, there to remain without bail or mainprize, for such time as such Justices may direct, and not exceeding twenty days, unless such penalties and forfeitures be sooner paid and satisfied, all which said penalties and forfeitures when levied and satisfied in manner aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Company, to be by them applied for the purposes of the said navigation.

And be it, &c. That after a period of fifty years after the making and completing the said Grand River navigation, it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, his heirs and successors, to assume the possession and property of the same, and of all and every the works and dependencies thereon belonging, or in any wise appertaining, upon paying to the said Company, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns the full amount of their respective shares, or of the sums furnished and advanced by each subscriber towards the making and completing of the said Grand River, together with such further sum as will amount to twenty five per cent upon the monies so advanced and paid, as a full indemnification to such Company, and the said Grand River navigation, shall from the time of such assumption in manner aforesaid, appertain and belong to His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, who shall from thenceforth be substituted in the place or stead of the said Company, their heirs and assigns, for all and every the purposes of this act, in so far as regards the said Grand River.

And be it, &c. That if any plaint shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this act, or in execution of the powers and authorities, or the orders and directions hereinbefore given or granted, every such suit shall be brought or commenced within six calendar months next after the fact committed, or in case there shall be a continuation of damages, then within six calendar months next after the doing or committing of such damages, shall cease, and not afterwards, and the defendant or defendants in such action or suit, shall and may plead the general issue and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this act, and if it shall appear to be so done, or if any action or suit shall be brought after the time herein before limited, for bringing the same, then a verdict shall be given for the defendant.

And be it, &c. that nothing herein contained, shall affect in any manner or way whatsoever, the right of His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, or of any person or persons, or of any bodies politic or corporate, except as is herein expressly provided.

And be it, &c. That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and as such shall be judicially noticed by all judges, justices of the Peace, and other persons, without being specially pleaded.

REPORT AND ESTIMATE

OF A SURVEY AND LEVEL OF THE GRAND RIVER,

From its junction with the Welland Canal, two miles above the mouth of the said river to the village of Brantford; and the Expenses required to make the same navigable for Boats drawing three feet water; with Wooden Locks eighty feet long by eighteen feet wide.

FOR the first 17 miles, the river is navigable, nothing necessary to be done but the formation of a track-way on the north-easterly side of the said river.—At the end of the seventeenth mile, it is proposed to erect Lock and Dam No. 1, five feet lift—breadth of river 405 feet.

DAM No. 1.

55 Bottom Logs, 14 feet long, 20 inches diameter small end, at 3s. per piece,
 55 Ties, 14 ditto, 18 ditto, ditto,
 42 Girders, 32 ditto, 18 ditto, at 7s.
 410 Rafters, 22 ditto, 12 ditto, at 2s. 6d.
 Clearing foundation, excavating into bank, building dam, &c.
 One Ton of Iron Bolts, at 7d. per lb.
 1000 Feet Square Timber, for block-work on each end of dam, at 20s. per ct.
 Sheeting Dam with stone and gravel,

8	5	0
8	5	0
14	14	0
55	0	0
170	16	10½
62	10	0
10	0	0
42	5	0
Amount of Dam, £	371	15 10h

LOCK No. 1.

11776 Feet Square Timber, at 20s. per ct.
 420 Round Ties, at 7d. per piece,
 2268 Feet 3 inch Plank, at 11s. 3d. per ct.
 675 Feet 2 do. do. at 7s. 6d. per ct.
 Paddle Gates,
 1144 lbs. Wrought Iron, at 9d. per lb.
 100 lbs. Cast Iron, for Step Gudgeons,
 Erecting Cofferdam, sinking foundation, pumping water, &c.
 Carpenters' and labourers' work,
 Filling in sides of Lock, and backing 2520 cubic yards, at 9d. per yard,

Amount brought forward. £	371	15	10
	118	0	0
	13	2	6
	12	5	1
	2	10	7½
	43	15	0
	42	18	0
	1	5	0
	100	0	0
	200	0	0
	94	10	0
Amount of Lock and Dam No. 1. £	1000	3	1h

THENCE in the distance of one mile and eight chains, rise 4ft. 7d. 3p., breadth of River 330 feet at this place, the banks of the River are well calculated for a dam, the bottom of the River being composed of stone, it is intended to build lock and dam No. 2 at this place, lock 5 feet lift.

DAM No. 2.

46 Bottom Logs, 14 feet long, 20 inches diameter small end, at 3s. per piece,
 46 Ties, 14 ditto, 18 ditto, at 3s. per
 36 Girders, 32 ditto, 18 ditto, at 7s. per
 365 Rafters, 22 ditto, 12 ditto, at 2s. 6d. per
 1000 Feet square timber, for block work on each end of dam, at 20s. per
 One Ton of Iron Bolts, at 7d. per lb.
 Clearing foundation, excavating into banks, building dam, &c.
 Sheeting with stone and gravel.

Amount brought forward. £	1000	3	1
	6	18	0
	6	18	0
	12	12	0
	45	12	6
	10	0	0
	62	10	0
	170	16	10½
	42	5	0
£	1357	15	5h

LOCK No. 2.

Amount of expenses on Lock No. 2.

Brought forward. £	1357	15	5
	628	6	2½
Carried forward £	1986	1	7½

THENCE in the distance of two miles and twenty one chains, rise 4ft. 7d. 4p., breadth of River 277 feet, banks and bottom of River as before described. It will be necessary to erect lock and dam No. 3, lock 5 feet lift at this place to be built 2½ chains below the dam.

DAM No. 3.

39 Bottom Logs, 14 feet long, 20 inches diameter small end, at 3s. per piece,
 39 Ties, 14 ditto, 18 ditto, at 3s. per
 31 Girders, 32 ditto, 18 ditto, at 7s. per
 312 Rafters, 22 ditto, 12 ditto, at 2s. 6d. per
 1000 Feet of Square Timber, for block-work on each end of dam, at 20s. per
 One Ton of Iron Bolts, at 7d. per lb.
 Clearing foundation, excavating into bank, building dam, &c.
 Sheeting with stone and gravel.

Brought forward. £	1986	1	7½
	5	17	0
	5	17	0
	10	17	0
	39	0	0
	10	0	0
	62	10	0
	170	16	10½
	40	2	8
£	2331	2	2

Report and Estimate of a Survey

Lock No. 3.
Additional expense, excavation, building sidewalls, &c.

	628	6	2½
	100	0	0
Carried forward, £	3059	8	4½

THENCE Northwesterly in the distance of one mile and sixty one chains, rise 4ft. 0d. Op., breadth of the River 462 feet, the bottom of the River as before described, lock No. 4, five feet lift, and dam No. 4 is at this place.

DAM No. 4.

58 Bottom Logs, 14 feet long, 20 inches diameter small end, at 3s. per piece,	Amount brought forward, £	3059	8	4½
58 Ties, 14 ditto, 18 ditto, at 3s. per		8	14	0
48 Girders, 32 ditto, 18 ditto, at 7s. per		8	14	0
462 Rafters, 22 ditto, 12 ditto, at 2s. 6d. per		16	16	0
1000 Feet Square Timber, for block-work on each end of dam, at 20s. per		57	15	0
One Ton of Iron Bolts, at 7d. per lb.		10	0	0
Clearing foundations, excavating into banks, building dam, &c.		62	10	0
Sheeting the same with stone and gravel.		170	16	10½
Lock No. 4.		50	2	4
	Carried forward, £	628	6	2½
		4073	2	8½

THENCE in the distance of one mile and twenty five chains, rise 5ft. 0d. Op. this being the most advantageous and eligible place for a dam, it is proposed to erect dam No. 5 there, the banks not being well adapted for a lock, it is determined to build the same two chains and fifty links lower, this will cause some additional expence, but could not be avoided, lock No. 5, five feet lift, breadth of River 281 feet.

DAM No. 5.

40 Bottom Logs, 14 feet long, 20 inches diameter small end, at 3s. per piece,	Brought forward, £	4073	2	8½
40 Ties, 14 ditto, 18 ditto, at 3s. per		6	0	0
29 Girders, 32 ditto, 18 ditto, at 7s. per		6	0	0
321 Rafters, 22 ditto, 12 ditto, at 2s. 6d. per		10	3	0
1000 Feet of Square Timber, for block-work on each end of dam, at 20s. per		40	2	6
One Ton of Iron Bolts, at 7d. per lb.		10	0	0
Clearing foundation, excavating into bank, building dam, &c.		62	10	0
Sheeting the same with stone and gravel.		150	7	6
Excavation, building side walls, &c.		36	4	6
Lock No. 5.		100	0	0
	Carried forward, £	628	6	2½
		5122	16	5

THENCE in the distance of two miles and forty two chains and a half, following the different windings of the River, rise 4ft. 4d. Op. it being favourable for damming at this place, it will be necessary to build lock and dam No. 6 at this place, lift of lock 5 feet, breadth of River 396 feet.

DAM No. 6.

55 Bottom Logs, 14 feet long, 20 inches diameter small end, at 3s. per piece,	Amount brought forward, £	5122	16	5
55 Ties, 14 ditto, 18 ditto, at 3s. per		8	5	0
43 Girders, 32 ditto, 18 ditto, at 7s. per		8	5	0
436 Rafters, 22 ditto, 12 ditto, at 2s. 6d. per		15	1	0
1000 Feet square timber, for block work on each end of dam, at 20s. per		54	10	0
One Ton of Iron Bolts, at 7d. per lb.		10	0	0
Clearing foundation, excavating into banks, building dam, &c.		62	10	0
Sheeting the same with stone and gravel.		170	14	7
Lock No. 6.		35	0	0
	Carried forward, £	628	6	2
		6115	8	2

Thence in the distance of two miles and five chains, rise 4 f. 7 d. 7 p.—breadth of the river as the last. From the foot of the rapids to this place the bed of the river is composed of a flat rock. It is proposed to build Lock and Dam No. 7 here, so as to throw a sufficient level on Barefoots Rapids, which rapids, in the distance of one mile and forty-seven and a half chains, rise 5 f. 0' 0", making the whole elevation of the river, from its confluence with Lake Erie to the head of said rapids, 32 feet, 6 tenths, and 4 parts.

DAM No. 7.

55 Bottom Logs, 14 feet long, 20 inches diameter small end, at 3s. per piece,	Amount brought forward, £	6115	8	2
55 Ties, 14 ditto, 18 ditto, ditto,		8	5	0
43 Girders, 32 ditto, 18 ditto, at 7s.		8	5	0
436 Rafters, 22 ditto, 12 ditto, at 2s. 6d.		15	1	0
1000 Feet Square Timber, for block-work on each end of dam, at 20s. per ct.		54	10	0
One Ton of Iron Bolts, at 7d. per lb.		10	0	0
Clearing foundation, excavating into bank, and building dam, &c.		62	10	0
Sheeting same with stone and gravel.		170	14	7
Lock No. 7.		42	3	4
	Carried forward, £	620	6	2
		7115	3	3

and Level of the Grand River.

THENCE, in the distance of sixteen miles, the river is level and navigable to two miles above Burcher's salt-works, where it is recommended to abandon the river on account of its different meanders and additional distance, which will more fully appear by the accompanying map.—Thence north 20 west, across a ravine that nature has seemingly formed for inland navigation, distance 29 chains, varying from 5 f. 2 d. 7 p. to 56 f. 5 d. 0 p. excavation, and then in the distance of five chains fall to the surface level of the river. In adopting this artificial cut, in preference to the bed of the river, a saving in distance can be gained of rising nine miles; and by erecting an eight foot dam at the north-west end of said cut, and a lock 10 feet lift at the south-east extremity of the same, it will afford excellent sites for hydraulic purposes of almost every description, without interfering or injuring the navigation of said river. It is worthy of notice that sites of this kind are much wanted in that vicinity.—Breadth of river 413 feet—Canal sixteen foot bottom—slope one foot horizontal to one perpendicular—average excavation 33 feet deep.

Number of cubic yards, 134390, at 14 cents per yard, \$ 18814, 60 cents,	Amount brought forward,	£	7115	3	3
DAM No. 8.—Ten foot lift,			4703	13	0
52 Bottom Logs, 14 feet long by 20 inches diameter small end, at 3s.			7	16	0
104 Ties, 14 ditto 18 ditto, at 7½d. per piece,			15	12	0
90 Girders, 32 ditto 18 ditto, at 7s.			31	10	0
Constructing foundation, by piling, or by brush and stone,			62	10	0
1000 Feet Square Timber, for block-work on each end of dam, at 20s. per ct.			10	0	0
413 Rafters, 30 feet long by 12 inches diameter small end, at 3s.			61	19	0
Excavating into bank, building dam, &c.			180	2	6
Sheeting dam with stone and gravel,			30	0	0
363 Round Logs for apron, at 3s.			54	9	0
LOCK No. 8.			675	0	0
	Amount carried forward,	£	12947	14	9

THENCE, in the distance of two miles and forty chains, rise 8 f. 3 d. 5 p. to the cove: in this distance some excavation will be necessary at the Eagle's Nest, so as to avoid a cluster of islands there thickly planted. Dam No. 8 is calculated to throw a sufficient level for said distance. At this place it will be necessary again to abandon the river, and to make use of the cove for the distance of sixty chains to the village of Brantford. Some excavation will be necessary to make the same navigable. By making use of the said cove, there will be no land overflowed or back-water thrown on the mills at Brantford, which by making use of the river could not possibly be avoided.—It will be necessary to erect Lock No. 9 at Mr. Lewis's mills; by so doing the expense of building a dam can be dispensed with, and make use of the mill-race and pond, which are already navigable.

Excavation at the Eagle's Nest, 818 cubic yards, at 10 cents per yard,	Amount brought forward,	£	12947	14	9
Ditto in the Cove, 2455 ditto, at ditto,			20	9	0
LOCK No. 9—5 foot lift.			61	2	6
Formation of a Trackway from the mouth of the river, by adopting the cut across the Ox-bow—distance 52 miles, at £ 70 per mile,			625	0	0
			3640	0	0
	Amount total by adopting the cut,	£	17294	6	3
Distance by following the river round the Ox-bow 61½ miles, saving in expense thereby, after adding £647 10s. for the formation of a track-way round the Ox-bow—distance by following the river 9¼ miles,			4056	3	0
	Amount total by making use of the river,	£	13238	3	3

HAVING taken a comparative view of the trifling expense required to make a river of such magnitude navigable through the most fertile parts of of the country, besides opening a communication to market for the western section of the province, and the incalculable revenue that will arise from the same to the stockholders or undertakers of said canal, induce us to recommend it to the public as one of the most useful undertakings that has hitherto been engaged on or commenced in this province.

[Signed]

RHEDDY CUSACK, *Engineer.*

MARSHAL LEWIS, *Artificer.*

Saint Catharines, 7th December, 1827.

REPORT

OF

The Select Committee,

TO WHICH WAS REFERRED

THE PETITION OF

BULKLEY WATERS AND OTHERS,

ENTITLED, THE PETITION OF

CHRISTIANS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS IN UPPER CANADA;

AND OTHER

PETITIONS on the same SUBJECT;

AND THE

PETITION OF E. W. ARMSTRONG & OTHERS.

Committee.

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esquire, *Chairman.*

PETER PERRY, Esquire,
JOHN MATTHEWS, Esquire,

HUGH C. THOMSON, Esquire,
GEORGE HAMILTON, Esquire.

Ordered, by The House of Assembly, to be Printed, March, 1828.

YORK:

1828.

REPORT &c.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly:

The select committee to whom were referred the petition of Bulkley Waters and others, and various other petitions of the same tenor, signed by nearly 6000 persons, and also the petition of E. W. Armstrong and others, submit the following report.

The first object of the committee was to obtain a correct copy of the letter and chart referred to in the petitions.—It will be found in the appendix to this report, marked A. It is dated May 16, 1827, and was addressed by the honourable and venerable Doctor Strachan, Archdeacon of York, a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of this province, to the Right Hon. R. J. Wilmot Horton, at that time under Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Lord Goderich, then at the head of the Colonial Department. It appears to have been intended as a document for the information of His Majesty's government, upon which important measures on their part with respect to this colony might have been founded.

Before proceeding to the examination of the statements contained in the letter and chart, the committee directed the chairman to transmit to the honourable and venerable Doctor Strachan, a copy of the petition referred to them, and to inform him, that the committee would be happy to receive from him any information upon the matter submitted to their consideration. A copy of the chairman's letter and of Doctor Strachan's answer (marked B) are annexed to this report.—The evidence afterwards received from that gentleman will be found in the appendix to the minutes of evidence.

The committee have examined all the members of the House of Assembly whose testimony they could obtain, some members of the Honourable the Legislative Council, of long residence, high standing, and large possessions in the Province; various clergymen of different denominations in York, and its vicinity, and a few other individuals.

From the evidence it will be perceived that the letter and chart were calculated to produce in many important respects erroneous impressions respecting the religious state of this Province, and the sentiments of its inhabitants. As it seems from Doctor Strachan's evidence that they were drawn up suddenly from memory and without the means of reference to sources of authentic information, it is much to be regretted that these circumstances had not been at least hinted in the letter itself, and the more so when it is considered that as he stated to the committee he had never known the number of members of the church of England in this Province. The assertions in the letter, that "the people are coming forward in all directions offering to assist in building churches and soliciting with the greatest anxiety the establishment of a settled minister" and that "the tendency of the population is towards the church of England, and nothing but the want of moderate support prevents her from spreading over the whole Province," are completely contradicted by the evidence.

Upon this subject the committee would remark that the church of England has always had, in this Province, peculiar advantages. It has been the religion of those high in office and been supported by their influence and countenanced more than any other church by the favour of the Executive Government. Its clergymen have had the exclusive right of marrying persons of all denominations indiscriminately. Although by a provincial statute, the justices of the peace in general quarter sessions are empowered, if they shall deem it expedient, to authorise Lutheran and Calvinist clergymen and ministers of the church of Scotland to marry any two persons of whom one has been for six months previously to such marriage a member of the congregation of the clergyman who performs the ceremony. This right the clergymen of the church of England still exclusively enjoy, notwithstanding that the House of Assembly has for several sessions successively, by a large majority, passed a bill (which has not been concurred in by the honourable the Legislative Council), to extend this right to the clergymen of christian denominations in this Province generally: the clergymen of the church of England have also been liberally supported; and their churches, partly or wholly built from the funds of a society in England. The solitary disadvantage mentioned by Doctor Strachan in his evidence before the committee of being obliged for want of a bishop resident in the colonies to resort to England, for episcopal ordination has never existed since the province has had its present form of government; for during all that time a bishop has resided at Quebec. Still the number of members of that church has not increased in the same proportion as that of several other denominations. These facts confirm the opinion so generally expressed by the witnesses, that the tendency of the population is not towards that church. The contrary opinion entertained by a few of the witnesses may have arisen very naturally from a considerable increase recently in the number of missionaries of that church, which however ought probably to be ascribed to the liberality with which salaries for their support are furnished by the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, rather than to any strong wish of the people to have clergymen of that church settled among them.

In reference to the aid furnished by this society (from whose funds an annual salary is paid to every clergyman of the Church of England in this Province, in Priest's orders, £200 sterling, and in Deacon's orders, £100 sterling,) and as an argument for further assistance, it is said in the letter, "How ineffectual this aid is to supply the increasing necessities of the colony has been sufficiently shewn; for the

"tendency of the population is towards the Church of England, and nothing but the want of moderate support prevents her from spreading over the whole province."

According to the concurring testimony of the witnesses, the members of the church of England in this Province in proportion to their number have at least equal means of supporting their clergymen with other denominations. The latter have a large number of clergymen in the province. Without any aid therefore from Great Britain, the members of the Church of England are able without difficulty to support as many clergymen of their church as the number of their members requires. If however they are not willing to furnish for this purpose the same means which other sects furnish for a similar purpose, there can be but little tendency, even among those who are nominally its members, to the church of England. If they are willing there can be very little necessity for the aid now received from Great Britain, and much less for any further assistance, unless to carry on a system of proselyting to that Church, the members of other denominations.

The insinuations in the letter against the Methodist Clergymen the committee have noticed with peculiar regret. To the disinterested and indefatigable exertions of these pious men this Province owes much. At an early period of its history when it was thinly settled, and its inhabitants were scattered through the wilderness and destitute of all other means of religious instruction, these ministers of the Gospel, animated by christian zeal and benevolence, at the sacrifice of health and interest and comfort, carried among the people the blessings and consolations and sanctions of our holy religion. Their influence and instruction, far from having (as is represented in the letter) a tendency hostile to our institutions, have been conducive, in a degree which cannot easily be estimated, to the reformation of their hearers from licentiousness, and the diffusion of correct morals, the foundation of all sound loyalty and social order. There is no reason to believe that, as a body, they have failed to inculcate, by precept and example, as a christian duty, an attachment to the sovereign and a cheerful and conscientious obedience to the laws of the country. More than 35 years have elapsed since they commenced their labours in the colonies. In that time the province has passed through a war which put to the proof the loyalty of the people. If their influence and instructions have the tendency mentioned, the effects by this time must be manifest; yet no one doubts that the Methodists are as loyal as any of His Majesty's subjects. And the very fact that while their clergymen are dependant for their support upon the voluntary contributions of their people, the number of their members has increased so as to be now, in the opinion of almost all the witnesses, greater than that of the members of any other denomination in this province, is a complete refutation of any suspicion that their influence and instructions have such a tendency: for it would be a gross slander on the loyalty of the people to suppose that they would countenance and listen with complacency to those whose influence was exerted for such base purposes. The number or relative proportion exactly of the members of the different denominations of christians in this Province, the committee have not ascertained. In the answers to the 9th, 10th, and 11th questions will be found the opinions of the witnesses upon the subject. The most correct and full information will be found in the chart in the appendix (marked, C.) for which the committee was indebted to Dr. Morrison, and which appears to have been drawn up with great care and accuracy; a chart was also delivered to the committee by Doctor Strachan, and will be found in the appendix (marked, D.)

There can be no doubt that in addition to the Methodists there are, in the Province, several denominations of christians who are more numerous than the members of the Church of England. Besides these there are probably many other persons who are not attached to any particular church or form of worship: compared with the whole population, the members of the church of England must, therefore, constitute an extremely small proportion. It would be unjust and impolitic to exalt this church, by exclusive and peculiar rights, above all others of His Majesty's subjects who are equally loyal, conscientious, and deserving. A country in which there is an established church, from which a vast majority of the subjects are dissenters, must be in a lamentable state: the committee hope that this province will never present such a spectacle. It is well known that there is in the minds of the people generally a strong and settled aversion to any thing like an Established Church, and altho' from the conviction so happily and justly entertained, that His Majesty's Government will never adopt a measure so deeply affecting the interests and feelings of the inhabitants of this Province without the most indulgent consideration of their wishes on the subject, there is less anxiety than would otherwise exist, yet the apprehension that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to incorporate the church of England or any other church with the Government as an appendage of the state—and to invest it with peculiar rights or privileges civil or pecuniary, from which other sects were excluded, would excite alarm through the country, and the actual execution of such a measure would produce the most general and lasting discontent. There is besides no necessity for such an establishment. It cannot be necessary for the security of the Government; the loyalty of the people is deep and enthusiastic, and it may be doubted how far it would be improved or increased by any state establishment of clergymen. Religious instruction, it is true, will promote and strengthen loyalty and all other virtues; but no more when communicated by clergymen of the church of England than by those of other sects, and probably less if they are or appear to be political teachers and servants of the state, rather than ministers of

Report on the Petition of Christians of

the Gospel. It cannot be necessary for the ends of religion; other denominations of course will not be benefited by it, and the church itself will derive probably but little if any real advantage. The piety and religious prosperity of a church can gain but little from men who are induced by secular motives to assume the sacred functions of the clerical office. In the neighbouring state of New-York, as stated by Doctor Strachan to the committee, where all denominations have by law equal rights, the church is in a respectable and flourishing state. Artificial distinctions between men of the same rank, which have no reference to their merits as loyal, peaceable, obedient subjects, or to their character for morality and conscientiousness, but merely to their religious opinion, are unjust and impolitic. Men may and, in fact, do entertain the most conscientious objections either against the particular doctrines or form of worship of any given church, or in general against the civil establishment of any church whatever, and its union with the state: if the church is incorporated with the state, they are compelled by the obligations of conscience to oppose one of the civil institutions of the country, a part of the government itself. It is in fact their duty to do so; but by doing so they become objects of jealousy and suspicion, and in addition to their unjust exclusion from privileges to which they are as much entitled as those who are more fortunate tho' not more conscientious and perhaps not more correct in their opinions upon this subject; their very conscientiousness comes by degrees to be regarded and treated as a crime. Laws are made to guard against any attempts to injure the establishment. To curtail and counteract their influence they are excluded from the offices and honors of the state and subjected to civil disabilities, and thus in effect freedom of conscience is legislated against; and religion, the rules and sanctions of which are of an infinitely higher nature, is made to rest upon the precepts and penalties of human laws; at the same time the harmony and charity which would otherwise prevail between the members of different sects, are disturbed, and sectarian pride and intolerance and animosity take their place.

Upon this subject His Majesty's Government ought to be fairly and distinctly apprised of the sentiments and wishes of the people, and as the House of Assembly is the constitutional organ to convey to the throne their sentiments and wishes, the committee respectfully submit to the house the expediency of addressing His Majesty upon the subject.

The chart furnished to the committee by Doctor Strachan, the evidence of the reverend Egerton Ryerson, the evidence of Doctor Morrison and the chart furnished by him, and generally the answers of the witnesses to the 13th and 14th questions, will enable the House to judge how far the ecclesiastical chart, which accompanied Doctor Strachan's letter to Mr Horton, was a fair and accurate representation of the state of the different denominations of christians in this Province. The expression "occasional service" as explained by Doctor Strachan may be applied almost ad libitum, and if used in the same manner by the Methodists or other denominations, the places at which they have service may be multiplied almost indefinitely.—It does not appear reasonable to reconcile this explanation with the note to the column in the chart containing the names of the missionaries of the church of England, which is in those words "58 places where there is regular or occasional service, exclusive of frequent journeys taken by the missionaries through the new settlements in their neighbourhood," for upon all these journeys (if service was performed) it must have been, and doubtless was, stated as occasional service.

In the course of their enquiries the committee obtained information, which to their surprise and regret gave them reason to believe that to create in the minds of the Indians recently converted under the divine blessing to the christian religion, an influence unfavourable to their present religious teachers, through whose exertions this change has taken place, the name of His Majesty's Government had been used; and even that intimation had been made of an intention to compel them to come under the church of England. The great and surprising change which has occurred within a short period of time in the character and condition of large bodies of the Mississagua Indians is well known; from a state of vice and ignorance, wretchedness and degradation—almost brutal, they have been brought to habits of industry order and temperance, a thirst for instruction and knowledge, a profession of the christian religion, and apparently a cordial and humble belief of its truths and enjoyment of its blessings. In this change the Methodists have been chiefly instrumental. They have manifested the most benevolent zeal in accomplishing it; they have sent missionaries and established schools among them which are supported by voluntary contributions, and they are still labouring among them with the same disinterested spirit and the same surprising encouragement and success; any attempt to interfere with them or to dictate to the Indians to what church they should belong, appeared most unwarrantable; but it was chiefly on account of the intolerant spirit which it indicated, and which, when circumstances permitted, would lead to a similar interference with the religious freedom of the various denominations among ourselves, not connected with the church of England, that the committee thought it their duty to investigate the subject: they therefore sent for Peter Jones and John Jones, Indians of the Mississagua tribe, to whom they understood such intentions had been communicated; their evidence will be found in the appendix, but ought to be read in connexion with the explanation of the circumstances which was afterwards given to the committee by the honorable and venerable Doctor Strachan.

The committee beg to call the attention of the House to the subject of the monies which have been collected upon the leases of the clergy reserves; these reserves were set apart by the Imperial statute 31st. Geo. 3rd. chap. 31. expressly for the support of a protestant clergy. Altho' different opinions have been entertained as to the policy of such a provision, and also as to the meaning of the expression "a Protestant Clergy" yet there could be no doubt that the income accruing from them should be applied in some way to the support of a protestant clergy, and to that purpose only. The 37th section of the statute, in express terms, declares that this income shall be applied to this purpose and no other whatever; but from Doctor Strachan's evidence it seems that no part of it has ever been so appropriated.—

The small amount actually received is also a matter entitled to consideration.

The recent statute of the Imperial Parliament authorizing the sale of a part of the clergy reserves, the committee have not seen, and therefore do not know whether it directs the application of the proceeds to any particular purpose. They have been informed that according to this statute a part of these reserves are to be sold, and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses of the sale, are to be paid into the funds of the Imperial Government, and a certain sum to be appropriated to the improvement of the remainder; assuming that by a proper application it could be obtained for the benefit of this Province, it is an interesting question what use shall be made of it. The people generally desire to see it appropriated in a judicious manner to public improvements and to the support of education, upon such principles as will not countenance any distinction on account of religious profession or belief. The House of Assembly, by the bill authorising the sale of these lands and the appropriation of the proceeds to the purposes of education, passed during the last session, have expressed their opinion against the policy and practicability of devoting it to the purposes originally intended. With the aid of the monies arising from this source, the province can undertake many works for internal improvement, by which its prosperity would be greatly promoted, and some of which seem almost indispensable, but which for the want of means, cannot, without such aid, be attempted. The anxiety of His Majesty's Government to advance our interests, assures us of their assent to all our reasonable wishes on the subject. The committee are therefore of opinion that an application should be made to have this fund placed at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, in order that it may be applied to the purposes which have been mentioned. As to the remainder of the clergy reserves, the committee, without an examination of the British statute last alluded to, are unable to say whether the right of directing their sale remains with the Provincial Legislature or is by that statute confined to the British Parliament. In either case they think that measures should be taken to have them sold, if possible, and the proceeds applied to the same purposes as those which they have recommended for the avails of that part of which the sale is already authorized.

Upon an examination of the copy of the charter of the University of King's College, transmitted to the House by His Excellency and referred to them, the committee find that the following are some of its provisions:

The Bishop of the Diocese is to be visitor, and as such may disapprove of the bye laws made for the College by the Council, which thereby become void, unless his Majesty in Privy Council afterwards reverses this order: the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government is to be Chancellor, the President is to be a Clergyman in holy orders of the Church of England; the Hon. and venerable Doctor Strachan, Archdeacon of York, is to be the first President, the corporation is to consist of the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, and is authorised to take and hold real estate not exceeding the yearly value of £15,000 sterling. The College Council is to consist of the Chancellor, President, and seven other persons, who are to be members of the Church of England, and to sign the 39 articles of that church: the council, under certain restrictions, are to make bye laws for the college, one of these restrictions is that no religious test or qualification shall be required of or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars in the college, except that those admitted to the degree of Doctor in Divinity shall make the same declarations and subscriptions and take the same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any degree of Divinity in the University of Oxford. The Chancellor, President, and Professors of the College, and all persons admitted in the College to the degree of Master of Arts or to any degree in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, who from the time of such admission shall pay the annual sum of 20s sterling towards the support of the College, are to be members of the convocation. From the message of His Excellency it appears that His Majesty has been pleased to grant as an endowment for the University 225,944 acres of the crown lands, and to appropriate, from the revenues of the crown, the sum of £1000 sterling per annum for 16 years, for the erection of the buildings; and also that several of the religious societies in England have contributed to the institution by donations of money for the purchase of books and by the foundation of scholarships for Missionaries to the Indian Tribes.

From the foregoing abstract of some of the provisions of the Charter, the sectarian character and tendency of the institution will be manifest. Doctor Strachan, by whose representations and exertions, in a great measure, the Charter in its present shape, seems to have been procured; in a pamphlet, published in London, entitled "An Appeal to the friends of religion and literature, in behalf of the University of Upper Canada," distinctly states, that it will be essentially a missionary college, "for the education of missionaries of the Church of England," and as an argument to obtain from the members of that church, contributions towards the funds of the college, maintains, that the effect of establishing this University, will be ultimately to make the greater portion of the population of the province, members of the Church of England. That such must be the natural tendency of putting into the hands of that church, the only seminary of learning in the country where a liberal education can be obtained, is obvious; but the alarm and jealousy which this very circumstance will produce through the province, and has in some measure already produced, and which will prevent parents and guardians from sending their children to it, will perhaps counteract this tendency, although at the same time it will, in an equal degree, limit the benefits which might otherwise be derived from the institution. An University, adapted to the character and circumstances of the people, would be the means of inestimable benefits to this province. But to be of real service, the principles upon which it is established must be in unison with the general sentiments of the people. It should not be a school of politics or of sectarian views. It should have about it no appearance of a spirit of partiality or exclusion. Its portals should be thrown open to all; and upon none who enter, should any influence be exerted to attach them to a particular creed or church. It should be a source

different denominations in Upper Canada.

of intellectual and moral light and animation, from which the glorious irradiations of literature and science, may descend upon all with equal lustre and power. Such an institution would be a blessing to the country, its pride and glory. Most deeply therefore is it to be lamented, that the principles of the Charter, are calculated to defeat its usefulness, and to confine to a favoured few, all its advantages. That his Majesty's Government could even have contemplated such a limitation of its beneficence, that they could have ever intended to found it upon such terms as must either preclude from its benefits the greater part of those for whom it was intended, or subject them at an age ill qualified to guard against such attacks, to the silent, but powerful influence of a prevailing spirit and regular system of proselytism, no one will believe. They could not have been aware of the insurmountable objections to which, from the circumstances of the country, and the sentiments of the people, some of the provisions of the Charter were liable. They acted undoubtedly under the impression, and with the intention of providing in the most gracious and liberal manner, an institution much needed and desired by the people. There is therefore every reason to believe that any representations from the house of assembly upon the matter, will be most favourably regarded. Under this impression the committee strongly recommend this subject to the consideration of the House.

As to the right of the University to elect a member of the House of Assembly, the committee would remark, that there is no law which gives or (consistently with the Imperial act 31st. Geo. 3rd. Chap. 31, commonly called our constitutional act) can give, the right of representation to an university or any other corporation. By that act the Province was to be divided into Districts, Counties, Circles, Towns, or Townships, for the purpose of electing members of the House of Assembly, which was to be composed and constituted in the manner therein mentioned; that is, among other things, of persons chosen to represent some of these divisions. The qualifications prescribed for voters in Districts, Circles or Counties, differ from those prescribed for voters in Towns. In the former, each voter must be possessed for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements in such county &c. held in freehold, sief, roture or by certificate derived under the authority of the Governor and Council of the Province of Quebec of the yearly value of 40 shillings sterling or upwards over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same—in the latter each voter must be possessed for his own use or benefit of a dwelling house and lot of ground held in like manner, of the yearly value of £5 or upwards, or, having been resident within the said Town or Township for the space of 12 Calendar months next before the date of the Writ of summons for the election, must *bona fide* have paid one year's rent for the dwelling house in which he shall have so resided, at the rate of £10 sterling or upwards.

By the provincial statute 60th Geo. 3rd, Chap. 2nd., it is enacted that whenever an university shall be organized and in operation as a seminary of learning in this province, and in conformity to the rules and statutes of similar institutions in Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being to declare by proclamation the tract of land appendant to such university, and whereupon the same is situated, to be a Town or Township,—by such name as to him shall seem meet, and that such Town or Township so constituted, shall be represented by one member,—Provided always nevertheless, that no person shall be permitted to vote at any such election for a member to represent the said university in parliament, who, besides the qualification now by law required, shall not also be entitled to vote in the convocation of the said university.

The right of representation cannot exist until the University is organized, and in operation as a Seminary of Learning, and in conformity to the rules and statutes of similar institutions in Great Britain, nor until the buildings for the University are actually erected. It then belongs to the Town or Township and not to the University. The Town or Township must be a tract of land both appendant to the University, and that on which it is situated. These expressions exclude all tracts of land separated from the University by lands of other owners, although such separate tracts of land may belong to the University, and all lands which do not belong to the University. The title of it must be vested in the corporation, if it is corporate property, it cannot be a freehold estate of any individual to qualify him to vote upon it as a town elector. No person can have a freehold estate in a dwelling house and lot in the town; but the Corporation. That qualification for any person to be a Town elector cannot exist in the University Town. The right of voting at an election for such Town must be confined to those, who, besides being entitled to vote in the convocation, shall have resided one year in that Town, and *bona fide* paid rent for the dwelling house in which they shall have so resided, at the rate of £10 sterling or upwards.

The right of voting will therefore be confined probably to a very few persons, of whom perhaps the Lieutenant Governor may be one.

With this report, the committee present to the house the draft of an address to His Majesty upon the various subjects which have been mentioned, and they respectfully recommend that it be adopted by the House.

All which is respectfully submitted,

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL,
Chairman.

Committee Room 15th March, 1828.

The following minutes of evidence were taken by the Select Committee, to which were referred the petition of Bulkley Waters and others, and the various other petitions on the same subject, and also the petition of E. W. Armstrong and others.

Committee met 9th February, 1828.

Messrs. PERRY,
MATTHEWS,
THOMSON, of Frontenac,
HAMILTON. }
M. S. BIDWELL, Chairman. }
Members.

The petition of Bulkley Waters and others, read as follows:—

THE PETITION OF CHRISTIANS OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

To the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

We his majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, christians of all denominations in Upper Canada, beg leave to draw the attention of your honourable house to the alarming misrepresentations and advice contained in a letter and ecclesiastical chart which were addressed to the under secretary of state for the colonies, for the information of Lord Goderich, on the 16th May last, by the honourable and venerable Doctor Strachan archdeacon of York, and a member of the legislative and executive councils of this province, and printed by order of the House of Commons of Great Britain.

In this communication His Majesty is informed that the ministers of the different christian churches in this province, unconnected with the protestant episcopal church "are for the most part from the United States where they gather their knowledge and form their sentiments." The methodist preachers are particularly stigmatized with the charge of mixing up sedition with the word of God: And "the other denominations" are represented as having "few teachers and those seemingly very ignorant.

Could it be true, that the methodist preachers were rendering by their influence and instructions a large portion of the population hostile to our institutions both civil and religious, the evil would be most alarming: And if the charge be credited in any degree by our gracious sovereign, we feel with deep regret how low we must sink in his estimation, and how hopeless is our expectation of enjoying his royal confidence. Your petitioners know no difference between those who preach disaffection, and those who habitually hear it.

We notice with much anxiety in the same document a disposition expressed and recommended to pursue a policy which shall augment the numbers of the clergymen of the protestant episcopal church from 300 to 2000: and by the addition of wealth, to be shared by no other denomination of christians, gradually to acquire to themselves exclusively the superintendence of the education of our children in the public schools. The end of such a system must be ecclesiastical dominion.

It is asserted with much confidence by this sworn adviser of the representative of His Majesty, that "the tendency of the population is towards the church of England, and" that "nothing but the want of moderate support prevents her from spreading over the whole province."

We have ascertained that a royal charter has been granted for the establishment of an university among us: the principle of which, we have good reason to fear will be found inconsistent with the unimpaired preservation and maintenance of our civil and religious rights and privileges.

We humbly pray that your honourable house would inquire into the principle upon which an university is to be established among us; so that no power to hold lands or other property be granted to, nor any addition to the number of members composing the House of Assembly made from, or out of, any ecclesiastical or literary body corporate at whose hands danger could or might be apprehended to the constitution, or to our religious liberties; and also, that your honourable house would enquire into the truth of the above recited cruel charges and statements, against the ministers and the people, and further to take such steps upon the premises, and to preserve us and our children from ecclesiastical domination, as to your wisdom shall seem fit.

And your petitioners,
As in duty bound,
Will ever pray.

Note. To this petition and others referred to the Committee on the same subject, are attached the names of five thousand six hundred and ninety-seven persons.

Report on the Petition of Christians of

The following persons were then examined by the committee.

Elder William Case.
 Rev. William Ryerson.
 Rev. Egerton Ryerson.
 John A. Wilkinson, Esquire, M. P.
 Donald McDonald, Esquire, M. P.
 John J. Lefferty, Esquire, M. P.
 Rev. Alexander Stewart.
 Duncan McCall, Esquire, M. P.
 Reuben White, Esquire, M. P.
 Zaccheus Burnham, Esquire, M. P.
 Rev. James Richardson.
 James Wilson, Esquire, M. P.
 William Morris, Esquire, M. P.
 Robert Randal, Esquire, M. P.
 Paul Peterson, Esquire, M. P.
 Thomas Hornor, Esquire, M. P.
 William Scollick, Esquire, M. P.
 Edward McBride, Esquire, M. P.
 B. C. Beardsley, Esquire, M. P.
 Rev. George Barclay.
 James Gordon, Esquire, M. P.
 Thomas Coleman, Esquire, M. P.
 P. VanKoughnett, Esquire, M. P.
 Mr. Ebenezer Perry.
 Francis L. Walsh, Esquire, M. P.
 Charles Fothergill, Esquire, M. P.
 Doctor Dunlop, Warden, Canada Company.

William Thompson, Esquire, M. P.
 Francis Baby, Esquire, M. P.
 Alexander McDonell, Esquire, M. P.
 Rev. James Harris.
 Doctor Morrison.
 D. Cameron, Esquire, M. P.
 Richard Bensley, Esquire, M. P.
 Captain Matthews, M. P.
 John Clark, Esquire, M. P.
 James Lyons, Esquire, M. P.
 Archibald McLean, Esquire, M. P.
 John Willson, Esquire, Speaker House of Assembly.
 Rev. Angus McDonell.
 John B. Robinson, Esquire, M. P., Attorney General.
 Honourable William Dickson.
 Honourable Thomas Clark.
 Honourable James Baby.
 John Rolph, Esquire, M. P.
 David Jones, Esquire, M. P.
 Honourable and venerable Doctor John Strachan, Arch-
 deacon of York.
 Peter Jones (an Indian) a missionary among the Indi-
 ans.
 John Jones (his brother) Indian School Teacher.
 John Fenton, Clerk of the Episcopal Church.
 William Andrews, Sexton, ditto. 51.

QUESTION.	NAME of WITNESS EXAMINED.	ANSWER.
Do you think that the teachers or ministers of the different christian denominations in this province unconnected with the church of England are for the most part from the United States and that they there gather their knowledge and form their sentiments?	REV. WILLIAM CASE.	Among the itinerant ministers of the Methodist church only one fifth are natives of the United States, and the remainder are British born subjects; and of those who have been born in the U. S. all except four have become naturalized British subjects by residing more than seven years in this province and taking the oath of allegiance; and they have principally formed their sentiments and gathered their knowledge in this province.---The local preachers of the Methodist church are almost all old settled inhabitants of the province, or European emigrants. In regard to the teachers of the other religious denominations, I believe that very few of them are from, or have formed their sentiment, or gathered their knowledge in the United States.
	REV. WILLIAM RYERSON.	Is a clergyman of the Methodist church in this province. He concurs in the foregoing answer of Elder Case.
	REV. EGERTON RYERSON.	Same as last witness.
	JOHN A. WILKINSON, Esquire, M. P.	In the Western District where he resides, they are not for the most part from the United States. As to other parts of the province, he does not know,---he is a member of the church of England.
	DONALD McDONALD, Esquire, M. P.	Does not think they are.---In his part of the country, does not know one. Resides in the Ottawa District---is a member of the Roman Catholic church.
	JOHN J. LEFFERTY, Esquire, M. P.	Thinks not.---Resides in the District of Niagara---is a Presbyterian.
	REV. ALEX. STEWART, Elder of the Baptist Church at York. U. C.	Of 117 Methodist ministers in this province I understand 80 are British born subjects and only 37 from the States, and 9 even of the 37 have had their education in this country. We have authentic accounts that 26 of the Baptist teachers or ministers are British born, and had a British education, and only four are mentioned in the returns as having come from the States. There are 16 whose birth places I cannot at present specify. There are 45 in number in all.
	D. McCALL, Esquire, M. P.	I think not.
	REUBEN WHITE, Esquire, M. P.	I do not. I was brought up among the Quakers, but am not attached to any denomination in particular.
	ZACCHEUS BURNHAM, Esquire, M. P.	Of the Presbyterians I know but one---not so many of the Methodists as formerly, not the greater part from that country by any means. Was brought up a Presbyterian,---has been for several years attached to the church of England.
	REV. JAMES RICHARDSON.	A very small portion of them as to the Methodists are from the United States, and such as are natives of that country, with the exception of three or four, have taken the oath of allegiance to our government. Of other denominations very few are from the United States. Is a minister of the Methodist episcopal church in this province. Is a native of Upper Canada, and has been six years in His Majesty's navy on the lakes. Lost an arm by a cannon shot at the battle of Oswego. Was brought up a member of the church of England.
JAMES WILSON, Esquire, M. P.	I think that they are not for the most part from the United States, nor do I think they gather their knowledge or form their sentiments in that country.	
WILLIAM MORRIS, Esquire, M. P.	I do not think that the teachers or ministers of the different denominations &c. are for the most part from the United States, consequently only such as have been born or educated in that country, gathered their knowledge and formed their sentiments there.	

different denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Witnesses examined.	ANSWERS.
<p>Do you think that the teachers or ministers of the different christian denominations in this Province unconnected with the Church of England are for the most part from the United States, & that they there gather their knowledge and form their sentiments?</p>	Robert Randal, Esq. M. P.	I can't form any opinion.
	Paul Peterson, Esq. M. P.	I do not think they do. I have reason to think they do not, and I am particularly certain with respect to the clergymen of the Methodist church, of which I am a member.
	Thomas Hornor, Esq. M. P.	I do not think that they are, for the most part from the United States.
	William Scollick, Esq. M. P.	I think not.
	Edward McBride, Esq. M. P.	I do not.
	B. C. Beardsley, Esq. M. P.	I think not.
	Rev. George Barclay, Baptist Minister.	No.
	James Gordon, Esq. M. P.	<p>I think some,---but what proportion, I cannot undertake to say,---of the teachers or ministers of the Methodist persuasion in this province are from the United States, where they gather a portion of their knowledge, and form their sentiments.</p> <p>The other teachers or ministers of that denomination, have no connexion with the United States.</p> <p>The ministers of the church of Scotland, are, I believe, all from Scotland, and wholly unconnected with the United States.</p> <p>The clergy of the Roman Catholic church are, I think, all of British birth, and also wholly unconnected with the United States.</p> <p>I am unable to express any opinion with respect to the teachers or ministers of the other denominations in the province unconnected with the church of England.</p>
	Thomas Coleman, Esq. M. P.	I do not think the teachers or ministers of the different denominations of christians, are, for the most part from the United States, or that they gather their knowledge or form their sentiments there. The greater part being born in the province or natives of Great Britain.
	P. Vankoughnett, Esq. M. P.	So far as relates to my own particular District, I think they are not.
	Mr. Ebenezer Perry, County of Northumberland.	I do not believe that the teachers or ministers of the different denominations in this province, unconnected with the church of England, are, for the most part from the United States; neither do I believe that they there gather their knowledge, or form their sentiments. I can state for a fact, that in the county of Northumberland where I reside, there are three travelling Methodist ministers; one of whom was born and educated in England, one in Ireland, and one in Upper Canada.
	Francis L. Walsh, Esq. M. P.	I think the number of teachers or ministers of the different denominations of christians, unconnected with the church of England, who have come from the United States, is not so great now at present in proportion to the population of the country as formerly; but I cannot state to the committee, what their number may now be, compared to the number of those teachers or ministers in this province, who have not come from said States.
	Charles Fothergill, Esq. M. P.	By no means. Out of fully 300 preachers, not more than about 50 have been born out of His Majesty's dominions; and of that number, some are European foreigners; and I have not heard that any of them have any peculiarity of sentiment, other than their religious peculiarities.
	Doct. Dunlop, Warden of Forests &c. to the Canada Company.	So far as I know they are not. The Presbyterian Clergy, with whom I am best acquainted, are chiefly from Scotland and the north of Ireland.
Wm. Thompson, Esq. M. P.	Many of them are from the United States, who, I have reason to believe, gather their knowledge and form their sentiments from that country.	
Francis Baby, Esq. M. P.	Not to my knowledge.	
Alex. McDonell, Esq. M. P.	I do not know that for the most part the teachers unconnected with the church of England, are from the United States, though I believe there are many---and I think there are some, who having been educated there, naturally form their sentiments in that country.	
Rev. James Harris.	The teachers of the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, I believe are not. Those of the Baptist denomination with whom I am acquainted, are not. Of the other denominations I can form no opinion.	
Mr. Morrison.	I do not think they are: as by documents in my possession, on which an ecclesiastical chart of Upper Canada has been formed, the principal part of the ministers of different christian denominations unconnected with the church of England, are natives of Europe and the colonies, and have there gathered their knowledge and formed their sentiments. A alone of the whole are lately from the United States, and now under circumstances to be naturalized, by the act lately passed by the legislature of this province. Such others as may be natives of the United States, have been in the province a number of years,---probably since their youth, and are naturalized; consequently gathered their knowledge, and formed their sentiments in His Majesty's dominions.	
D. Cameron, Esq. M. P.	In the part of the Province with which I am acquainted, there are very few, if any from the United States.	
R. Beasley, Esq. M. P.	Formerly more so than at present.	
Capt. Matthews, M. P.	I doubt not that many have emigrated from the United States; but that the most part have, I think certainly not.	
John Clark, Esq. M. P.	Not properly informed on the subject.	
James Lyons, Esq. M. P.	I do not believe that the Preachers or Ministers of the different denominations of christians in this province, unconnected with the Church of England, are for the most part from the United States; neither do I believe that they have there gathered their knowledge, or formed their sentiments.	

Report on the Petition of Christians of

Question.	Witnesses examined.	ANSWERS.
Do you think that the teachers or ministers of the different christian denominations in this Province unconnected with the Church of England are for the most part from the United States, & that they there gather their knowledge and form their sentiments?	James Lyons, Esq. M. P. Archibald McLean, Esq. M. P. John Willson, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly. Rev. Angus McDonell of the Roman Catholic Church. John B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. Attorney General.	I can state for a fact, that in the District of Newcastle where I reside, there are but three travelling Methodist Ministers, one of whom was born and educated in England, one in Ireland, and one in Upper Canada. I do not think the Teachers or Ministers of the different Christian Denominations in this Province unconnected with the Church of England, are for the most part from the United States; I believe there are more preachers of the Methodist than of any other persuasion from that country. Such as have come from thence, have of course gathered their knowledge and formed their sentiments there.
		In the early settlement of this Province, the Ministers of Religion of various denominations, induced by principles of attachment to the Government, in common with the emigrants to Canada, who almost wholly came from the United States, were mostly from that country: but as the lapse of time gave to the Inhabitants of each country an opportunity of forming an opinion of the value at which each estimated his own and the contra Government, the number gradually decreased in the same proportion as the influx of Emigration decreased, and at the present period, there is in my opinion but a very small number of ministers of any denomination from that country. The Catholics, Presbyterians, and the greatest number of the Methodists are not from the United States: but with regard to those last mentioned, I am not sufficiently acquainted to state positively where they have acquired their knowledge or formed their sentiments. This was the case some years ago more than at present. I believe that formerly, with the exception of ministers of the church of Scotland, the greater number of preachers in this Province of protestant denominations, unconnected with the Church of England, were from the United States, and of course, such as were educated in that country, must be taken to have gathered their knowledge, and formed their sentiments there. My impression is, that at present a greater proportion of the preachers among the Methodists and other dissenting sects have been brought up in this Province than was the case formerly; but I believe that many of them, and particularly among the Methodists, are still persons, who have come from the United States of America, where, I doubt not, they gathered their knowledge and formed their sentiments. I have heard that the Methodists in this Province derive many of their preachers from the United States in consequence of an arrangement entered into between the British and American Conferences, under which the Missionaries of the former were withdrawn from this province. My information upon the subject of this question does not enable me to say, whether the Teachers or Ministers among the dissenting sects generally are for the most part from the United States or not; my belief is that they are.
	Hon. William Dickson.	I knew but few of the Teachers or Ministers of the different Christian Denominations in this Province unconnected with the Church of England, and these few are not from the United States.
	Hon. Thomas Clark.	I am not sufficiently acquainted throughout the Province to answer this question. In the Niagara District where I reside, I think it is not the case.
	Hon. James Baby.	I do not know that the Ministers unconnected with the Church of England are for the most part from the United States, but I believe that those who come from there, gather there their knowledge and form their sentiments.
	John Rolph, Esq. M. P. David Jones, Esq. M. P.	From the best information I have been able to gain upon the subject, besides my personal knowledge, I am satisfied they are not, for the most part, from the United States. The Dissenting Ministers generally with very few exceptions indeed, are both of British Birth, and British education, under which term of course, I include those born and educated in this Province. This is matter of public notoriety. They certainly do not gather their knowledge, and form their sentiments in the United States.
2nd. Do you think that the influence and instruction of the Methodist Preachers, in this Province are rendering or have a tendency to render a large portion of the population of this province, hostile to our institutions both civil and religious?	Elder William Case. Rev. Wm. Ryerson.	I do not. The methodist ministers consider it their duty, as taught in the word of God and in their discipline (P. 13) continually to teach their hearers, to fear God and honor the King, and to respect, support and obey all the constituted authorities of the land for conscience sake—I believe this is their constant practice, and therefore instead of rendering the people hostile to our civil and religious institutions, I believe the instructions of the methodist ministers have a tendency to increase an attachment to them. Concurs in the foregoing answer, and adds, that, during the late war with the United States, the methodists were as active and zealous in the defence of the Province, as any other part of the population. Several of their clergymen voluntarily served in the Flank companies and were in several engagements. One, who is now a Preacher, was a master in the navy, and lost his arm in the battle of Oswego. Another was wounded on his way to the Army at Chippawa.
	J. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M. P.	Answers this question decidedly in the negative.
	Donald McDonald, Esq. M. P.	Does not think any such thing; if the methodists or any other Clergymen should attempt to render people hostile to our institutions civil or religious, it would destroy their influence.
	Dr. Leferty. M. P.	Thinks the very reverse; they are as loyal a set of men as any in the Province; they proved it during the war, and he has heard nothing of a contrary nature since.
	Rev. Elder Stuart, Baptist teacher. D. McCall, Esq. M. P.	I do not believe that the methodist doctrine has any such tendency. Not to my knowledge.
	R. White, Esq. M. P.	I do not.
	Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P.	I do not think that they have such a tendency.
	Rev. James Richardson.	The Methodist Preachers in this country, from a sense of duty, continually teach their hearers to fear God and honor the King: and to respect, support, and obey all the lawfully constituted authorities of the country, and I am not conscious of any deviation from this practice.
	Jas. Wilson, Esq. M. P.	No, they have not: I have been acquainted, intimately acquainted with them for thirty years, and with the exception of one man, never heard any one express any sentiments

different denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.	Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.
2d 1. Do you think that the influence and instruction of the Methodist Preachers in this province are rendering, or have a tendency to render a large portion of the population of this province, hostile to our institutions both civil and religious?	James Wilson, Esq. M. P. Wm. Morris, Esq. M. P. Robt. Randall, Esq. M. P. Paul Peterson, Esq. M. P. T. Hornor, Esq. M. P. Wm. Scollieck, Esq. M. P. Edw. McBride, Esq. M. P. B. C. Beardsley, Esq. M. P. Rev. Geo. Barclay, Baptist Minister. James Gordon, Esq. M. P. Thos. Coleman, Esq. M. P. P. Van-Koughnett, Esq. M. P. Mr. Ebenezer Perry. Francis I. Walsh, Esq. M. P. C. Fothergill, Esq. M. P. Dr. Dunlop, Warden to the Canada Company.	<p>contrary to the constitutional rights of king or subject, but to the contrary, I have known them to be of very great use, in civilizing and moralizing the country, and I know that they have done a great deal of good positively.</p> <p>I do not consider that the influence and instruction of the Methodist preachers generally have any such tendency. Altho' I have reason to believe that the conduct of certain teachers of this body, subjects of the U. States, had a dangerous influence, and therefore I have always desired to see the Methodists of Upper Canada, connected with those of England, or that they might form themselves into an independent church within the province. I know not if the individuals I allude to, two in number, are now in the province.</p> <p>I do not; quite the contrary.</p> <p>I think not, but quite the contrary, & this opinion I form from having been a regular attendant upon their preaching for 25 years, as well as from a knowledge of the doctrines and discipline of their church.</p> <p>I think not, but a different tendency.</p> <p>I do not know that they have any such tendency.</p> <p>Certainly not; quite the contrary.</p> <p>I think not.</p> <p>I think not.</p> <p>I do apprehend, as I think it natural, that the influence and instruction of such of the Methodist teachers as are from the United States, and subject to those States, have a tendency to render such portion of the population of this Province as habitually receives instruction from them, hostile to our institutions, both civil and religious.</p> <p>I do not, if I may judge of their conduct by their professions; and we have ocular demonstration of the benefits of their industry amongst various classes of society, particularly amongst the hitherto unhappy, but now fortunate Indians, and to whom a moral, sober people, our warmest praise is due.</p> <p>It is natural to suppose that all itinerant preachers would endeavour to instil into the minds of their hearers, the principles which they have themselves formed under the government to which they hold allegiance.</p> <p>From an acquaintance with many of the Methodist preachers in this province, I can clearly state, that I do not believe their influence or instructions has a tendency in any way to render any part of the population of this province, hostile to our institutions either civil or religious; but on the contrary I believe, as a body, their sole aim is to inculcate principles of virtue and religion.</p> <p>I trust not, inasmuch as our institutions are favourable to the cause of religion; it therefore cannot be reasonably apprehended that the Methodist preachers can desire to render their congregations or hearers, unfriendly to those institutions.</p> <p>The influence and instruction of the Methodist preachers in this province are singularly valuable and important to the country, as strongly and rapidly tending to moralize and christianize thousands of its inhabitants, who might otherwise long languish in a state of darkness or religious insensibility; and they most certainly are not, so far as my observation or information goes, hostile, either to our civil or religious institutions, but quite the reverse.</p> <p>I have made enquiry into that, and I find that there are no grounds for supposing that, as a body, the methodists mingle politics with religion; and this information corresponds with my own observation.</p>	2d Question continued.	William Thompson, Esq. M. P. Francis Bailey, Esq. M. P. A. McDonell, Esq. M. P. Rev. James Harris. Mr. Morrison. D. Cameron, Esq. M. P. Richard Beasley, Esq. M. P. Capt. Matthews, M. P. John Clark, Esq. M. P. James Lyons, Esq. M. P. A. McLean, Esq. M. P. John Willson, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly. Rev. Angus McDonell, of the Roman Catholic church. J. B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. Attorney General.	<p>The Methodist preachers, I believe, for the most part are truly religious, pious men; who seem to be desirous of instilling the principles of religion into the minds of the people; and I cannot think they have a wish to render the people hostile to our institutions.</p> <p>I dont know of any instances.</p> <p>There may be, and I believe there are some, who exhort to Methodists, who from education and principles, do not feel over friendly to our institutions.</p> <p>I think not; I have always understood them to be a loyal unoffending people.</p> <p>From a personal acquaintance with nearly all the itinerant Methodist ministers in this province, and constant attendance on the instructions of some of them, I can with confidence state, that neither their instructions nor influence have a tendency to render a large portion of the population of this province hostile to our institutions both civil and religious. On the contrary, I believe their public and private ministrations, and conduct, inculcate quite opposite principles,</p> <p>I suppose that the influence and instruction of those Methodist preachers who have gathered their knowledge and formed their sentiments in the United States, would be likely to have such a tendency; but I do not think such a sentiment could justly be applied to those not born or brought up in the United States.</p> <p>Not to my knowledge.</p> <p>I have attended their meetings frequently, in different parts of the country, and my experience enables me to give a distinct negative to this question.</p> <p>No such circumstance within my knowledge.</p> <p>From an intimate acquaintance with many of the Methodist ministers, in this province, for ten years past, I am bold to say, that I do not believe their influence or instruction have a tendency in any way to render any part of the population of this province hostile to our institutions either civil or religious; but on the contrary I believe, as a body, their sole aim is to inculcate the principles of virtue and religion.</p> <p>I believe that some of the Methodist preachers are not friendly to our institutions, civil or religious, and that they do not hesitate by their influence and instruction to spread the principles by which they are themselves governed. I am however far from supposing that there are many of the preachers of that denomination, who pursue the same course, or have the same feelings.</p> <p>The bare circumstance of asking the question, shocks my feelings; but, from due respect, I will respectfully answer, I think the tendency is quite the reverse.</p> <p>I do not; if I can form any judgment from the little acquaintance I have with some of the teachers, and with many of their hearers.</p> <p>I cannot speak from facts within my own knowledge---I have heard it so often stated that I believe it to be a very common opinion, that the preachers from the United States, being naturally attached to their own country, and its laws, inculcate sentiments at variance with our constitution; rather, I suppose, in their ordinary intercourse with the people than from the pulpit. This is so naturally to be expected, that I have always regretted that the British Wesleyan Methodists should have made an arrangement by which their missionaries were to be withdrawn from this province, and the people placed under the guidance, even in spiritual matters, of preachers from a foreign country.</p>

Report on the Petition of Christians of

Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.	Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.
2nd. Do you think that the influence and instructions of the Methodist preachers in this province are rendering or have a tendency to render a large portion of the population of this province, hostile to our institutions both civil and religious?	The Honourable William Dickson. The Honourable Thomas Clark. The Honourable James Baby. John Rolph, Esq. M. P. D. Jones, Esq. M. P.	From general observations, I think the contrary, and that the Methodists, as a religious sect, prompted and encouraged their hearers in the defence of the province, and in repelling invasions, during the late war in that part of the province where I resided. I do not think that the influence and instruction of the Methodist preachers, throughout the province, so far as I am acquainted, have any such tendency; but the contrary. It is not to my knowledge, that the influence and instruction of the Methodist preachers, in this province, have a tendency to render a large portion of the population of this province hostile to our institutions civil and religious. I verily believe the reverse. Taking them as a body of men, and judging from my observations upon them for the last 16 years, I esteem them as pious and exemplary christians, who have been the means of diffusing religious instruction throughout the province from its earliest date, when nothing but christian zeal could have induced them to encounter the difficulties, fatigues and privations, to which, particularly in the infancy of our settlements, they were severely exposed. I believe they have, until lately, been our only bush preachers; and the acknowledged and tried loyalty of the people, of this province, sufficiently contradicts the calumny, that they have, or ever will listen to instructions hostile to our civil and religious institutions. I certainly do not think so; but, on the contrary, I believe that their influence & instruction have a very beneficial effect in correcting and improving the morals of a considerable portion of the population.	3rd Question continued.	Rev. Jas. Richardson. James Wilson, Esq. M. P. Wm. Morris, Esq. M. P. R. Randal, Esq. M. P. P. Peterson, Esq. M. P. T. Hornor, Esq. M. P. Wm. Scollick, Esq. M. P. Edward McBride, Esq. M. P. B. C. Beardsley, Esq. M. P. Rev. Mr. Barclay, Baptist minister. James Gordon, Esq. M. P. T. Coleman, Esq. M. P.	mote that attachment than ministers of other denominations of christians—and as to religious institutions, every sect is particularly attached to its own, and the ministers of the church of England could only promote an attachment to their own particular institutions, and it is doubtful in my mind, whether they would even do that, by an increase of their numbers, unless that increase was called for by the people. That would depend upon the character of the men employed as missionaries.—If religious and zealously employed in diffusing religion, the consequences would be highly beneficial, but if no more zealous than those at present in the province I do not think much good would result from increasing the number: I mean that the labors of missionaries and clergymen of any church if they were devoted to the cause of Christ, would undoubtedly produce a good effect in the country. I believe the inhabitants of the province are already sufficiently attached to our civil institutions, and would desire to be free in matters of religion. I do not. I don't think that they would; and I think the people generally have no desire for an increase of the missionaries of the church of England. I think not, and for my own part I am sure it would not have such an effect, but a different tendency. I do, certainly. Not more so than by increasing and giving encouragement to all other religious sects. I think not, as I am not aware that they make many proselytes. No. Certainly not. An increase of the ministers of the churches of England and of Scotland, from their warm attachment to our institutions civil and religious, would doubtless have that tendency. Because I consider those denominations equally loyal. Certainly not, from any thing that has come under my observation.
3rd. Do you think that the people of this province would become more attached to our institutions, civil and religious, by increasing in this province, the number of missionaries of the church of England?	Elder Wm. Case. Rev. William and E. Ryerson, J. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M. P. Donald McDonald, Esq. M. P. Dr. Leftery, M. P. Rev. Mr. Stuart, Baptist minister. D. McCall, Esq. M. P. R. White, Esq. M. P. Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P. Rev. Jas. Richardson.	As to the attachment of the people to our civil institutions, it is already strong, and I do not think it would, if it could, be promoted more by ministers of the church of England, than by ministers of other religious denominations.—As to religious institutions, I do not observe any particular religious or moral change effected generally by means of the church of England ministers, even where they are established: And I think that an attempt to increase the number of missionaries or clergymen of that church, without its being asked for by the people, would be regarded as indicating a design to proselyte, and would excite dissatisfaction. Same answer as above. 'Thinks that from what he knows, of the feelings and sentiments of the people, it would have a contrary tendency. Does not think that they would be; for the more they are left to themselves on religious matters, the more they would be attached to the Government. Does not think they would; but just the reverse, if invested with peculiar or exclusive privileges. The increase of missionaries of the church of England might increase the number of advocates for a particular religious formula, but would, in my opinion, have no effect in increasing veneration, for our civil constitution, Laws, Government or Sovereign.—The other sects inculcate this veneration as much as they can do, and from the best of principles, obedience to Christ. I do not think they would. I do not. The increase of ministers of any denominations could, in my opinion, produce that effect. The people of this country, as far as I am acquainted, appear to be strongly attached to the civil institutions of our country: And I do not think that ministers of the church of England would or could do more to pro-	As your reply embraces more than the question requires, give your reasons therefor. Do you mean it should be inferred from your reply that teachers of other denominations are less loyal than those?	P. Van-koughnett, Esq. M. P. Mr. E. Perry F. L. Walsh, Esq. M. P.	The great majority of the people of this province are much attached to our institutions both civil and religious, and an increase of missionaries of the church of England, would, in my opinion, increase that attachment. I do not think that the people of this province, by an increase of the number of missionaries of the church of England, would become more attached to our institutions, either civil or religious. So far as I have been enabled to form an opinion on this subject, it appears to me, that, the church of England is already sufficiently supplied with ministers, in this province, according to the number of its members; and the erection of new churches, and sending their ministers to take charge, where there is not, or might not be
			3rd Question continued.		

different denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.	Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.	
3rd. Do you think that the people of this Province, would become more attached to our institutions civil & religious, by increasing in this Province the number of Missionaries of the church of England?	F. L. Walsh Esq. M. P. continued	a sufficient number of the members of that church to form a congregation, might not be attended with a good effect, considering the present state of religious feeling in this Province.	3rd Question continued.	The Hon. William Dickson.	ions and the state of Education and feelings at the present time, would not immediately become more attached to our institutions civil and religious than they now are, by increasing in this Province the number of the missionaries of the church of England.	
	C. Fothergill, Esq. M. P.	This is a hard question. If missionaries of the Church of England meddle with the politics of the country, and other civil affairs, with which they ought to have nothing to do, as much as many of those already here, and particularly as much as one of their Archdeacons has done, the people generally would be less likely to become more attached to our civil and religious or any other institutions; which has been already proved to a certain extent.		The Hon. Thomas Clark.	I do not think they would for the reason that by far the greater part of the population are not of the church of England, and seem to have a jealousy to that church, which I think would keep pace with her increase.	
	Dr. Dunlop, Warden to the Canada Company,	Certainly not, unless they could bring congregations with them.		The Hon. James Baby.	I conceive that an increase of missionaries of the church of England would naturally render the people of this province more attached to our institutions civil and religious.	
	Wm. Thompson, Esq. M. P.	I think, had more attention been paid to the Established Church by increasing the missionaries &c., it would have a tendency to strengthen the attachment to our civil and religious institutions.		John Rolph Esq. M. P.	Most certainly not—If I thought otherwise, I must believe the dissenters in England to be in some degree disloyal, a charge which can be applied with as little fruth against them, as against the dissenters of this Province. I do not think that attachment to the British Government can, or ought to, depend upon religious forms or creeds.	
	F. Baby, Esq. M. P.	I think not.		D. Jones, Esq. M. P.	An increase of their number, where required, would no doubt have a tendency to strengthen, amongst the members of that church, the attachment for those institutions, which I believe, at present, very generally exists with the people of this Province, as would an increase of religious instructors, where necessary, of some other denominations, among those committed to their charge.	
	A. McDonnell, Esq. M. P.	I do not; for many reasons.				
	Rev. James Harris, Presbyterian Minister.	It would depend on the character of the Persons. If by our "religious institutions" I am to understand the institutions of God's word, not any legal establishment, then I think that other missionaries or ministers, being more called for, would be more successful—I have particularly in view those of the Presbyterian denomination.				
	Mr. Morrison.	I think an increase of the missionaries of the church of England, if they should by law enjoy exclusive privileges and endowments, would rather have the effect of alienating the people of the Province from our institutions, as the majority of the people are of opposite sentiments to that church; and would conceive it to be an invasion of their conscientious rights.		4th. Is the tendency of the population of this province toward the church of England? Is it spreading over the province? Is it not as well supported by its members and have they not in proportion to their numbers equal means of supporting it, as the members of any other church in the province?	Elder Wm. Cass.	I believe but a very small portion of the population (comparatively speaking) is attached to the church of England. The progress of her establishment is very slow, compared with that of some other denominations. This may arise from various causes, as 1st.—From a dislike in the people to her ceremonies and forms of worship. 2nd.—From the matter, and manner of preaching. 3rd.—From a want of proper exercise of discipline among her members and professors, and, in some instances, from (as the people consider it) the unchristian like conduct of her clergymen. The ministers of the different religious denominations are supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of their congregations; and the congregations of the church of England being composed of a fair proportion of the opulent class of the people, are as able to support their ministers, according to their numbers, as those of other denominations. Understands that the clergymen of the church of England receive severally an annual salary from England of £200 sterling; they derive besides a considerable income from marrying, for which he understands the following fees are usually charged by them: three dollars when the marriage is at the church or clergymen's house; and five dollars when it is at the parties' house. Upon being asked; says—he has heard, that the Indians upon application recently for land to settle in civilized life, were informed that the government would do nothing for them unless they would come under the church of England. For further particulars refers to John Jones and Peter Jones.
	D. Cameron, Esq. M. P.	An increase of missionaries of the church of England would have a tendency to make the people more moral and better subjects, if such missionaries should be faithful and zealous ministers, but not more than the ministers of the Presbyterian or other churches.				
	B. C. Beardley, Esq. M. P.	I do not think so.				
	Capt. Matthews, M. P.	Decidedly I do not.				
	John Clark, Esq. M. P.	Do think so.				
James Lyons, Esq. M. P.	I do not think that the people of this Province (by an increase of the number of missionaries of the Church of England) would become more attached to our institutions, civil or religious—This opinion is founded on personal observation for several years past.					
A. McLean, Esq. M. P.	I think that the establishment of a number of Clergymen of any denomination, who are well affected to our institutions, could not fail to have a good effect in confirming and strengthening the attachment of the people to their Government.					
John Willson, Esq. Speaker of Assembly.	I think they would not become a whit more attached to our civil institutions, and were the missionaries of the church of England increased with a view to give an ascendancy to that particular church, in the same proportion would the indignation of the almost entire population be fixed against it.					
Rev. A. McDonnell, of the Roman Catholic Church.	I think many of the people would become more disaffected by increasing the number of missionaries of the church of England.					
John B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. Attorney General.	I think so certainly, because the inevitable effect of inculcating good religious and moral principles, is to produce attachment to the constitution, and obedience to civil authority.					
The Hon. William Dickson.	I am of opinion that the bulk of the people of this province, from preconceived opi-					
				Rev. Wm. Ryerson.	Concurs in the foregoing answer; and adds, that two years ago the number of persons in regular communion in the Methodist church in this place (about 4th October, 1825) was 50; 1826, in September, numbers about 99; first of September 1827, about 122 or 3; at present about 150—the present number of hearers vary from four to six hundred, and the increase has been about the same as in the commencement.	
				Rev. E. Ryerson.	Concurs in the foregoing answers of Elder Case, and adds—that Doctor Strachan admits in his sermon (26 th page) preached on the death of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec, that the benefits of the church of England are little felt or known, and that sectaries of all descriptions are increasing on every side. Doctor Strachan has also stated in a pamphlet, published in London in	

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Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.	Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.
4th Is the tendency of the population of this Province toward the church of England? Is it spreading over the Province? Is it not as well supported by its members and have they not in proportion to their numbers equal means of supporting it, as the members of any other Church in the Province?	Rev. E. Ryerson, continued.	his name, that if the proceeds of the clergy reserves were not exclusively given to the clergy of the church of England, that church would be annihilated.	4th Question continued.	James Wilson, Esq. M. P.	making by those missionaries to spread the church thro' the Province.—I think that the members of this church have better means of supporting their church, from the assistance they receive from England, than those of any other church in this Province.
	John A. Wilkinson, Esq. M. P.	Does not think that the tendency of the population of this province is towards the church of England: does not think it is spreading faster or so fast as other denominations. The members of the church in the province, are as opulent and as able to support their clergymen in proportion to their numbers, as those of any other church, but if the assistance received from England were withdrawn doubts whether, in fact, the clergymen would be supported.		Wm. Morris, Esq. M. P.	I do not know of any such tendency or that she is spreading over the Province unless an increased number of ministers may be taken as proof of such statement. Her members certainly have equal means of supporting her with the members of any other church.
	Donald McDonald, Esq. M. P.	Does not think that the tendency of the population of this province, is towards the church of England. In the Ottawa District there are very few who belong to that church—only three or four families within his knowledge. That church is, to be sure, increasing, but does not think that this increase is in proportion to the increase of population in the province. The members of that church have undoubtedly equal, if not greater ability, in proportion to their numbers, to support it, in a pecuniary point of view, with the members of any other church.		R. Randal, Esq. M. P.	I think the tendency of the population of this Province, is not towards the church of England—its spreading over the Province does more or less increase—and their means of support are equal to and much more so than any other church in the Province, owing to the provision made by Government.
	J. J. Lefferly, Esq. M. P.	No, No, very far from it: thinks that it is not spreading as fast as some other denominations. The members have equal pecuniary abilities in proportion to their numbers with any other denomination to support their clergymen.		P. Peterson, Esq. M. P.	I think there is no such tendency; but altogether the reverse—I think that it is not spreading over the Province in proportion to the increase of the population or the spread of other denominations, altho' their clergymen have been increased in a greater proportion, and altho' the members of that church have equal if not superior ability (besides the aid they receive from home) in proportion to their numbers, with the members of any other church, to support it.
	Rev. Alexander Stewart, Baptist Minister.	From all I can learn it is the very reverse. It is spreading only among those who have some dependence on government or are looking for some place of honour or profit. I believe if the government were to become quakers, they would have the same increase and from the same quarter. If the church of England is not well supported by its members it cannot be from want of ability, for they are as opulent as others; but they look for the support of their teachers to another quarter, and that is one cause why they have so many members.		T. Hornor, Esq. M. P.	I think there is not such a tendency but quite the reverse—I know of no converts they make now in my neighbourhood certainly, I know not what support is given to it by its members, but in proportion to their numbers they have equal if not superior means to those of any other denomination.
	D. McCall, Esq. M. P.	I do not think so—very slowly. It is well supported.		W. Scollick, Esq. M. P.	There is a great tendency to the church of England as to any other church or denomination. I think that it is spreading. I do not know as to the support it may receive from its members in this Province, nor as to their means of supporting it.
	R. White, Esq. M. P.	I do not think it is. There is some increase in that church. The support is much superior, and their means more extended than those of any other church in the province.		E. McBride, Esq. M. P.	I think not. It has increased latterly, owing to an additional number of ministers of that church being located in different parts of the Province. The ministers of the church of England have certainly equal and I think superior means to any other sect, of supporting their church, being generally wealthy, but indeed it is not required of them, as the church is supported by government and missionary societies.
	Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P.	The mass of the people are not attached to that church neither are they enemies to it. The church is increasing in every part of the province, more perhaps than any other denomination. The members of the church of England are as well able to support their church, as any other denomination of christians.		B.C. Beardley, Esq. M. P.	The tendency of the population is not towards the church of England. I think it is not spreading except from the consequences of emigration. I think that, in proportion to their numbers, they have much greater means of supporting their Church than the other denominations.
	Rev. James Richardson.	I believe, from what knowledge I have, that but a small portion of the people of this country are members of the church of England, compared with some other denominations—and though it has increased in the number of its churches and ministers, yet, I believe, it does not increase in its number of members, in proportion to the increase of the population of the province. To my certain knowledge many of her members have withdrawn themselves from her communion, and joined themselves to the Methodists. This may arise from several causes, principally from the want of a christian discipline being exercised, and a dislike to certain practices of some of her ministers.		Revd. Mr. Barclay, Baptist Minister.	No.
	James Wilson, Esq. M. P.	I do not think it is. I think there is generally a preference for other denominations among persons not particularly attached to other churches; and that the preaching and labors of preachers of other sects have done more good, much more good than all the preaching and labors of Clergymen of the Church of England. I wish to be understood as particularly decided on this point. And I have further discovered within a few years, exertions, among the missionaries of the Church of England, to erect Churches thro' the Province, and I think they have greater means to do so than other denominations.—I think that great exertions are		J. Gordon, Esq. M. P.	I think not—It (the church of England) is spreading over the province. It receives less pecuniary aid from its members than other churches in the Province receive from their members, for the reason that no such support is required by the church of England from its members, and not that they do not possess equal means of supporting it.
			Thos. Coleman, Esq. M. P.	I think it is not, tho' by an increase of ministers of the church of England it would spread—it is not so well supported by its members as regards numbers, tho' by the salary they receive, together with the clergy reserves, they have superior means of supporting it, to the members of any other church in the province.	
			P. Van-koughnet, Esq. M. P.	In my own district, the tendency towards the church of England is great.—Its members are increasing fast.—The support required from its members is small, owing to the allowance bestowed on each missionary by the society for the propagation of the gospel, but should that allowance be withheld, I think its members would con-	

different denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.	Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.
4th Is the tendency of the population of this Province toward the church of England? Is it spreading over the Province? Is it not as well supported by its members, and have they not, in proportion to their numbers, equal means of supporting it, as the members of any other Church in the Province?	P. Van-koughnett, Esq. M. P. continued. Mr. E. Perry F. L. Walsh, Esq. M. P. C. Fothergill, Esq. M. P. Dr. Dunlop, Warden to the Canada Company, Wm. Thompson, Esq. M. P. F. Baby, Esq. M. P. A. McDonell, Esq. M. P. Rev. James Harris, Presbyterian Minister.	tribute to its support with as much alacrity as those of any other church in the Province. I am decidedly of the opinion that the tendency of the population of this province is not toward the Church of England, consequently it cannot be spreading over the province. I am unacquainted with the support the church of England receives from its members; but should suppose them, according to their numbers, full as able to support their teachers as the members of any denomination in the province. As many persons seem disposed to consider the church of England as established in this province, a dominant church, I think the "tendency" of a very considerable majority of the population, is not toward that church, and with respect to its extension in the province, I would observe, that a number of new churches have been erected in different parts of the province within the last few years past; which I am inclined to believe has been effected rather in consequence of the aid that has been afforded for that purpose, from a source without the province, than from any considerable increase in number, of the members of the church of England in the colony. I am not aware how far, or to what amount the members of the church of England contribute individually to the support of the ministers of that church, or any of them; but I have no doubt, if it was necessary, they would receive as much from the members of the church, as the teachers or ministers of the other churches or communities receive from the members of each, respectively. By no means! The tendency of the population of this province is toward sectarianism, in a ratio almost infinite. I cannot say the doctrines of the church of England are therefore spreading over the province, any further than by the multiplication of the clergy to partake of the liberal bounty of the government in lands, &c. &c. The Priesthood is certainly multiplying with considerable despatch, but how far approved or supported by their own members, I cannot say. To the first part of the question, I would say, certainly not: because, among the Catholics, Proselytism is very uncommon. The Presbyterians and Methodists are averse from a set form of Worship; and to the former, Sponsors in baptism forms a bar to their uniting with the church of England. I have known more instances than one, where Presbyterians living at a distance from a Clergyman of their own communion, have attended the church of England, and even received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after her forms, who came upwards of 80 miles to have their children baptised by a minister of the Kirk of Scotland. To the second part of the question I would say, that their clergy are spreading over the province; but that their congregations are not large, nor could they, without assistance, support their clergy:—and to the third, That tho' the members of the church of England are as respectable as any other body, they do less for their clergy in proportion to their means, than any other denomination of christians in the province. I think not at present, but they are increasing. I think their means of supporting it, are at least equal to that of any other church. Surely not. As for the first part, it is spreading over the province unless I am far mistaken—I think they have equal or better means. I believe that the tendency of the population of this province is not towards the church of England. I cannot say whether it is at all supported by its members; but, in proportion to their numbers, I think they have equal means of supporting it, as the members of any other church in the province.	4th question continued.	Mr. Morrison. D. Cameron, Esq. M. P. Richard Brasley, Esq. M. P. Capt. Matthews, M. P. John Clark, Esq. M. P. James Lyons, Esq. M. P. A. McLean, Esq. M. P. John Willson, Esq. Speaker of Assembly. Rev. A. McDonell, of the Roman Catholic Church. John B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. Attorney General.	I believe not: as, from communications I have received from various parts of this province, the congregations of the church are represented as very small, and it is notorious that where the clergymen of that church have been the longest, their influence is the least; nor are they by any means spreading over the province, as I hear of no accession of its strength either from among the people generally or from other denominations; but many are represented as leaving the church of England, and uniting to other denominations of christians. I am not aware of any support being afforded to the church of England by its members: but they have more ample means of rendering such support than the members of any other church, as they are generally patronised by the government. To the first part of the question, I say no. To the second—No. To the third—They have at least equal ability to support their clergy in proportion to their numbers, with the members of any other church, besides the assistance and patronage they receive from home. I do not know that the tendency of the population of this province is towards the church of England. I think that church is becoming more numerous, and is as well supported by its members, and suppose their means to be equal to those of any other church in the province. To the first section, certainly not. To the second do. do. To the third do. certainly at least equal. Do not know that a tendency of the population of this province is towards the church of England,—think that church is becoming more numerous; and is as well supported by its members,—and that their means are equal to those of any other church in the province. I am decidedly of opinion that the tendency of the population of this province, is not towards the church of England, and it is not spreading over the province—I am unacquainted with the support the church of England receives from its members; but should suppose them (according to their numbers) full as able to support their Teachers as the members of any denomination of christians in the Province. I believe such of the population of this province, as have not access to their own churches, join the church of England as readily as any other; but I cannot say that the general inclination of the people is in favor of that church: I think it otherwise. From the manner in which the clergy of the church of England are supported, their number has I believe increased, more than any other, within a few years. The members of that church have the same means, in proportion to their numbers, of supporting their clergy, as the members of any other church in the province. To the first part of this question, I answer, that so far as I can judge from observation, as occurrences induce a declaration of sentiment, it appears to me quite otherwise. To the second part of the question I must say that I am not aware of any particular advance it is making. To the third part of the question, I answer, that I believe its ministers meet with a generous support from its members equal, if not superior to that of any other denomination, over and beside the pecuniary support received from England, and the influence naturally flowing from the Government. No; Its ministers are spreading over the province, but not its members. The members of the church of England have equal means with those of any other church in the province of supporting their ministers; but generally they do not seem equally inclined with those of other denominations to afford that support. If there be many persons in this Province, as I believe there are, who are not decidedly members of any religious community—I cannot pretend to say towards

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Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.	Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.
4th. Is the tendency of the population of this province towards the church of England? Is it spreading over the province? Is it not as well supported by its members, and have they not, in proportion to their numbers, equal means of supporting it, as the members of any other church in the province?	John B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. Attorney General. continued. The Hon. William Dickson. The Hon. Thomas Clark. The Hon. James Baby. John Rolph Esq. M. P. D. Jones, Esq. M. P.	<p>what particular church they have a tendency; for it is probable that such persons have unhappily but too little idea of religion in any form.</p> <p>I have observed that wherever a pious and kind missionary of the church of England is stationed in any populous part of the province, he speedily acquires a numerous congregation, and that many individuals join it, who were before considered as belonging to other religious denominations.</p> <p>How far this might be the case if such persons had, at the same place, pious and enlightened ministers of their own; I cannot pretend to say.</p> <p>The church of England is rapidly increasing.</p> <p>Its members are not required to contribute to its support—Tythes have been declared by a provincial act not to be receivable on account of the proviso made for their maintenance by a reservation of Lands.</p> <p>I think their means, in proportion to their numbers, are equal to the means, of other religious communities.</p> <p>I do not think it is at present. Not more so in proportion than other denominations do, according to the progressive population of the province.</p> <p>It is as well supported by its members, and they have more than equal means of supporting it than the members of any other church in the Province, because it is considered to be the established church.</p> <p>The tendency of the population of this Province is not towards the church of England, the pastors of which are spreading in the province. It is supported by its members much in the same way as other churches. Being the established church, it has of course more means of support than any other.</p> <p>I have not ascertained that the tendency of the major part of the population of this province is towards the church of England. There are already many English churches erected in the province; but, except in our largest towns, I believe that they are but thinly attended.</p> <p>I do not know that the English church is supported by its members. Those who belong to that church have for the most part, better means of supporting it than the members of any other church in this province.</p> <p>If by the "tendency of the population of this province towards the church of England," is meant that a greater number in any given time become members or communicants of that church than of others, I decidedly think there is at present no such tendency. But I think the church of England, as it is called, is increasing—and in my opinion, from its intrinsic worth and excellence will increase, if not made an object of jealousy and disgust to christians of all other denominations. The ministers of the church of England in this province are I believe in no case supported in any degree by their congregations, altho' they are well able to do it—and it is a matter of regret, if not shame, that ministers of the church of England should be, in our most opulent towns wholly or in any degree supported from the funds of a charitable society, all of whose resources should be bestowed upon impoverished settlements and heathen lands.</p> <p>Not, I think, to the extent embraced by the question, but of a portion of the population it is: I do not know that it is spreading over the province. But am of opinion it is increasing in some parts of it. It is not necessary for the members of that church to contribute towards its support, in the same degree; altho' in proportion to their numbers they possess equal means of support as the members of any other church in the province.</p>	5th question. continued. christians should be established by law in this province with exclusive or peculiar rights, privileges, or endowments?	Elder Wm. Case. continued. John A. Wilkinson, Esq. M. P. Donald McDonald Esq. M. P. J. J. Lefterty, Esq. M. P. Rev. Alexander Stewart, Baptist Minister. D. McCall, Esq. M. P. R. White, Esq. M. P. Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P. Rev. James Richardson. James Wilson, Esq. M. P. Wm. Morris, Esq. M. P. R. Randal, Esq. M. P. P. Peterson, Esq. M. P. T. Hornor, Esq. M. P. W. Scollick, Esq. M. P. E. McBride, Esq. M. P. B. C. Beardsley, Esq. M. P. Revd. Mr. Barclay, Baptist Minister. J. Gordon, Esq. M. P. Thos. Coleman, Esq. M. P. P. Van-koughnett, Esq. M. P. Mr. E. Perry. F. L. Walsh Esq. M. P. C. Fothergill, Esq. M. P. Dr. Dunlop Warden to the Canada Company.	<p>not to destroy, liberty of conscience among those who dissent from it.</p> <p>Thinks that there is a strong feeling among the people of this province against any ecclesiastical establishment in it, and against granting to any church or denomination of christians any exclusive or peculiar rights or endowments by law.</p> <p>There is undoubtedly a settled aversion in the minds of the people to giving a preference by law in any respect to one or more denominations. Thinks it would be attended with serious consequences, for the more people are left to their own free choice as regards religion, the more, in his opinion, they are attached to a government and constitution under which they enjoy this liberty.</p> <p>Thinks there is a general and strong feeling against it.</p> <p>I am so certain of the reverse, that I have no doubt the establishment of such a system would be the direct means of alienating the minds of the people from the government.</p> <p>I do not.</p> <p>I do not.</p> <p>I doubt not that the feelings of the people are against any such establishment.</p> <p>Concurs in the answer given by the Rev. Wm. Case.</p> <p>I do not. I think that the people of this province wish, that every church should stand upon its own merits and labors.</p> <p>I am not aware that they do.</p> <p>No, I do not.</p> <p>I do not. There is a very strong feeling against it among the people generally.</p> <p>By no means, certainly not.</p> <p>I can form no idea.</p> <p>I believe the people of this province wish no such thing, and on the contrary are quite averse to it, wishing all to enjoy equal rights and privileges.</p> <p>I think not.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>All other denominations of christians taken collectively, being much more numerous than the members of the church of England, I think the people of this province do not wish that any one or more church or denomination of christians should be established in this province with exclusive or peculiar rights, privileges or endowments.</p> <p>I do not think the majority of the people wish it.</p> <p>I think they would not generally.</p> <p>I do not think that the people of this province wish that any one or more church or denomination of christians should be established by law in this province with exclusive or peculiar privileges or endowments; but, on the contrary, a very large majority wishes all denominations to enjoy equal rights and privileges.</p> <p>I think that by far the greater portion of them do not.</p> <p>By no means: I am quite satisfied a great majority of the people of this province do not wish or approve of any dominant and exclusive clerical hierarchy, to be established by law in this country, but quite the reverse.</p> <p>There are no people in this province whom I have conversed with, not interest-</p>
5th Do you think that the people of this province wish that any one or more church or denomination of	Elder Wm. Case.	<p>I believe there is generally, throughout this province, an aversion to any thing like an ecclesiastical establishment of any religious denomination, with exclusive or peculiar legal privileges, or endowments; believing, as the people of this province do, that it has a tendency to promote corruption both in principle and in practice, in the establishment itself, and to abridge, if</p>			

different denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.	Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.
5th. Do you think that the people of this province wish that any one or more church or denomination of christians should be established by law in this province, with exclusive or peculiar rights, privileges, or endowments?	<p>Dr. Dunlop, Warden to the Canada Company continued.</p> <p>William Thompson, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Francis Bailey, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>A. McDonnell, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Rev. James Harris.</p> <p>Mr. Morrison.</p> <p>D. Cameron, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Richard Beasley, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Capt. Matthews, M. P.</p> <p>John Clark, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>James Lyons, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>A. McLean, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>John Willson, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly.</p> <p>Rev. Angus McDonnell, of the Roman Catholic church.</p> <p>J. B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. Attorney General.</p> <p>The Hon. William Dickson.</p> <p>The Honourable Thomas Clark.</p> <p>The Honourable James Bailey.</p> <p>John Rolph, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>D. Jones, Esq. M. P.</p>	<p>ed in the question, who are of opinion, that a preference should be given to any church; and in this opinion a very large body of the church of England concur.</p> <p>As a great part of the population of this province belong to different denominations dissenting from the church of England it can hardly be supposed they desire that that church should possess exclusive rights, privileges or endowments.</p> <p>I believe not.</p> <p>I think that the majority do not.</p> <p>I believe that is not generally their wish.</p> <p>I think they have an utter aversion to such a measure, being by local circumstances and education prepossessed in favor of all christian denominations enjoying equal rights.</p> <p>Certainly not.</p> <p>I think not.</p> <p>Certainly not, it would on the contrary, I think, occasion very general discontent.</p> <p>I think not.</p> <p>I do not think that the people of this province, wish that any one or more church or denomination of christians should be established by law in this province with exclusive or peculiar rights, privileges or endowments, but that on the contrary a very large majority, wishes, all denominations to enjoy equal privileges.</p> <p>I do not think that the people of this province desire to see any church or denomination of christians established by law, with peculiar or exclusive privileges or endowments.</p> <p>The people dread nothing more than a religious establishment of any kind.</p> <p>I believe it would be very prejudicial to the interests of the province to have an established church with exclusive rights, but I also believe that each denomination would have no objection to see their own church so established.</p> <p>I cannot say how many wish this. I should not be surprised if the greater number of persons belonging to churches not established, can be easily procured to express opinions against it—as no doubt they might in England, or Scotland, or in any other country possessing a religious establishment.</p> <p>I cannot answer that question satisfactorily: as the church of England is already established with rights, privileges and endowments not derogatory from or committing the rights of others, the wish of the people of the present day ought to be bounded by the prospective policy of the British Parliament.</p> <p>I think they do not.</p> <p>I do not.</p> <p>I believe they wish the very reverse, and strongly too.</p> <p>As far as I am capable of judging, the people in general are advocates for religious toleration, not desiring any such establishment.</p>	<p>6th Question continued.</p> <p>should be given to the clergymen of the church of England?</p>	<p>J. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Donald McDonald, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Dr. Leftery, M. P.</p> <p>Rev. Mr. Stuart, Baptist minister.</p> <p>D. McCall, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>R. White, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Rev. Jas. Richardson.</p> <p>James Wilson, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Wm. Morris, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>R. Randal, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>P. Peterson, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>T. Hornor, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Wm. Scollick, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Edward McBride, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>B. C. Beardsley, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Rev. Mr. Barclay, Baptist minister.</p> <p>James Gordon, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>T. Coleman, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>P. Van-Koughnett, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Mr. Ebenezer Perry.</p> <p>Francis L. Walsh, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>C. Fothergill, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Dr. Dunlop Warden to the Canada Company.</p> <p>William Thompson, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Francis Bailey, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Alex. McDonnell, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Rev. Mr. Harris.</p>	<p>Thinks that they would be much dissatisfied with such an application of them.</p> <p>He does not.</p> <p>Thinks not, nor to any other denomination.</p> <p>I believe few have such a wish, of course none but such as are churchmen in principle.</p> <p>I do not.</p> <p>I am sure they do not.</p> <p>Has no doubt that the majority of the people would be against it.</p> <p>Concurs in the answer given by the Rev. Wm. Case.</p> <p>I think that the people of this province do not wish that the proceeds of the clergy reserves should be given to the clergymen of the church of England or of any other particular church.</p> <p>I do not.</p> <p>I think it is the wish of the people of this province, generally, that the proceeds of the clergy reserves should be applied to the improvement of roads and bridges, and to purposes of general education.</p> <p>They do not.</p> <p>I do not know an individual in my part of the country that has such a wish.</p> <p>I do not know.</p> <p>Most certainly not.</p> <p>I am sure they do not.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>I think not, for the reasons given in my last answer.</p> <p>The majority certainly do not.</p> <p>I think that no denomination of christians would have any objection to have a share of the Clergy Reserves, or any other reserves had they an offer of them.</p> <p>I am fully of opinion it is not the wish of the people of this country to give the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to the church of England or to any other denomination.</p> <p>I think that by far the greater portion of them do not.</p> <p>No; it is generally desired an end should be put to the present system, and that what has already been reserved, with the proceeds, should be equally divided amongst Christians of all denominations, or amongst such as would accept of their proportion; and that the distribution should be in proportion to the numbers and the respective sects.</p> <p>Most assuredly not.</p> <p>It is the general impression that the Clergy Reserves were intended for the support of the Established Church; but there can be no question but those opposed to that church would wish them otherwise applied.</p> <p>It is not desirable, as it would have a bad tendency.</p> <p>I think not.</p> <p>Same answer as to No. 5 (last question.)</p>
6th. Do you think that they generally wish that the proceeds of the clergy reserves	<p>Elder Wm. Case.</p>	<p>The people in general, being dissenters from the church of England, are, in my opinion, directly opposed to having the proceeds of the clergy reserves appropriated to the support of the ministers of the church of England.</p>			

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Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.	Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.
6th. Do you think that they generally wish that the proceeds of the clergy reserves should be given to the clergymen of the church of England?	Dr. Morrison, D. Cameron, Esq. M. P. R. Beasley, Esq. M. P. Capt. Matthews, M. P. John Clark, Esq. M. P. Jas. Lyons, Esq. M. P. A. McLean, Esq. M. P. J. Willson, Esq. Speaker of Assembly. Rev. A. McDonnell, of the Roman Catholic Church. J. B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. Attorney General. The Honourable William Dickson. The Hon. Thomas Clark. Hon. James Baby. John Roiph, Esq. M. P. D. Jones, Esq. M. P.	It appears to me that the people desire they should be deprived of them as their exclusively enjoying them, is an unjust monopoly. No, I do not. I think not. Certainly not. Such is not the opinion in the district where I reside. I feel sensible that it is not the wish of the people of this province to give the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to the church of England. I believe that a great majority of the people of this province do not wish the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves should be given to the clergy of the church of England exclusively. They wish for no clergy reserves nor the proceeds to be given to any church. No. I heard no expression of a contrary wish until of late years. I dare say now that their attention has been called to the question, the members of other churches would rather the proceeds of the reserves or a portion of them belonged to their own respective churches—Indeed this desire has been expressed by petition. I cannot answer as to the general wish, but think that the Presbyterians in communion with the church of Scotland would think themselves aggrieved by an exclusion from the benefits held out by the 51st. Geo. 3d. under the denomination of a Protestant Clergy. I do not think they generally wish so. I do not. Certainly not: public opinion is decidedly against it. Those not of that church, generally, in my opinion, do not; and not of them who belong to it.	7th Question continued.	R. White, Esq. M. P. Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P. Rev. Jas. Richardson. James Wilson, Esq. M. P. Wm. Morris, Esq. M. P. Robt. Randall, Esq. M. P. Paul Peterson, Esq. M. P. T. Hornor, Esq. M. P. Wm. Scollick, Esq. M. P. Edw. McBride, Esq. M. P. B. C. Beardsley, Esq. M. P. Rev. Geo. Barclay, Baptist Minister. James Gordon, Esq. M. P. Thos. Coleman, Esq. M. P. P. Van-Koughnett, Esq. M. P. Mr. Ebenezer Perry. F. L. Walsh, Esq. M. P. Chas. Fothergill, Esq. M. P. Dr. Dunlop, Warden to the Canada Company. William Thompson, Esq. M. P. F. Baby, Esq. M. P. Alex. McDonnell, Esq. M. P.	I think for the purpose of improving the highways, and building houses of public worship and the support of common schools. The feelings of the people are, that the proceeds should, go to support their own respective denominations. Concurs in the answer given by the Rev. William Case. To public works, Roads, Canals, &c., the payment of the provincial debt, education of Youth, &c. I have no means of knowing the opinion of the people generally. A majority of the assembly would appropriate the proceeds of these lands for the support of seminaries of education. To Roads and Bridges. To education generally, common schools, and an University without any religious tests or institutions. To roads and public improvements. To roads, and schools: instruction generally. A general seminary of education, if it were founded on liberal principles without any religious distinctions about it of any sort whatever. Roads certainly. To the general purposes of education. To be equally distributed among the acknowledged religious denominations in the Province, or to be applied to the establishment of institutions of learning. To the purposes of general improvement, and improving of the highways. An University for the purposes of general education, is highly desirable, if established on liberal and not exclusive principles. To the making of roads and bridges and such other public improvements. Appropriated to common schools. Such denominations of christians as are not entitled to them would no doubt wish to have them equally divided for the support of all. I am of opinion that it is the wish of a majority of the people that the proceeds of the clergy reserves should be applied to education and the general improvement of the highways. I am of opinion that it would prove most satisfactory to them, if the clergy reserves or the proceeds from them was applied to religious purposes, so as to make some provision for the support of the ministers and certain office bearers of the several churches and religious communities in the province; which is highly desirable in order that due attention may be given to the affairs of each church or community and to facilitate the keeping of proper church records. Purchasing burial grounds, building places of worship, and moderately endowing or providing for their respective pastors. To religion and education, to all sects and denominations in proportion to their numbers. To roads, or for the purposes of education. To roads, schools, and public improvements and institutions without any distinction on account of religious profession or belief. I think that the people of this province generally, would like to see the proceeds arising from the sale of the clergy reserves appropriated to the support of regularly
7th. To what purpose do you think that the people would generally prefer to see the proceeds arising from the Clergy Reserves applied?	Elder Wm. Case. J. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M. P. D. McDonald, Esq. M. P. Dr. Lefferty, M. P. Rev. Alex. Stewart, Baptist Minister. D. McCall, Esq. M. P.	I believe the people of this province, generally, wish to have the proceeds of the clergy reserves appropriated to the purposes of education, and other general improvements. To roads, common schools, and other objects of public improvement, in which all the people of the province are equally interested: thinks that the people would be very well satisfied that a part of the proceeds should be applied to the endowment of an university, provided no one connected in any way with it, should be required to belong to any particular church or religious denomination. Thinks that if left to the mass of the people, they would apply it to the support of clergymen and ministers of all denominations indiscriminately. To education, he thinks, without regard to religious distinctions. It is my opinion the generality of the people would wish the proceeds of the clergy reserves to be applied to the purposes of general education; by the establishment of seminaries of education that should be open to all classes of his majesty's subjects, without distinction or regard to religious creeds--as also to the improvement of the highways: these seminaries should, in my opinion, be under the control of the House of Assembly, as the representatives of the people. To the general purpose of education, and building of churches for different denominations.			

different denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.	Question.	Witnesses examined.	Answers.
7th. To what purpose do you think that the people would generally prefer to see the proceeds arising from the Clergy Reserves applied?	A. McDonnell, Esq. M. P. continued. Rev. James Harris, Presbyterian Minister. Mr. Morrison. D. Cameron, Esq. M. P. Richard Beasley, Esq. M. P. Capt. Matthews, M. P. John Clark, Esq. M. P. James Lyons, Esq. M. P. A. McLean, Esq. M. P. John Willson, Esq. Speaker of Assembly. Rev. A. M'Donnell, of the Roman Catholic Church. John B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. Attorney General. The Hon. William Dickson. The Hon. Thomas Clark. The Hon. James Baby. John Rolph, Esq. M. P. D. Jones, Esq. M. P. Elder Wm. Case. J. A. Wilkin-son, Esq. M. P. D. McDon-ald, Esq. M. P.	ordained clergymen and to the purposes of education and general improvement. I believe it is their wish that they should be laid out on education, chiefly common schools, at present; the improvement of highways, and any other thing of public and general benefit. To those of general education and the improvement of our highways, as such disposition of them is highly approved of, as expressed to me from different parts of the province. Public improvements and education, without any preference or distinction on account of religious profession or belief. To the erecting seminaries of learning, without any distinction on account of religious profession, or belief. At present, to the purposes of general education, without any distinction of sects; and the amendment of public highways. For the purposes of education and roads. I am decidedly of opinion it is the wish of the people that the proceeds of the clergy reserves should be applied to the purposes of education and the general improvement of the highways. I am unable to say to what purpose the people would prefer to see the proceeds of the clergy reserves applied. That the proceeds should form a fund for the benefit of education generally, without religious test or distinction of creed. That each church might have their proportional share of those proceeds, or that the whole should be applied to the general purposes of education. That is more than I can say. They would probably all like a share of them if they were taken from the church. I have no doubt the people would generally prefer to see the proceeds arising from the clergy reserves applied to all denominations of christian congregations in the province. To the purposes of religion and education—to be applied to each religious persuasion in proportion to their numbers. To this it is only from hearsay, that I would think that some people would wish to see the proceeds of the clergy reserves applied to public purposes. To public improvements and to the general purposes of education, provided that system contained no disabilities or exclusion on account of particular religious opinions, and that it was in all other respects liberal, and suited to the wants and genius of the people. Generally speaking to the support of schools and general education. The methodist ministers have been too much engaged in their religious duties to have time, if they were disposed, to meddle with politics. They consider it their duty to save souls and not to guide the affairs of the nation. The effects of their religious labours among the white population and Indian tribes must shew how zealously they are engaged in religion. I would not wish to be pressed to give an opinion on the latter part of this question. That to which the Honorable and Venerable the Archdeacon of York belongs, he being the only minister of the gospel that I am acquainted with, who interferes in political matters. Does not know, altho' he is inclined to	6th Question continued.	Donald McDonnell Esq. M. P. continued. Dr. Lefferty, M. P. Rev. Alex. Stewart, Baptist Minister. D. McCall, Esq. M. P. R. White, Esq. M. P. Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P. Rev. Jas. Richardson. James Wilson, Esq. M. P. Wm. Morris, Esq. M. P. Robt. Randal, Esq. M. P. Paul Peterson, Esq. M. P. T. Hornor, Esq. M. P. Wm. Scollick, Esq. M. P. Edw. McBride, Esq. M. P. B. C. Beardsley, Esq. M. P. Rev. Geo. Barelay, Baptist Minister. James Gordon, Esq. M. P. Thos. Coleman, Esq. M. P. P. Van-Koughnett, Esq. M. P. Mr. Ebenezer Perry. F. L. Walsh, Esq. M. P. Chas. Fothergill, Esq. M. P.	think the Church of England, at present. Clergymen of the Church of England. If I were to give a decisive opinion, I should say those of the Church of England. I have been 9 years in this province, and never heard of a minister of any other denomination having preached upon politics. Clergymen of the Church of England and Methodists. I do think the Methodists. I really do not know. I think they all meddle with politics more than is becoming. As I am not sufficiently acquainted with the ministers of other denominations than the Methodists to form an opinion of their meddling with politics. I can only say that the Methodist preachers have little time to meddle with politics, neither do I believe they are inclined so to do, as they consider it their duty and calling to labor in saving souls, and not guide the affairs of the nation. I know of none that interfere so much as the clergymen of the Church of England. My acquaintance with the clergy of the Province is so limited, that I cannot give a direct answer to this question. The denomination of the Church of England. I think the clergymen of the church of England, decidedly. The church of England. I cannot tell that. It is hard to judge the character of the many from the actions of the few, but if it must be a criterion, I should say, the church of England. The clergymen of the church of England, Methodists, and Presbyterians. It is not their business at all; I have been in the Province 10 years and upwards, and have never heard of any meddling in political matters but members of the church of England. I have been informed that the ministers and teachers of dissenters interfere more in politics, and particularly in elections in some parts of the province, than the clergy of the church of England, or of Scotland, but the fact is not within my own knowledge. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the different sects or denominations, satisfactorily to answer this question. From information, the Methodists, particularly at elections. It is my opinion that the Clergy of the Church of England interferes most in political matters. I cannot say. The church of England beyond all question. I have heard of very few preachers of other
8th. Of which of the various denominations of christians in this province do you think the clergymen or teachers interfere the most in political matters?					

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
9th. What proportion, in your opinion, do the members of the Church of England in this Province, bear to the whole population?	Elder William Case.	If we consider those only as her members who receive the Sacrament of the Lord's supper in the church of England, the proportion of them to the population of the province, is exceedingly small, perhaps, about 1 to 243; but, if we embrace the number composing the congregations of the church of England as her members, they would bear, in my opinion, the proportion of about 1 to 100 of the whole population of the province. Estimating the population at 170,000 souls, the proportion of the communicants of the church of England to the communicants of other denominations, is, in my opinion, about 1 to 18.	9th. Continued.	Thomas Horner, Esq. M. P.	Very small.
	John A. Wilkinson, Esq. M. P.	Cannot say exactly what proportion; but, from his observation and knowledge, thinks it is very small.		Wm. Scollick, Esq. M. P.	I cannot form any idea.
	Donald M'Donald, Esq. M. P.	Should certainly say, but very small, indeed, for in his district there are very few, and thinks it is the same in the other districts of the province.		Edward McBride, Esq. M. P.	Perhaps one-twentieth.
	Doctor Lefferty, M. P.	A small proportion, very small indeed.		B. C. Beardley, Esq. M. P.	One-sixth.
	Rev. A. Stewart, Baptist Minister.	In 1821, there were 450 members of the church of England in this province. — Dr. Strachan states them, I understand, in his late pamphlet, to be from 400 to 800. But allowing them 900 communicants (which I believe is above the number,) they cannot be 1 of 100 of all the inhabitants. But let us take the communicants : Methodist returns, - - - - 9,009, certain. Baptists, - - - - - 1,535, certain. Presbyterians supposed, 3,000, (I think these under rated.) Menonists, Tunkards, Christians &c. - - - - - 700, Do. Catholics supposed, - - - 2,000, Do. Church of England, - - - 900.—16,244, 1 to 18, or only the 19th part of the communicants of Upper Canada. Methodist Preachers, - - - 117 Presbyterian Do. - - - 21 Baptist Do. - - - 45 Menonists, Tunkards, &c. Do. 20 Catholics, suppose, - - - 7 210 Church, - - - 30 X 7=210 I am certain of all but the catholics.— The teachers are then 1-8th of the religious teachers in the province; so much for the effects of English gold. If it were not for this, they would be as few in proportion as any.		Rev. W. Barclay, Baptist Minister.	About the nineteenth part.
	D. M'Call, Esq. M. P.	Not more than 1 to 12.		Jas. Gordon, Esq. M. P.	I am unable to give any answer to this question.
	R. White, Esq. M. P.	I suppose about one-twelfth.		Thomas Coleman, Esq. M. P.	I cannot form an opinion.
	L. Burnham, Esq. M. P.	I can give no correct answer. They are not the majority in my district.		P. VanKoughnet, Esq. M. P.	I cannot tell.
	Rev. James Richardson.	Concurs in the answer given by the Rev. William Case.		Mr. E. Perry.	If the numbers of the church of England is estimated as other denominations are, viz: such only as are in communion with them, the proportion must indeed be very small, for in the year 1821, if I recollect rightly, the report of missionaries belonging to that church states the number of their communicants to be 450.
	Jas. Wilson, Esq. M. P.	Only a very small proportion.		F. L. Walsh, Esq. M. P.	I do not know, nor have I formed an opinion.
	William Morris, Esq. M. P.	A small proportion.		Charles Fothergill, Esq. M. P.	It has always appeared to me that the Episcopalians, properly so called, are the least numerous of christian denominations in the province.
	Robert Randal, Esq. M. P.	But a small proportion.		Dr. Dunlop, Warden of the Canada Company.	So far as my data go, they are not—they are but limited. I would say from one-tenth to 1-8th.
	Paul Peterson, Esq. M. P.	A very small proportion.		Wm. Thompson, Esq. M. P.	About one-sixth.

Report on the Petitions of Christians of

Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
<p>NINTH. What proportion in your opinion, do the members of the church of England in this province, bear to the whole population?</p> <p>TENTH. What denominations of christians in this province, do you think the most numerous?</p>	Hon. William Dickson.	A very small proportion indeed, in the part of the country I reside in, being the district of Gore—not more than as 1 to 15 in the whole province.	<p>TENTH. (Continued.)</p> <p>Dr. Dunlop, Canada, Company.</p> <p>Wm. Thompson, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>F. Baby, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>A. McDonell, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Reverend Mr. Harris.</p> <p>Mr. Morrison.</p> <p>D. Cameron, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>R. Bensley, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>Captain Matthews, M. P.</p> <p>J. Clark, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>J. Lyons, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>A. McLean, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>John Wilson, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly.</p> <p>Rev. Angus McDonell of the Roman Catholic church.</p> <p>J. B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. (Attorney General.)</p> <p>The honorable Wm. Dickson.</p> <p>The honorable Thos. Clark.</p> <p>The honorable James Baby.</p> <p>John Rolph, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>D. Jones, Esq. M. P.</p> <p>ELEVENTH. Do you think there are several, and what denominations of christians in the province, more numerous than the church of England?</p> <p>Elder William Case.</p> <p>J. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M. P.</p>	I would rate the different denominations in the following order, Presbyterians, Methodists, Catholics, Episcopalians, Baptists and others.	
	Hon. Thomas Clark.	A small proportion, perhaps 1-15th to 1-20th.		Church of England, Catholics, Presbyterians, and Methodists. Of these I think the methodists may be the most numerous.	
	Hon. James Baby.	From conjecture, I should think one to twelve or fifteen, perhaps more.		Catholics.	
	John Rolph, Esq. M. P.	I cannot say. I have never made such a calculation.		I have reason to believe from what I have recently understood, that in this province there are 42,000 catholics, and should therefore say, that they are the most numerous, and that presbyterians and methodists are likely very numerous.	
	D. Jones, Esq. M. P.	I cannot form an opinion.		I believe the methodists are the most numerous.	
	Rev. William Case.	I believe the methodists to be the most numerous denomination of christians in the province. The number of regular communicants in the methodist church, in this province, is 9,000, and the number of her stated hearers, or attendants on her ministry, is about 40,000.		The methodists.	
	J. A. Wilkinson, Esq. M. P.	In the Western district the Roman catholics and methodists.		Presbyterians, including in this same those in communion, and those not in communion, with the Kirk of Scotland.	
	D. McDonald, Esq. M. P.	Would say the methodists by far.		The methodists.	
	Dr. Lefferty, M. P.	The methodists.		The methodists.	
	Rev. A. Stewart, Baptist Minister.	The methodists.		The methodists are said to be.	
	D. McCall, Esq. M. P.	Methodists.		I am decidedly of opinion, that the methodists are the most numerous denomination of christians of any in the province, as the communicants of that church, are upwards of 9,000.	
	R. White, Esq. M. P.	The methodists are the most numerous.		I think the presbyterians or methodists are the most numerous.	
	Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P.	It strikes me that the methodists are the most numerous; they are in my district.		The methodists.	
	Rev. James Richardson.	Agrees with the Reverend William Case.		Catholics.	
	Jas. Wilson, Esq. M. P.	The methodists.		I could not give an opinion on this subject with any degree of confidence; the Roman catholics being all decidedly of one church, I should not be surprised to find that they were more numerous than any other single denomination of christians. The population is so mixed in most parts of the province, that I doubt if any person can speak confidently at the present moment, on the subject.	
	Wm. Morris, Esq. M. P.	Either the Presbyterians or methodists, I know not which.		I cannot answer as to the whole province. In the district of Gore Presbyterians, methodists, tunkers and menonists, compose almost the whole population.	
	R. Randall, Esq. M. P.	I think the methodists.		The methodists.	
	P. Peterson, Esq. M. P.	The methodists.		It appears pretty generally believed, that the methodists are the most numerous.	
Thos. Hornor, Esq. M. P.	I think the methodists.	The methodists beyond question.			
Wm. Scollick, Esq. M. P.	The methodists.	I am inclined to think, that of the methodist, is the most numerous.			
E. McBride, Esq. M. P.	I should say the methodists.	From the knowledge I have of the state of religion in this province, I believe that the methodists, presbyterians, baptists and Roman catholics, are severally more numerous than the church of England, either as it regards the number of their communicants or hearers. I believe the society of friends are much more numerous than the church of England.			
B. C. Beardsley, Esq. M. P.	The methodists.	Roman catholics and methodists.			
Reverend Mr. Barclay.	Methodists.				
J. Gordon, Esq. M. P.	The methodists.				
Thomas Coleman, Esq. M. P.	Methodists and catholics.				
P. VanKoughnet, Esq. M. P.	I cannot tell.				
Mr. E. Perry	I am decidedly of opinion that the methodists are the most numerous denomination of christians in the province, as the number of their communicants, is upwards of 9,000.				
F. L. Walsh, Esq. M. P.	I am enabled to answer only so far as to state, that in that part of the province where I have had an opportunity of forming an opinion, as to the relative number of persons, attached to the respective churches and religious communities, it has appeared to me, that the members belonging to the methodist church, are the most numerous.				
C. Fothergill, Esq. M. P.	I think the methodists are the most numerous in this province, and next to them Presbyterians, then Roman catholics, then Universalists, then Baptists, Quakers and other dissenters.				

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
<p>ELEVENTH. Do you think there are several, and what denominations of christians in the province more numerous than the church of England?</p>	J. McDonald, Esq. M. P.	Methodists, Roman catholics, and Presbyterians, are undoubtedly the most numerous; cannot say as to other sects.	<p>ELEVENTH. (continued)</p>	Francis L. Walsh, Esq. M. P.	In that part of the province with which I am best acquainted, the baptists, and the methodists, are both more numerous than are those of the church of England.
	Dr. Lefferty, M. P.	Every denomination that he knows, particularly the methodists, Roman catholics and presbyterians.		Charles Fothergill, Esq. M. P.	Same answer as to last question, (No. 10.)
	Rev. A. Stewart, Baptist Minister.	The methodists, presbyterians, baptists, and catholics.		Dr. Dunlop.	Answered in No. 10 (last question.)
	D. McCall, Esq. M. P.	Presbyterians, methodists, baptists and catholics.		William Thompson Esquire, M. P.	With the exception of the methodists, I do not think there are any more numerous.
	R. White, Esq. M. P.	I think the presbyterians, methodists, catholics, &c.		Francis Baby, Esquire, M. P.	This church I think the least numerous.
	Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P.	The methodists, but I cannot say as to others.		Alexander M'Donnell, Esquire, M. P.	I think there are several, viz: catholics, presbyterians, and methodists.
	Rev. James Richardson.	Believes the methodists and presbyterians at least, to be more numerous than the church of England; and, perhaps, the baptists and Roman catholics.		Reverend Mr. Harris.	I think that the methodists and presbyterians are each of them more numerous; there may be others, but of their standing I have no knowledge.
	James Wilson, Esq. M. P.	I believe there are several, particularly the methodists, Roman catholics, and presbyterians also I rather think; and there are large societies of Quakers and baptists in this province; but I am not able to say whether they are more numerous than the members of the church of England or not. By presbyterians, I mean of course all who are known in the province by that name, whether belonging to the church of Scotland or not. I also know of an extensive religious society on Yonge-street, called "children of peace" and I understand they are increasing.		Mr. Morrison	The methodists, Roman catholics, presbyterians and baptists.
	Wm. Morris, Esq. M. P.	I believe there are three, catholic, presbyterian and methodist.		D. Cameron, Esquire, M. P.	Presbyterians, catholics, and methodists.
	Robt. Randal, Esq. M. P.	Methodists, presbyterians, Roman catholics, and Baptists.		Richard Brasley, Esquire, M. P.	Can not say.
	Paul Peterson, Esq. M. P.	Besides the methodists, the Roman catholics are much more numerous. The presbyterians also are more numerous. and I think the society of friends and baptists.		Captain Matthews, Esq. M. P.	I think besides the methodists, the catholics, baptists, quakers and some other denominations, are far more numerous.
	Thos. Honor, Esq. M. P.	The methodists and baptists, certainly, also Roman catholics.		John Clark, Esquire, M. P.	Cannot say.
	Wm. Scolliek, Esq. M. P.	Except as to the methodists, I do not know.		James Lyons, Esq. M. P.	It is my opinion, that the following denominations are more numerous in this province, than the church of England, viz: methodists, Roman catholics, presbyterians, baptists, and quakers.
	Ed. McBride, Esq. M. P.	Methodists, presbyterians and catholics.		Alex. M'Lean, Esq. M. P.	I think the presbyterians, Roman catholics, and the methodists, are each more numerous than the church of England, but I have not such a knowledge of the upper part of the province, as to be able to form an opinion on this subject, on which much reliance can be placed.
	B. C. Beardsley, Esq. M. P.	I think the methodists and Roman catholics.		John Wilson, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly.	I think they might, in regard to numbers, be arranged thus: 1st.—Methodists. 2nd.—Presbyterians, (including therein Scotch Kirk seceders, independents, congregationalists, &c.) 3rd.—Catholics. 4th.—Baptists. 5th.—Church of England.
	Reverend Mr. Barclay, Baptist minister.	Methodists, presbyterians and baptists.		Rev. A. McDonald, Roman Catholic church.	Yes, catholics, methodists and presbyterians.
	Jan. Gordon, Esq. M. P.	The methodists, and perhaps the presbyterians, if all so called, whether in connection with the church of Scotland, or not; be taken together.		John B. Robison, Esq. M. P. (Attorney General.)	Perhaps the methodists may be, or perhaps the presbyterians of all descriptions, or the Roman catholics as I have stated may be more numerous than the members of the church of England, but I am by no means certain whether that is the case or not—my present impression is that the methodists of all classes are the most numerous religious denomination, but I am not sure of it. I have indeed lately heard or seen their numbers stated at 8,000. If that be correct, I should then certainly think them not so numerous as the members of the church of England.
Thomas Coleman, Esq. M. P.	I do not think there are any more numerous with the exception of methodists and Catholics, taking a position, that those who have been christened, and confirmed according to the rites of the English church, belong to that church, who have not otherwise made their election to any other sect or denomination.	Hon. William Dickson.	There are several denominations of christians more numerous than the church of England, viz: methodists, presbyterians, catholics, separately; and menonists, tunkers, and anabaptists or baptists, collectively.		
P. VanKoughnet, Esq. M. P.	I think the methodists alone; but if the members of the kirk of Scotland and other presbyterians were classed together, they in all probability would be.	Hon. Thomas Clark.	I think the methodists, catholics, presbyterians, menonists, and baptists.		
Mr. E. Perry.	It is my opinion that the following denominations are more numerous than the church of England—viz: methodists, Roman catholics, Presbyterians, baptists and quakers.				

Report on the Petitions of Christians of

Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
<p>ELEVENTH Do you think there are several, and what denominations of christians in the province more numerous than the church of England?</p> <p>TWELFTH Has the church of England labored under greater difficulties in this province, than any other church.</p>	Hon. James Baby,	It would seem that the methodists and presbyterians are more numerous than the church of England.	<p>TWELFTH, (continued)</p>	Reverend J Richardson,	have always performed freely; and, therefore, I can conceive of no difficulties she has to contend with more than others. The fact, that the ministers of the church of England actually perform the rites of matrimony among the Indians, who have been converted from a state of heathenism by means of the methodist preachers while said preachers are prevented from doing so, shows the superior advantages they enjoy.
	John Rolph, Esq M. P.	I really think all are more numerous than the church of England.		James Wilson, Esquire, M. P.	I know of no difficulties they have laboured under. I have always understood that their clergymen had an income from home of £200, per annum, besides what they received from the right of marrying which they have almost exclusively exercised; and what they have got from the rents of clergy reserves, of which they have the controul, so that instead of laboring under difficulties, I think they have had peculiar advantages in this province.
	D. Jones, Esq, M, P,	The methodist and presbyterian denominations, are, I think, more numerous.		William Morris, Esq M. P.	Certainly not so great.
	Elder William Case,	The church of England has certainly greater pecuniary advantages than any other religious denomination in this province; and I know of no other hindrances to her prosperity than those alluded to in my answer to question the 4th. The ministers of the church of England have always freely enjoyed certain privileges, which the ministers of several other denominations have been deprived of, to the great grief of the people under their charge, and for the exercising of which several respectable ministers belonging to different churches, have been arrested and imprisoned (one put in a dungeon) tried without the privilege of counsel, and sentenced to banishment, from the province, for 14 years!		Robert Randal, Esquire, M. P.	I know of no pecuniary difficulties that the church of England labors under.
	J. A. Wilkin-son, Esq, M, P,	The methodists have always considered marriage as a religious right, & thought themselves entitled to perform this ceremony, as a religious service, under the 51st Geo. 3rd.; but two of their ministers (Mr. Ryan and Mr. Sawyer) were arrested, tried and banished!— Another (Mr. Smith) was acquitted & also a Mr. Pope, a British missionary Has understood there were 1 or 2 of the baptists and one of the presbyterian ministers, convicted for the same. This denial to their clergymen of the right of marrying them, is considered by the methodists as a grievance, though they are looking forward to a period when a more just and liberal policy will correct the evil. They cannot for want of a law for that purpose, hold lands for scites of churches &c. in succession.		P. Peterson, Esq, M, P,	No, they have had superior advantages, as they receive a salary from home, have had the control of the clergy reserves and got the rents received from them, and have had the right of marrying exclusively, except that some certain clergymen of the church of Scotland. Lutherans and Calvinists have had the right of marrying persons of their own congregations.
	D. M'Donald, Esq, M, P,	They have not, for their missionaries have derived a handsome support from England, and have had equal advantages (at least in all other respects with any other denomination in this province.		Thos. Hornor, Esq, M, P,	No, not so much as others have certainly.
	Dr. Lefferty, M, P,	Thinks not at all, they have been supported superior to any other, by assistance from England.		W. Scollick, Esq, M, P,	It has not.
	Reverend A. Stewart, Baptist Minister.	No, not so great; they have had the following advantages over other denominations. Their clergymen have been entirely supported from home. Assistance has been given from home in erecting churches, and their clergymen have been allowed to marry persons of all denominations indiscriminately.		E. McBride, Esq, M, P,	Quite the reverse; she has been more highly favored by the means afforded her teachers as salaries and provision made for the erection of places of worship.
	D. M'Call, Esq, M, P,	The church of England has, in my opinion, labored under the least difficulties of any sect in the province, unless the aversion of the people to their tenets, be reckoned a difficulty.		B. C. Beardley, Esq, M. P.	I think it has not.
	R. White, Esq, M, P,	Not to my knowledge.		Reverend Mr. Barckley, baptist minister,	I think not, quite the reverse.
Z. Bernham, Esq, M, P,	I think not.	J. Gordon, Esq, M, P,	I think not.		
Reverend J. Richardson,	The church of England has always enjoyed privileges and advantages of a pecuniary and legal nature, far superior to those of other denominations, and particularly so, of the methodists, whose ministers have suffered severely for performing the rites of marriage, which the ministers of the church of England	T. Coleman, Esq, M, P,	I think not, but have had greater facilities.		
		P. VanKoughnett, Esq, M. P.	I think not.		
		Mr. E. Perry,	I do not think that the church of England labours under any difficulty in this province, as I understand her ministers receive 200 pounds, per annum, from a society in England;— whereas the ministers of the following denominations, viz: methodists, presbyterians, baptists, and quakers, are entirely supported by their own members: as respects the Roman catholic ministers I cannot say whether they receive any support or not, exclusive of their own members.		
		F. L. Walsh, Esq, M, P,	I think that heretofore the church of England has had fewer or less difficulties to encounter than any of the other churches established in the province.		
		C. Fothergill, Esq, M, P,	The church of England having always had the patronage and assistance of government, so far from having had greater difficulties in the province, it has had very superior advantages.		
		Dr. Dunlop, Warden of the Canada Company,	Certainly not; she is the only sect who has not laboured under any difficulty.		
		Wm. Thompson, Esq, M, P,	I do not think the church of England has had any greater difficulties to contend with than other churches.		

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	
<p>TWELFTH Has the church of England labored under greater difficulties in this province, than any other church.</p>	F. Baby, Esq. M. P.	I dont believe it does.	<p>TWELFTH (continued)</p>	Hon. William Dickson,	The church of England has never labored under any difficulties.	
	Alex. M'Donnell, Esq. M. P.	I think not.		Hon. Thomas Clark.	It has not.	
	Reverend Mr. Harris.	I think she has not.		Hon. James Baby,	I do not know that the church of England has labored under greater difficulties than any other church in this province.	
	Mr. Morrison	They have labored under none, while other denominations have been deprived of some important religious rights - they have been in possession of ample pecuniary means, if that alone is required to add to the prosperity of Christ's church, and if they have experienced any disadvantages, they must have their origin in some defect either in their ministers or members.		John Rolph, Esq. M. P.	Certainly not, that church has been supported by the munificence of the society at home, has enjoyed the proceeds of the clergy reserves, the favor and countenance of the Executive government and the exclusive right to marry persons of all denominations indiscriminately.	
	D. Cameron Esq. M. P.	Not so much, she has always been supported from home, has had the exclusive right of marrying members of all denominations indiscriminately, &c.		D. Jones, Esq. M. P.	I have no knowledge of such a circumstance.	
	Richard Beasley, Esq. M. P.	I think not.		<p>THIRTEENTH. Do you think that the Ecclesiastical chart now shewn to you, exhibits a fair and correct view of the different denominations of christians in this province? Can you point out any inaccuracies in the chart with in your knowledge?</p>	Reverend A. Stewart, Baptist Minister,	I do not think the chart gives a fair and correct view of the different denominations. It gives an unfair account of their numbers, literary attainments, and of the tendency of their doctrine.
	Captain Matthews, Esq. M. P.	Just the reverse.			D. McCall, Esq. M. P.	I think not.
	John Clark, Esq. M. P.	Certainly not.			R. White, Esq. M. P.	I do not think so.
	James Lyons, Esq. M. P.	I do not think that the clergy of the church of England labor under any difficulty in this province, as I understand their ministers receive £200, annually, from a society in England, whereas the members of the following denominations, viz:—methodists, presbyterians, baptists and quakers, are entirely supported by their own members. As it respects the Roman catholic ministers, I do not know whether they receive any support or not, exclusive of their own members.			Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P.	I do not see any inaccuracies, within my knowledge.
	Archibald McLean, Esq. M. P.	The church of England has had advantages in this province which have not been enjoyed by any other church, and to these advantages, in a great measure, she owes her present standing in the colony.			Rev. James Richardson.	I think not; it is incorrect in stating that a church is building at Purdy's mills, New-market, and Etobicoke, in the vicinity of York, in the number of presbyterian clergymen, and methodist itinerants, and in not mentioning the local ministers of the methodist church, whose number is very considerable.
John Wilson, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly.	I think they have possessed, and do possess, great advantages above all others.	Rev. Egerton Ryerson.	1st.—The letter of the Archdeacon of York, states that "the church of England is rapidly increasing" From my own observation in travelling through various parts of this province, and from the information I have obtained of many respectable persons in different places, I do not think the church of England is increasing. I believe her influence in most of the places where I have been, is decreasing.			
Rev. August W'Donnell, of the Roman Catholic church.	The church of England is the only one that never labored under any difficulty in this province.		2ndly.—The letter states that "the people are coming forward in all directions, &c." I believe this statement is incorrect. But very few churches, for the church of England, have been built without foreign assistance, which is not the case with churches built for other denominations. And in many places I have noticed, where clergymen of the church of England have long been established, their congregations are as small, and in some places smaller, now, than they were some years ago. Dr. Strachan likewise states in his sermon, preached on the death of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec, and printed a few months before the letter was written, that even where churches are erected, the numbers who give regular attendance are so few as greatly to discourage the minister.—(P. 19.)			
John B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. Atty. General.	It has had encouragement and assistance which other churches in this province have not had; but at the same time it labors under difficulties beyond some other churches, which operate against its extending. The Clergy of the church of England as well as the Clergy of the church of Scotland and the Roman catholic church, cannot obtain ordination without a long and expensive previous course of study. The nature of that church establishment is such, that its Ministers are stationary, and to answer the purpose of their mission, must be able to maintain themselves competently, though moderately by the profession to which they have devoted themselves, and to subsist from the casual contributions of their flocks, is not consistent with the nature of the church of England.		3rdly.—The letter states, that "the teachers of the different denominations are for the most part from the United States, where they gather their knowledge and form their sentiments." I believe it to be incorrect—for, from the account which each teacher has given of his birth and education, it appears that 4-5ths of the methodist itinerant ministers have been born in His Majesty's dominions, and of the remaining 1-5th all except 4 have been naturalized by taking the oath of allegiance and residing in the province more than 7 years; and 7-8ths of the methodist local or settled ministers, are of the old settled inhabitants of the province, or European emigrants.			
	The preachers of some other sects, and perhaps more especially of the methodists, seldom pass through the same expensive preparation for their ministry, they derive from their flocks, and from other sources perhaps, a support not much greater probably than is considered sufficient for subsistence in any station of life, and the consequence is, that the preachers of these sects are more easily multiplied. For instance, I imagine no clergyman of the church of England is appointed to a mission, unless £150, or £200 can be secured to him.					

Report on the Petitions of Christians of

Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
<p>THIRTEENTH. Do you think that the Ecclesiastical chart now shown to you, exhibits a fair and correct view of the different denominations of christians in this province? Can you point out any inaccuracies in the chart within your knowledge?</p>	<p>Rev. Egerton Ryerson.</p>	<p>The same remark I believe to be true with regard to the baptist, roman catholic, and presbyterian clergymen.</p> <p>4thly.—The letter states, that “the methodist teachers are subject to the orders of the conference of the United States.” This is incorrect. The methodists have a conference in this province, and, to the orders of this conference the methodist teachers in Upper Canada are subject, and not to the conference of the United States.</p> <p>5thly.—The letter affirms that “in 58 places where regular or occasional service is performed, numerous and respectable congregations assemble.</p> <p>With several of the 58 places here referred to, and which are pointed out in the chart, I am personally acquainted, and I know that comparatively small congregations attend the church of England, perhaps from 10 to 50, while more than twice this number attend the ministrations of some other teachers in the same places; and from the information I have, which I believe to be correct, inasmuch as it has come well authenticated from various sources, I believe there are but two or three places in the province where the congregations of the church of England, are larger or as large as those of some other denominations; & to corroborate this opinion I would refer to Dr Strachan’s sermon above mentioned, in which it is said “even when churches are erected, the numbers who give regular attendance are so few as greatly to discourage the minister.” (P. 19.) and in (P. 26). “The benefits of the ecclesiastical establishment of England are little felt or known, and sectaries of all descriptions are increasing on every side.”</p> <p>6thly. The chart states that there is “a church building at Purdy’s Mills, and another at Newmarket, a church built in Markham and another at Etobicoke; all of which places are adjacent to York.”</p> <p>From my own personal knowlege I believe this to be incorrect. There was no church built or building in either of these places in 1827. Nor do I believe there is any now. I have likewise been informed by several persons who reside in those places, that there is no church built, or building at Navy Point, at Ancaster, at Barton, or at Woolwich. But of the places last mentioned I cannot speak from personal knowlege.</p> <p>7thly. The chart makes but 6 Presbyterian clergymen in this Province.</p> <p>I am informed by two presbyterian clergymen, Mr. Harris and Mr. McDowell, that there are 8 presbyterian clergymen in this province, besides those whose names are mentioned in the chart, viz:—Mr. Buchanan of Beckwith Mr. Boyd, of Prescott, Mr. Foot of Kingston, Mr. Fraser of Niagara, Mr. Bell of Streetsville, Mr. King of Nelson, Mr. Eastman of Grimsby, and Mr. Russel of Stamford.</p> <p>8thly. The chart states but 2 clergymen of the Kirk of Scotland in the province.</p> <p>I have been informed by several gentlemen, and by Mr. Morris’ letter addressed to W. Horton Esq. dated 6th October last, that there are 6 clergymen of the Kirk of Scotland in this Province, viz:— Mr. Urquhart of Cornwall, Mr. McLaurin of Lochiel, Mr. McKenzie of Williamstown, Mr. Connel of Martintown, Mr. Machar of Kingston, and Mr. Sheed of Ancaster.</p>	<p>THIRTEENTH (Continued.)</p>	<p>Rev. Egerton Ryerson.</p>	<p>9thly. The chart states “as the methodists have no settled clergymen, it has been found difficult to ascertain the number of itinerants employed, but it is presumed to be considerable, perhaps from 20 to 30 in the whole province.”</p> <p>This is incorrect, for the methodists have 71 local or settled clergymen, and 46 itinerants employed in the province, and as the methodists have annually, for more than 50 years, published minutes which contain the names, stations, and numbers of itinerants employed, together with the number of members belonging to the Methodist church, and as these minutes may be had of any itinerant in the province, it could not have been difficult to have ascertained the number of itinerants employed by the methodists.</p> <p>10thly. The chart states that “the other denominations have very few teachers, and these seemingly very ignorant.”</p> <p>According to a chart of the baptist church founded upon the authority of 2 baptist clergymen, there are 45 baptist clergymen in the province; with several of these I have conversed, and although they may be ignorant of political intrigues, they are as well acquainted with the truth, doctrine and duties of the bible, as the clergymen of the church of England.</p> <p>The Quakers; and Roman Catholics, I believe are separately more numerous than the church of England; but in regard to the qualifications of their teachers I cannot speak, as I am not personally acquainted with them.</p> <p>I do not think it does. The chart is incorrect because it states the number of presbyterian clergy of the province far below the actual number, and because it does not shew that churches have been built by any denominations but that of the church of England. There are 6 ministers of the church of Scotland in this Province, viz:—the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, Cornwall, Rev. Mr. McLaurin, Lochiel, Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Williamstown, Rev. Mr. Connel, Martintown, Rev. Mr. Machar, Kingston, and Rev. Mr. Sheed; Ancaster.</p> <p>I think not. It does not exhibit the different denominations of christians in Upper Canada.</p> <p>It is inaccurate as to the number of clergymen of the methodist church, who are much more numerous than the chart represents. It is not difficult, but on the contrary very easy for any one who wishes it, to ascertain their number; as the minutes are published annually.</p> <p>Not being acquainted out of the Western District, can only speak with reference to that district. Mr. Morley whose name is mentioned in the chart as stationed at an Indian village in the London District, is in fact at Chatham in the Western District, and there is a presbyterian clergymen, now residing at Sandwich, as teacher of the district school; at the time the chart was compiled he was at Amherstburgh in the same district.</p> <p>Does not think it does. Thinks it a gross misrepresentation.</p> <p>Does not. There was no preaching at the Short Hills, of clergymen of the church of England. The churches at Fort Erie and Queenston were both built by other religious denominations; and it is alledged have been forced out of their hands. There are to his know-</p>
				<p>William Morris, Esq. M. P.</p>	
				<p>Robert Randall, Esquire, M. P.</p>	
				<p>Paul Peterson, Esq. M. P.</p>	
				<p>J. A. Wilkin-son, Esq. M. P.</p>	
				<p>D. McDonald, Esq. M. P.</p>	
				<p>Dr. Lafferty, M. P.</p>	

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
<p>THIRTEENTH Do you think that the Ecclesiastical chart now shewn to you, exhibits a fair & correct view of the different denominations of christians in this province? Can you point out any inaccuracies in the chart within your knowledge?</p>	Dr. Lefferty, M. P.	I ledge two clergymen in the district of Niagara, not mentioned in the chart, and knows of one in the London district. There is a church belonging to the church of England built at Stamford in the district of Niagara.	<p>THIRTEENTH (continued)</p>	Wm. Thompson, Esq. M. P.	I do not think the chart presents a correct statement, although with regard to the church of England, as far as my knowledge extends, there are but few inaccuracies.
	Thomas Horner, Esq. M. P.	I think it a very unfair and inaccurate representation. There is no church belonging to the church of England in Ancaster, in the district of Gore. I never heard of any regular or occasional service of the church of England at the river Thames, in the district of London, and I do not believe there ever was. I never heard of any missionary journey of any clergymen of the church of England, except that Mr. Leeming once or twice preached in our district. I do not think that the church in Barton belongs to the church of England.		F. Baby, Esq. M. P.	In answer to the first sentence, I don't think it does.
	W. Scollick, Esq. M. P.	I cannot form any idea.		Alexander W. D. Bell, Esquire, M. P.	I have at present no time to examine the ecclesiastical chart, now exhibited to me. nor point out inaccuracies if any there are, this will suffice as an answer.
	E. McBride, Esq. M. P.	As to the district in which I reside I can say the chart is nearly correct particularly as to the churches and Ministers of the church of England, but when referring to other sects and denominations, most unquestionably incorrect, especially as to methodist preachers for there are at least from 110 to 120 local and itinerant ministers, now actively employed in that church in this province.		Reverend Mr. Harris.	I think it does not. The view it gives of the presbyterians within this province is very incorrect. Mr. Boyd of Prescott. Mr. Gemmill. Mr. Buchanan, of Lanark. Mr. King of Nelson. Mr. Fraser of Niagara. Mr. Russel, of Stamford. Mr. Foot, of Kingston, were exercising their ministry within this province in 1827, but their names are not on the chart. These clergymen are not in communion with the Kirk of Scotland.
	B. C. Beardley, Esq. M. P.	I cannot answer the question without a more particular examination of the chart.		D. Cameron, Esquire, M. P.	I am more particularly acquainted with the ministers of the church of Scotland in this province, and I notice the omission of the following ministers of that church, Mr. Connel of Martintown, Mr. Urquhart at Cornwall, Mr. Sheed at Ancaster, and Mr. Macher at Kingston.
	Reverend Mr. Barckley, baptist minister,	I think it is not. There is no church building at Purdy's mills, or at Newmarket, as far as I can learn.		Richard Bealey, Esquire, M. P.	It is not correct as far as relates to the District of Gore.
	J. Gordon, Esq. M. P.	I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the chart, in so far as the different denominations of christians are noticed, and I have had means of judging, excepting only that I believe the Rev. Mr. Morlay, was, at the time the chart was made, as he is now the resident clergyman of the church of England at Chatham.		John Clark, Esquire, M. P.	Not sufficiently informed on this question to answer it.
	T. Coleman, Esq. M. P.	I do not; Errors have been committed both for and against the church of England.		James Lyons, Esq. M. P.	I do not think the ecclesiastical chart presents a fair or correct view of the different denominations of christians in this province.
	P. Van Koughnett, Esq. M. P.	It does not so far as relates to the ministers of the kirk of Scotland, in the Eastern District. The Rev. Hugh Urquhart is in charge of a parish at Cornwall, having a good church built of wood, and the Rev. Arch. Connel of a parish at Martintown, having a middling church built of wood. There is also a good stone church at Williamstown, one of wood at Lochiel, one in front of Charlottenburgh, and one in front of Lancaster, the two latter are only of a middling description, and also built of wood.		Alex. McLean, Esq. M. P.	The statement that the methodists have no settled clergymen is incorrect, as they have a great number called local preachers; neither is it difficult to ascertain the number of itinerant preachers as their numbers are published annually in their minutes of conference—as to their numbers I cannot speak positively (not having examined the minutes lately) but should suppose there is upwards of 50. I think including both local and itinerants, upwards of 120.
	Mr. E. Perry,	Answered in 14th.			The ecclesiastical chart is incorrect in some particulars.—It states that there is a small church and regular service at Osnabruck, and also at Williamsbury, by the Rev. J. G. Weagant, at the former place a church or meeting-house has been erected by persons of various denominations, and it is now occupied alternately by presbyterians, and episcopalians. In Williamsbury the church was erected by the lutheran congregation, of which Mr. Weagant was the clergyman previous to his joining the church of England, it is now occupied alternately by the lutheran and such of that congregation as have adhered to Mr. Weagant and joined the church of England.
C. Fothergill, Esq. M. P.	I do not think the chart shewn to me, exhibits either a fair or correct view of the different denominations of christians in this province; but on the other hand, to exhibit so many inaccuracies, that I must be allowed more time to point them out.		At the date of the letter accompanying the chart and for several months previous to it, the Revd. H. Urquhart was in charge of the presbyterian congregation at Cornwall; to which he succeeded immediately after Mr. Leith's depar-		
Dr. Dunlop, Warden of the Canada Company,	The chart is incorrect in the following statement:—When this chart was written there were four ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, viz:— Mr. McKenzie, Williamsbury. Mr. McLaurin, Lochiel. Mr. Connel, Martintown. Mr. Urquhart, Cornwall, in the province. Mr. Sheed of Ancaster, was ordained and Mr. Macker of Kingston has since arrived.				

Report on the Petitions of Christians of

Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	
<p>THIRTEENTH Do you think that the Ecclesiastical chart now shown to you, exhibits a fair & correct view of the different denominations of christians in this province? Can you point out any inaccuracies in the chart within your knowledge?</p>	A. McLean, Esq. M. P.	ture, and the Rev. A. Connel was established as the minister of the congregation at Martintown I think 12 months before. I am not aware of any other inaccuracies.	<p>FOURTEENTH (continued)</p>	Z. Burnham, Esq. M. P.	I have not had any opportunity of knowing.	
	John Wilson, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly.	There is not a single church in the district of Gore. Mr. Leeming officiates regularly in the presbyterian church at Barton and occasionally at Dundass and other places. Statements concerning other districts, I leave to other persons to answer.		Reverend J. Richardson,	Several of them, as the Baptists, Quakers, or Friends, and Menonists, are neither few nor insignificant.	
	* Rev. A. McDonnell of the Roman Catholic church.	Having not the chart before me, I cannot give any answer to this question.		James Wilson, Esq. M. P.	There are several societies of Lutherans and Baptists, and a great many Catholics who have clergymen. These clergymen are not in my opinion, ignorant men. There are a great many Quakers, the latter have what they call public speakers, who are travelling, and who are very respectable, and I think useful men. There are Menonists and Tunkers in the province, who have their preachers, and I consider them an excellent people.	
	John B. Robinson, Esq. M. P. (Attorney General.)	I have never made the necessary inquiries to enable me to answer this question, further than that, I perceived a few inaccuracies in the chart, so far as it regards the church of England, some churches are erroneously stated to be built under the impression no doubt, that they had been built, but either the subscription list had not been completed, or some other cause of which the compiler of the chart, was doubtless not aware, has occasioned the execution of the design to be abandoned or delayed. I notice also some omissions in the chart as it regards the church of England.—I could not pretend from any information I possess, to construct one more accurate on the whole.		Elder William Case.	The principal teachers of the different denominations, not specified in the letter and chart, are neither few nor insignificant.	
	* Hon. William Dickson.	I have not seen the ecclesiastical chart for some time, and cannot without a reference and some further time, point out some inaccuracies which I noticed at the time.		William Morris, Esq. M. P.	The Baptists themselves are more numerous than the church of England, as 45 to 31 in their ministers and though they may not make high pretentions to human science, and may be utterly ignorant of any thing like political intrigues, yet with respect to biblical knowledge, and that divine science so essential to the spiritual welfare of their flocks in the truths and duties of christianity, I believe they are as well qualified, as the ministers of the church of England.	
	Hon. Thomas Clark.	I cannot answer without having time to examine the chart.		Robert Randal, Esquire, M. P.	The teachers referred to in this question are not to be found in the part of the province I reside in, and therefore their condition is unknown to me.	
	John Rolph, Esq. M. P.	I have not time to examine the chart—but when I did look over it, I certainly noticed inaccuracies in it.		Doctor Lestery, M. P.	I don't know what teachers of various denominations of christians, are considered ignorant. I think the knowledge of the different religious denominations in this province are at par, one with the other.	
	D. Jones, Esq. M. P.	I do not consider it correct inasmuch as it does not in my opinion, furnish a full view of the different denominations of christians in the province.		John A. Wilkinson, Esq. M. P.	Does not think that they are by any means few or ignorant.	
	<p>FOURTEENTH Are the teachers of the various denominations of christians in this province, not specified in the letter & chart before you, few and seemingly ignorant?</p>	Rev. A. Stewart, Baptist Minister.		The teachers of the denominations not specified in the chart are not few. The baptist teachers alone exceed the church teachers by 1-3d, the one being 30 and the other 15,—as to their knowledge it was well for the writer of the chart to introduce the word "seemingly," for am persuaded he knows little about these teachers, I can give no account of the knowledge of the menonists, tunkards, quakers, christians, &c. but I affirm that if the bible is made the standard of the qualifications of christian teachers, that the teachers of the baptist denomination are as well qualified for their office as the teachers of the church of England, mentioned in the chart.—Though I believe there are unqualified teachers in both denominations, many of the baptist teachers have a liberal and some a classical education, though a knowledge of the scriptures and abilities to explain them is all that the baptists think absolutely necessary for the pastoral office with regard to knowledge.	D. McDonald, Esq. M. P.	In the western district there are 2 priests of the Roman catholic church, and of course men of education. The other denominations have a fair proportion of clergymen, and they are men of respectable acquirements and seemingly pious men.
	D. McCull, Esq. M. P.	I am of opinion they are not.		Paul Peterson, Esq. M. P.	Does not think that they are, by any means, few or ignorant.	
R. White, Esq. M. P.	I have answered the questions proposed, agreeably to my knowledge of my district only.	Thos. Hornor, Esq. M. P.	I think not.			
	They are not.	Wm. Scollick, Esq. M. P.	They are not few, and many of them well informed I think.			
		Edward McBride, Esq. M. P.	I think not.			
		B. C. Beardley, Esq. M. P.	I have known many enlightened and intelligent ministers of the different denominations not specified in the chart, and I think that statement utterly untrue.			
		Reverend Mr. Barckley, baptist minister,	I think they are not numerous; with respect to their qualifications cannot answer—never having attended their places of public worship.			
			They are not to my certain knowledge, a number of them have had a liberal and classical education, others are not so well qualified for the ministry.			

The answers given by the Reverend A. McDonnell and the honorable Wm. Dickson, were written at their lodgings and sent to the committee; a list of the questions having been communicated to them, unaccompanied by the chart.

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.	Question.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
FOURTEENTH Are the teachers of the various denominations of christians in this province, not specified in the letter & chart before you, few and seemingly ignorant?	Jas. Gordon, Esq, M, P.	I cannot say whether the teachers of the various denominations of christians in this province, not specified in the chart are few; but I am of opinion, judging from the limited means and opportunities I have had of judging, they are seemingly ignorant.	FIFTEENTH (continued)	J. Lyons, Esq M. P.	I believe there are some teachers of the various denominations of christians in this province, not specified in the letter or chart, who are men of education and talent. It cannot, however, be denied, that there are some of a different description.
	Thomas Coleman, Esq, M, P.	I think they are not few—many denominations, who profess themselves christians, and who have not been mentioned in the chart are intelligent men.		Archibald McLean, Esq M. P.	I believe there are some teachers of the various denominations of christians in this province, not specified in the letter or chart, who are men of education and talent. It cannot, however, be denied, that there are some of a different description.
	P. VanKoughnet, Esq, M, P.	I do not know.		John Wilson, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly.	All circumstances considered, I think the ministers of various denominations of christians not mentioned in the chart, are neither few nor ignorant.
	Mr. E. Perry	I am of opinion that the teachers of the denominations of christians in this province, not specified in the chart, are neither few or ignorant. With respect to the allusion made to the Baptists, particularly, I do not think they generally make large pretensions to literature, yet I feel convinced they possess that general knowledge of scripture, the word of divine truth, which enables them to be useful to those among whom they labour. This is evident from the success of their ministry. I allude to the part of the country I am acquainted with.		Rev Angus McDouell, of the Roman Catholic church.	With teachers of other denominations I am not sufficiently acquainted to speak with regard to their knowledge or ignorance. With regard to the catholics, I do think they possess an equal share of knowledge with their divided brethren of the church by law established.
	Charles Forthgill, Esq M. P.	The teachers of the various denominations of christians in this province, not specified in the letter and chart are neither few nor ignorant. The Baptist and Quaker teachers in particular, and there are many others as pious and enlightened men, and well qualified for the sacred functions of their calling. They are certainly equally as much enlightened as the episcopalian preachers, and far exceed them in liberality and activity in the service of their divine master.		John B Robinson, Esq M, P Atty. General	I know scarcely any of them. If there are men of learning among them, I have not heard of them. The roman catholics are not enumerated in the chart, which appears to have reference only to the protestant denominations, and, perhaps, it is not intended to include them in this question. Their clergymen are, in general, men of liberal education.
	Dr. Dunlop, Warden of the Canada company.	Certainly not; I should think the methodist and baptist ministers, far outnumbered the clergy of the church of England.		Hon. Thomas Clark.	Answered in the 13th question.
	William Thompson Esquire, M. P.	With the exception of the baptists I think they are.		John Rolph, Esq. M. P.	They certainly are not few in number. Most of them, I believe, are ignorant of the classics, and are not what is termed literary men; but they are not ignorant of the bible, or deficient in that christian knowledge which enables them to be useful preachers of the gospel. The methodists and presbyterians have for some years past gained to their churches deserved respect by the literary and classical attainments of some of their ministers, who would be justly esteemed respectable, and some of them eloquent, in any pulpit in any country.
	Reverend Mr. Harris.	I am not acquainted with the clergymen of the denominations referred to in this question, and, therefore, am not able to answer it.		D. Jones, Esq. M. P.	I am not sufficiently informed upon the subject to answer this question in the affirmative.
	Mr. Morrison.	They are more numerous than the ministers of the church of England, they may probably generally be ignorant of the sciences or the classics, but still I believe they have their literary men. Notwithstanding it must be obvious to any person who seek to inform themselves, as to their knowledge, that they have good native talent, and what is far more excellent, they are well acquainted with that necessary information and those important truths connected with their sacred profession, as may be fully evinced to every candid enquirer, by the results of their ministerial labours.		Robert Randall, Esquire, M P	To the church of England.
	D Cameron, Esq. M. P.	I am not acquainted with the teachers mentioned in this question, and in my part of the country there are few or none.		Reverend A. Stewart, Baptist Minister.	I am a native of Perth in Scotland, was set apart for the gospel ministry in the baptist church at that place; was licensed as a dissenting minister by the Quarter sessions of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; have been in this province 9 years; am at present a teacher of a school in this town, and am acting as the pastor of a baptist church, which has lately been organized in this place.
Captain Matthews, M. P.	No doubt men comparatively ignorant may be found among them; but ignorance is a virtue compared with priestly pride, and learned intolerance.	Thos. Hornor, Esq, M, P.	I am not a member of any church; but have a preference for the society of Friends.		
John Clark, Esq. M. P.	Not sufficiently informed on this question to answer it.	Wm. Scolliek, Esq. M, P, Edward McBride, Esq. M. P.	To the church of England.		
James Lyons, Esq. M. P.	I am of the opinion that the teachers of the various denominations not specified in the letter or chart, are neither few nor ignorant, for although I do not think they generally make large pretensions to literature, if the allusion is particularly to the Baptists, yet I am fully convinced they possess that general know-	Wm. Scolliek, Esq. M, P, Edward McBride, Esq. M. P.	I am not a member of any church at present, but was baptized and confirmed in the church of England, and am friendly to the methodists.		
		B. C. Beardley, Esq, M, P.	To the church of England, in which I was baptized, and confirmed, and to which I have always belonged.		
		Thomas Coleman, Esq. M P	To the church of England.		
		P. VanKoughnet, Esq. M P	To the church of England.		
		Richard Beardley, Esq. M. P.	To the church of England.		

Report on the Petitions of Christians of

QUESTIONS.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
How long have you been an inhabitant of this Province?	Hon William Dickson.	42 years.
You are a member of the Honorable the Legislative Council?		Yes.
How long have you been a member of the Council?		12 years.
How long have you been an inhabitant of this Province?	Hon. Thomas Clark.	About 37 years.
You are a member of the Honorable the Legislative Council?		I am.
How long have you been a member of that house?		Twelve years.
Are the methodist preachers in this province, accountable to the conference of the United States?	Elder William Case.	<p>The methodist preachers who came into this province were from the methodist conference in the State of New-York, about the year 1790. They continued to be accountable to that conference for their moral deportment, and their characters were there carefully examined, till August 1821, when a conference was established in Canada; since which time the affairs of the methodist church in Canada, have been transacted by the Canada conference.</p> <p>At no time did the methodist conference in the United States exercise or claim any controul of a political nature over the methodists in Canada. Their services were purely of a spiritual nature. To supply the wants of a destitute country, they labored freely and for many years at considerable sacrifice of property and even of health and life; for some of their ministers by excessive toil in a new country expended both.</p> <p>The colonial government I conceive has the same control over the methodists in this country, that the British government, has over others of its subjects both in Europe and America. And they as a people are careful to obey the laws, &, as in duty bound, to shew all fidelity to the king and government for conscience sake.</p>
What income or salary do the preachers of your church receive?	Rev. William Ryerson.	<p>Our unmarried travelling preachers are allowed £25 per annum, besides their travelling expenses, which average on each year, from £2 to £3, and consist principally of ferriage, getting horses shod &c. as the preachers are generally entertained gratuitously at the houses of our members.—Our married preachers are allowed £50 per annum besides the table allowance of their families, these generally amount to 15 or £25 in the country where the preacher has a wife and 2 or 3 children; and in towns to something more, on account of the additional expense of house rent. All the preachers, and also our Bishops are allowed the same. No other expenses or contingencies are provided for or allowed.</p>
Can you give the Committee a brief account of the history and progress of your church in this province?		<p>The methodist episcopal church appears to have been first planted in this province between the years 1785 and 1790, by 2 local preachers, Mr. McCarty a native of Ireland, and employed in His Majesty's service during the American revolution, who settled in the lower part of this province, and Mr. George Neil, who also was a native of Ireland, and was a major of cavalry in the British army, during the revolutionary war, and who settled in the Niagara District.</p> <p>About this time, or very shortly after, there were petitions sent from a number of the inhabitants of the district of Niagara, and also from the Midland district, to the New York conference, then sitting at Albany, praying that missionaries might be sent to labor amongst them and promising to use their exertions to assist in defraying their expenses, &c. Accordingly Messrs. William Lossee and Darius Dunham were, in 1792, appointed to labour in Canada, and sent to the Lower part of the province where they laboured two years with much acceptance and usefulness, enduring many privations, and encountering many difficulties and dangers arising from the badness of the roads, the thinness of the population and the prejudice and opposition of many of the people.</p> <p>On Messrs. Lossee and Dunham's return, they represented to the New-York conference the destitute state of Canada, and the wishes of the people to be supplied with preachers from that body.—The conference immediately sent 3 missionaries, 2 Messrs. D. Dunham and James Coleman to the Lower part, and one Mr. Elijah Woolsey to the upper part of the province.</p> <p>From this time the church began to spread in different settlements, which, although for the most part small and separated at a consider-</p>

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

QUESTIONS.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.																														
<p>Can you give the committee a brief account of the history and progress of your church in this province?</p>	<p>Rev William Ryerson.</p>	<p>able distance from each other, yet were regularly visited by the preachers, who in travelling from the one to the other, were under the necessity of following the Indian paths or marked trees through the woods for many miles without meeting with a white inhabitant, and of fording or swimming rivers and creeks, in some instances at the peril of their lives, being sometimes thrown from their horses and compelled to save themselves by swimming, or if they could not swim, by getting on logs, or catching hold of the branches of trees, and thus drawing themselves to land; in several instances passing the night in the Indian wigwam, or even in the open air, with no other covering than the canopy of heaven.</p> <p>But notwithstanding all these difficulties and discouragements, these faithful ministers of Christ and their successors, with no other means of subsistence than the voluntary contributions of the people, who being at that time for the most part poor, and newly settled on their farms, were able to do but little for the support of their preachers, have continued to persevere in their labors until the present time, at a considerable sacrifice of property, and in several instances of life; looking for no other reward than the testimony of a good conscience, the gratitude and affection of the people, the approbation of their God, and the pleasure of seeing the cause of God prosper and prevail. The result of their labors and sufferings has been the eternal salvation of many, who have died in the triumphs of the faith of the Gospel, the establishment of numerous societies in almost every part of the country from one extremity of the province to the other, and the conversion of several hundreds of Indians from the most wretched state of intemperance and debauchery to a state of sobriety of virtue, and to God.</p> <p>The following table will shew the progress of the methodist episcopal church, from the year 1792 to the present year 1838.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">DATES.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">NUMBER OF ITINERANT PREACHERS.</th> <th style="width: 50%;">NUMBER OF MEMBERS OR COMMUNICANTS.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1792</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">165</td></tr> <tr><td>1795</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">473</td></tr> <tr><td>1800</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;">933</td></tr> <tr><td>1805</td><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td style="text-align: center;">1789</td></tr> <tr><td>1810</td><td style="text-align: center;">12</td><td style="text-align: center;">2597</td></tr> <tr><td>1815</td><td style="text-align: center;">18</td><td style="text-align: center;">2640</td></tr> <tr><td>1820</td><td style="text-align: center;">29</td><td style="text-align: center;">5383</td></tr> <tr><td>1825</td><td style="text-align: center;">41</td><td style="text-align: center;">6875</td></tr> <tr><td>1828</td><td style="text-align: center;">46</td><td style="text-align: center;">9009</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	DATES.	NUMBER OF ITINERANT PREACHERS.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OR COMMUNICANTS.	1792	2	165	1795	4	473	1800	6	933	1805	10	1789	1810	12	2597	1815	18	2640	1820	29	5383	1825	41	6875	1828	46	9009
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1828	46	9009																														
<p>You are, I believe, Warden of the Canada Company?</p> <p>Of the emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland who settle on the Company's land, are there many belonging to the church of England?</p> <p>Have you seen the charter of the University of King's college?</p> <p>Do you think that an University upon such terms is well adapted to this province?</p>	<p>Dr. Dunlop Warden of the Canada Com- pany.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>No; I will give the committee a return of the population of Guélfh, which is the principal settlement under the company; from which it appears that the presbyterians are the most numerous there. The emigrants from the United States, are chiefly methodists, presbyterians and independants. This return is an old one, but if I can get a new census in time, I shall furnish you with it.*</p> <p>I have.</p> <p>It is only better than no University at all; because, being an appendage of the church of England, whose avowed object, is proselytism, other denominations will look upon it with jealousy and distrust, and proportionately injure its usefulness. I know that such a feeling is very general throughout the province, I might almost say universal.</p>																														
<p>You speak in answer to some former questions of an ecclesiastical chart, how was that formed?</p>	<p>Mr. Morrison.</p>	<p>At a public meeting in York, a committee was appointed, called the Central Committee of Upper Canada, and directed to correspond with the other parts of the province to suggest the appointment of committees and to request that they would carefully collect and transmit to the Central Committee at York, accurate information respecting the number of persons belonging to the religious denomina-</p>																														

* Return of the different religious persuasions in Guélfh.

	Catholics.	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Others.	Not in con.
FAMILIES.	29	17	33	9	4	1	1	6
PERSONS.	144	50	160	40	23	6	9	8

Report on the Petitions of Christians of

QUESTION.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
You speak in answer to some former questions of an ecclesiastical chart, how was that formed?	Mr. Morrison.	tions in their neighbourhood.—In consequence of these, communications were received from various parts of the province, containing correct and full information upon this subject, obtained from personal knowledge or inquiry, and authenticated by the signatures of respectable inhabitants. This information was pretty general with respect to the methodists and baptists, and with regard to the others the committee, in addition to the information obtained in this way, collected from all other sources, the most accurate information that could be got. The chart was formed from the materials thus obtained, and presents, in my opinion, a very complete and fair view of the number of ministers, and number of the different religious denominations in this province. I have a copy of this chart, which I will leave with the committee.

C.

Ecclesiastical Chart of U. Canada.

DISTRICTS.	DENOMINATIONS.	CLERGYMEN.	WHERE BORN.	WHERE EDUCATED.	HOW LONG IN CANADA AND IF NATURALIZED	No. of members or regular communicants.	No. of churches or chapels.	No. of places of regular worship.	Number of places of occasional worship.	Number of regular hearers.
Ottawa.	METHODISTS.	Philander Smith Jones Nichols L. Wm. Johnston L.	United States Canada United States United States	United States Canada United States United States	10 years nat 30 years nat 20 years nat	161	2	17	6	724
Eastern.		Alph. Adams D. Wright James Sawyer L. Jos Easton L. — Botfield L.	Canada Canada Colonies United States Ireland.	Canada Canada Colonies United States Ireland	not known	558	1	33	7	2500
Johnstown.		William Brown Cyrus Allison Franklin Medcalf Jacob Poole George Bissel William Hallock L. Samuel Heck L. James Cameron L. Henry Bogarth L. Silas Smith L. Joseph Landon L. Charles Wood L. Thomas Sherwood L. John Armstrong	Colonies Canada United States Ireland Canada United States Ireland United States Colonies United States Ireland Canada Ireland Ireland	Canada Canada United States Ireland Canada United States Ireland United States Colonies United States Ireland Canada Ireland Ireland	8 years nat. 25 years nat. not known nat. 20 years nat.	812	5	68	13	3654
Bathurst.		George Poole Wm. H. Williams George Farr Thomas Poole Ond Tailor, from Lon. dist. Eli Harris. do.	Ireland United States Ireland Ireland United States Canada.	Ireland United States Ireland Ireland Canada Canada	8 yr's not nat.	950	1	46	8	4275
Midland.		Samuel Belton William Smith John Ham Agustus Shorts George Mills Phillip Roblin David Perry George Fisher John Reynolds John Tuke John Atwood John Davidson Wyatt Chamberlain John Johnston Gilbert Miller John Black Thomas Demorest Jos. Daley Ezra Heally — Evans William Case Solomon Waldron Daniel Steel.	Ireland Canada United States Canada Colonies Canada Canada Canada United States Ireland United States Ireland United States Ireland Canada New Brunswick Canada United States United States England Colonies Canada Canada	Ireland Canada Canada Canada Colonies Canada Canada Canada United States Ireland United States Ireland United States Ireland Canada New Brunswick Canada United States United States England United States Canada Canada	from youth nat. 40 years nat. 8 years not nat. 8 years nat. 20 years nat 5 years not nat. 17 years nat.	1708	9	136	30	7686
Newcastle.		James Norris William Slater Egerton Ryerson — Webster Richard Phelps.	Ireland England Canada Canada United States	Ireland England Canada Canada United States	unknown nat.	543	4	47	10	2448

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

Ecclesiastical Chart of U. Canada.

DISTRICTS.	DENOMINATIONS.	CLERGYMEN.	WHERE BORN.	WHERE EDUCATED.	HOW LONG IN CANADA AND IF NATURALIZED.	No. of members or regular Communicants.	No. of churches or chapels.	No. of places of regular worship.	Number of places of occasional worship.	Number of regular hearers.
Home.	METHODISTS.	William Ryerson John Beatty James Wilson John Black Cornelius Flumerfelt Thomas Vaux John Neelands — Anderson James Richardson Peter Jones Robert Bowsfield Elias Smith John Coleman — Moore	Nova Scotia Ireland Ireland Ireland United States England Ireland Ireland Canada Native Indian England United States England Ireland.	Nova Scotia Ireland Ireland Ireland Canada England United States England Ireland	from youth nat. unknown nat.	1056	8	70	15	4752
Gore.		Thomas Madden John Ryerson Ezra Adams George Sovereign Jos. Messmore David Culp John Cline Peter Bouslaugh Anson Green Andrew Bougart Seth Crawford Isaac Smith	Colonies U. Canada U. Canada U. Canada U. Canada Pennsylvania B.N. America B.N. America United States United States United States United States	Canada Canada Canada Canada Canada N. America N. America United States United States United States United States	39 years nat. 5 yr's not nat 20 years nat. 6 years taken the oath of allegiance 20 years nat.	915	14	40	8	3500
Niagara.		Smith Griffin Elijah Warren James Brown Silas Hopkins — Nickerson Caleb Swayze Andrew Brady Rowley Hiland David Yeomans Joseph Gatchel John W. Byam	United States United States United States Canada United States United States Canada Ireland Colonies United States United States	Canada United States Canada Canada United States Canada Canada Ireland United States United States United States	39 years nat 12 years nat. 38 years nat. 8 years not nat. from youth nat. 34 years nat. 18 years nat. 12 years nat.	717	11	45	10	3226
London.		John H. Hueston James Bailey Hiram Barnes William Griffis Robert Courson Thomas Whitehead George Neal Daniel Freeman Abner Matthews Daniel McMullen Matthew Whiting James Jackson Timothy Martin John Bailey Caleb Besdeely Caleb Burdeck	Ireland Ireland U. Canada Canada Canada Colonies Ireland Colonies United States Nova Scotia Canada United States British subject Ditto. Ditto. Nova Scotia	Ireland Ireland Canada Canada Canada Colonies Ireland Colonies United States Nova Scotia Canada U. Canada ----- ----- ----- Canada	29 years nat. 28 years nat.	1080	8	85	15	4860
Western.		George Ferguson John Sharp John Messmore Ninian Holmes Edmund Stoney Joseph Melot — Harris John Carey	Ireland Scotland Canada United States Ireland British subject United States United States	Ireland Canada United States Ireland Canada United States	29 years nat. not known not known	509	3	36	8	2290
Eastern.	BAPTISTS.	Allan McDermid Peter M'Dougall	Scotland Scotland	Scotland Scotland						
Bathurst.		Adam Nelles Elisha Jordon Abel Stevens Duncan M'Nab John Caudale	Ireland Not known Not known Scotland Ireland	Ireland Not known Not known Scotland Ireland		158				500
Midland.		Joseph Winn Isaac Reed William Carson Peter June James Ferguson	Not known Not known Scotland Canada Scotland	Not known Not known Scotland Canada Scotland		127				650
Newcastle.		David Burk Benjamin Farner James Neelse	Unknown United States Unknown	Unknown United States Unknown	Unknown	245				624

Report on the Petitions of Christians of

Ecclesiastical Chart of U. Canada.

DISTRICTS.	DENOMINATIONS.	CLERGYMEN.	WHERE BORN.	WHERE EDUCATED.	HOW LONG IN CANADA AND IF NATURALIZED.	No. of churches or regular Communicants.	No. of churches or chapels.	No. of places of regular worship.	No. of places of occasional worship.	Number of regular hearers.
Home.	BAPTISTS.	Donald M'Larin Alexander Stuart James Mitchel George Barkley William Marsh Israel Marsh	Scotland Scotland Scotland Scotland Canada Canada	Scotland Scotland Scotland Scotland Canada Canada		113				300
Gore.		Alexander Oliphant Reuben Crandel Hazereth Griffith — Cornell	Scotland not known not known not known	Scotland not known not known not known		73		1	2	40 200
Niagara.		James Black Daniel Wiers	Scotland Canada	Scotland Canada		165	2	4		1000
London.		William M'Dorman Titus Finch Simon Mabce Gilbert Harris Samuel Baker Joseph Merrill George I. Ryerse John Harris Thomas M'Kellar Dougall Campbell Abram Sloat Samuel Smith Nicholas French James Harris — Gobble — Cross	Nova Scotia Nova Scotia Nova Scotia St of N-york Nova Scotia New Brunswick Canada New-York Scotland Scotland not known U. States not known not known not known	Nova Scotia Nova Scotia Nova Scotia Canada Nova Scotia New Brunswick Canada Canada Scotland Scotland not known Canada not known not known not known	Unknown Unknown Unknown nat.	500				1500
Western.		Charles Stuart Thomas Sheppe	not known do.	not known do.		54				300
Eastern.	EPISCOPALIANS.	S. I. Mountain S. G. Weagant					3	3	1	
Johnstown.		F. Myers — Blakely John Wenham Rosington Elms	not known England England Ireland	not known England England Ireland			4	4		
Bathurst.		— Harris — Burns					2	2	2	
Midland.		Archdeacon Stuart Chaplain to Navy Job Deacon Thomas Campbell John Stoughton — Grier	Colonies	U. States			8	6	5	
Newcastle.		William M'Caulay — Armour I Thompson					3	3	3	
Home.		Archdeacon Strachan Doctor Phillips Doctor Tunney	Scotland England	Scotland England			4	2	5	
Gore.		Ralph Leeming — Luggar	England	England			1	2	4	
Niagara.		— Green Alexander Bethune John Leeds Robert Addison William Leeming	unknown Canada England	unknown Canada England			6	5	2	172

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

Ecclesiastical Chart of U. Canada.

DISTRICTS.	DENOMINATIONS.	CLERGYMEN.	WHERE BORN.	WHERE EDUCATED?	HOW LONG IN CANADA AND IF NATURALIZED.	No. of members or regular Communicants.	No. of churches or chapels.	No. of places of regular worship.	No. of places of occasional Worship.	Number of regular Hearers.
London.	Episcopalians.	— Morley A. M'Intosh					3	1	4	
Western.		— Short — Rolph	England	England.			4	3	2	
Eastern.	Kirk of Scotland.	John M'Laurin John M'Kenzie — Connel H. Urquhart	Scotland Scotland	Scotland Scotland						
Midland.		John Muehor	Scotland	Scotland		119	1	1		450
Gore.		— Sheede	Scotland	Scotland.						
Johnstown.	PRESBYTERIANS.	William Smart Robert Boyd	England	England		150	6			
Bathurst.		William Bell — Buchanan — Gemmill	Scotland Scotland	Scotland Scotland			2			
Midland.		Robert M'Douall Horatio Foote.	Colonies U. States	U. States U. States	4 years nat.	150	4			
Newcastle.						152	1			
Home.		James Harris William Jenkins William Bell	Scotland Scotland ditto	Scotland Scotland ditto.		80 100	1 3 1			300 200
Gore.		— King	Scotland	Scotland						132
Niagara.		Thomas Frazer — Russel — Eastman	Scotland Scotland U. States	Scotland Scotland U. States	Unknown.	50 100	3			600
London		James Ferguson — Bell	Ireland England	Scotland Scotland		46	1			
Midland.	QUAKERS.	Six or seven Speakers				360	3			
Niagara.						35	1			
Midland.	WESLEYAN METHODISTS.	James Booth	England	England		50	1			100
Gore.	DUNKARDS AND MENONISTS.	Benjamin Eby Jos. Betchel Jos. Bowman Martin Bear H. Shoe H. Weaver Peter Noffziger Jos. Goldsmith John Brannaman Christian Stunman Abram Widmore George Shupe	} German descent. Germany Germany Germany Germany U. States U. States	} Germany Germany Germany Germany U. States U. States	24 years nat. 25 do. 11 do. 11 do. 11 do. 11 do. 2 yr's not nat 4 nat. 4 not nat. 2 not nat 24 nat. 30 nat.	600	5		1200	
Niagara.		Jacob Moyer, sen. & junr. George Tavitz Samuel Swartz Four no names	German descent.		28 37 28	250 207				400 431

(NOTE.—About five hundred Indians belong to the Methodist church in this Province.)

Report on the Petitions of Christians of *Ecclesiastical Chart of U. Canada.*

LUTHERANS.

There is a considerable number of this denomination in the Province. H. Guinther, a native of Saxony, presides over several congregations, in which there are about 85 members, and about 500 hearers, these are in the Midland district. Besides these H. Hay-unge has two numerous congregations in the Eastern district, and there are other congregations in the Province.

QUAKERS.

It is not known the number of Speakers, or the number in society, &c. of this class of christians, though it is known they are considerably numerous.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Preachers.	Number born in His Majesty's dominions.	Number born in foreign countries.	Number	Birth unknown.	Number Educated in His Majesty's Dominions.	Number Educated in Foreign Countries.	Number Educated	Unknown.	No. naturalized.	No. not naturalized.	No. of members or regular Communicants.	Number of churches or chapels.	Number of places of regular service.	Number of places of occasional service.	Number of regular hearers.
Methodists.	117	80	37	0	28	89	28	0	29	6	9009	66	623	130	39911	
Baptists.	45	26	4	15	1	28	1	16	4	0	1435	3	6	no return.	5740	
Episcopalians.	31	11	0	20	1	10	1	20	0	0	no return.	38	31	30	not returned.	
Presbyterians.	16	12	2	2	3	11	3	2	one unknown	0	648	22	no return.	no return.	not returned.	
Kirk of Scotland.	6	4	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	no return.	no return.	no return.	no return.	not returned.	
Menonists & Dunkers.	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	four unknown.	3	1164	5	10 return.	no return.	2388	
Wesleyan Methodists.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	50	1	1	no return.	100	

* Two of these six not naturalized have been more than seven years in the Province.

ABSTRACT OF THE WHOLE.

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

D

The Present State of the Established Church of Upper Canada.

Districts.	Clergymen.	Townships and Stations.	Churches.	Regular Service.	Occasional Service.	Remarks.
EASTERN DISTRICT.	Rev. S. J. Mountain.	Villes Roches.	Church,	Regular.	Occasional,	
	Rev. J. G. Weageant.	Cornwall. Coteau du Lac.	Church, Church,	Regular, Regular,	Occasional, Occasional,	
	Rev. F. Myers. Rev. D. Robertson.	Osnaburgh. Williamsburgh. Back Concessions. Matilda. Concessions.	Church,	Regular,	Occasional,	
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.	Rev. Mr. Blakey,	Mitland.	Church,	Regular,	Occasional,	
	Rev. J. Wenham.	Prescott. Oxford.	Church, Church,	Regular, Regular,	Occasional, Occasional,	
	Rev. Mr. Elms.	Warborough. Brockville. 3 Stations besides. Baverley. Lansdown. Wattse. Lake Lerida.	Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular,	Occasional, Occasional,	The Church at Wattse burnt by accident.
BATHURST DISTRICT.	Rev. Mr. Harris.	Drummond, 3rd Concession. Drummond, 8th Concession. Perth. Eight miles from Perth. Seven miles from ditto. Bathurst, 8th Concession. Eleven miles from Perth. Lanark, 12th Concession. Seventeen miles from Perth.	Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular,		
	Rev. Amos Ainslie.	Beckwith. Packingham. Ramsey. March. Nepean. Tarbolton. Fitzroy. Goulbourne. Huntley. Gloucester. Richmond.	Church,		Occasional, Occasional, Occasional, Occasional, Occasional, Occasional, Occasional,	Mr. Ainslie resides at Hull, Lower Canada, but serves at all these places within this province.
	Rev. Mr. Byrne.		Church,	Regular,		
MIDLAND DISTRICT.	Archdeacon Stuart. Rev. R. Tunny, Chaplain to the Forces.	Kingston.	Church,	Regular,		
	Rev. T. Payne, Navy Pt. Rev. J. Stoughton.	Navy Point. Bath.	Church, Church,	Regular, Regular,	Occasional, Occasional,	Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Deacon supply Fredericksburgh alternately.
	Rev. Job Deacon.	Amherst Island. Fredericksburgh. Marysburgh.	Church, Church, Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular,	Occasional, Occasional, Occasional,	
	Rev. W. Macaulay. Rev. Thos. Campbell.	Adolphustown. Hallowell. Bellville. Sidney. Mohawk Village.	Church, Church, Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular,	Occasional, Occasional, Occasional,	
	Rev. Will. Grier.	Thurlow. Hillier. Carrying Place. Ameliasburgh. Murray.	Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular,	Occasional, Occasional, Occasional,	
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.	Rev. A. Bethune.	Coburgh. Gaol and Court-house, Hamilton.	Church,	Regular, Regular,	Occasional, Occasional,	
	Rev. S. Armour.	Haldimand. Clarke. Port Hope.	Church,	Regular, Regular,	Occasional, Occasional, Occasional,	
	Rev. J. Thompson.	Peterborough. Monaghan. Smith. Otanabee. Five miles from Otanabee. Cavan. Six miles east of Cavan. Nine miles from Cavan. Monaghan. Emily.	Church,	Regular,	Occasional, Occasional, Occasional, Occasional,	
HOME DISTRICT.	Archdeacon of York. Rev. Doctor Philips, master of the Royal Gram. School. Rev. A. M. Ailay, assistant. Rev. J. Hudson, Chaplain to the forces. Rev. S. M. Grath.	York. Yonge Street. Etobicoke, or Mimico.	Church, Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular,		
		Toronto. Toronto back concessions.	Church, Church,	Regular,	Occasional,	
GORE DISTRICT.	Rev. Ralph Leeming. Rev. R. Luggar. Rev. Mr. Hough.	Barton. Hamilton. Grandford. Mohawk Village. Grandford. Jueda Village.	Church, Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular,	Occasional,	Mr. Hough is absent on account of bad health but returns in the Spring.

Report on the Petition of Christians of

Districts.	Clergymen.	Townships and Stations.	Churches.	Regular Service.	Occasional Service.	Remarks.
NIAGARA DISTRICT.	W. G. Grout, Rev. Robert Addison, Rev. Thos. Green, Rev. J. Handcock, Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. W. Looming, Rev. Mr. Leeds,	Saint Catharines, Grimsby, Niagara, Queenston, Saint David's, Stanford, Chippawa, Thorold, Fort Erie, Nine miles from Fort Erie.	Church, Church, Church, Church, Church, Church, Church, Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular,	 Occasional, Occasional,	
LONDON DISTRICT.	Rev. A. Macintosh, Rev. Thomas Merley,	Long Point, Wood House, Saint Thomas, Yarmouth Plains, Dunwich, London, London, Six miles further, Chatham,	Church, Church, Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular,	Occasional, Occasional, Occasional, Occasional,	No Clergyman being yet settled, the service is performed almost too seldom to be denominated occasional.
WESTERN DISTRICT.	Rev. E. J. Boswell, Rev. R. Rolph,	Sandwich, Amberburgh, Colchester,	Church, Church, Church,	Regular, Regular,	 Occasional,	
TOTAL.	39 Clergymen.	102 Stations.	43 Churches.	59 Regular,	43 Occasional.	

No. I.—The Chart given to the Honorable R. W. Horton in May last, had only 30 Clergymen, 53 Stations, and 35 Churches actually built.—The present Chart shews an increase of 9 Clergymen, 44 Stations, and 8 Churches.

No. II.—*Regular*, means fixed times for service, if not more than a fortnight asunder, except at the residence of the Missionary, where there is service once or twice every Sunday.—Many of the Missionaries appoint evenings on the week-days for performing service and preaching.

No. III.—There are many Churches building which are not marked, to avoid confusion; as there were some Churches marked as building in the last Chart, which are not yet finished.—In this Chart such only as are built are put down.

QUESTIONS.	Name of Witness Examined.	ANSWERS.
How long have you been Clerk of the Episcopal Church in York?	Mr. John Fenton, Clerk of the Episcopal Church.	Since July, 1822.
What was the number of attendants at that time?		I do not know—it has increased considerably since that time, as the pews are all rented at present.—I suppose at that time there were about 500, and at present about 600 attendants.
How often is the sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered?		Four times regularly, and sometimes oftener.
What is the number of communicants?		At the commencement of my clerkship, they were from 70 to 80; last Christmas there were 116—the average number is about 86.
Do you know the number of families in York and its vicinity?		I do not.
Were you not employed to ascertain that?		Doctor Strachan handed me the Assessment Rolls of the Town and Township of York, and desired me to write off the names of those persons who attended the Episcopal Church, and partook of the ordinances of that Church—who baptised their children, or married, or buried their dead there; and to be particular and not put in the list any persons avowedly of any other persuasion.—I never called on any individual to ascertain his profession of religion, but made out my list from the Assessment Rolls, and was as particular as I could be, being desirous of giving a correct list.—I am not certain but that there may be on the list persons who belong to other denominations of Christians; but did not knowingly put any such on the list.—I think there may be many who make no profession of religion on the list.
Do you believe that there are many families in York and its vicinity, who marry and baptise their children, and bury their dead at the Church of England, who do not belong to it; but avowedly belong to other denominations? or that make no public profession of religion?		I have no doubt but there may be instances of the kind; and know of some, but not many.
You have been Clerk of the Church since 1822?		Yes.
Is the Athanasian Creed uniformly read on such occasions as the ordinances of the Church require?		No.
Did you ever hear Doctor Strachan read it?		No.
Have you ever been in your desk as Clerk in the Episcopal Church, when the Rev. Doctor Strachan was officiating as minister, when, by the ordinances of the Church, that creed was commanded to be read?	Yes.	
How long have you been Sexton of the Episcopal Church in York?	Mr. William Andrews, Sexton of the Episcopal Church in York.	Eight years.
Do you know the number of communicants of your Church?		I do not.
Do you know the number of families in York?		I do not.
Have you been employed by Doctor Strachan to ascertain the number of families in York?		I have not; but to ascertain the number of families attending the Established Church.
What is the number of families in York and its vicinity attending the English Church?		Two hundred and twenty-eight.
How many in the town?		One hundred and sixty-two.
How many in the vicinity?		Sixty-six.
Do you know the number of families in York and vicinity not attending the English Church?		I do not.

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

QUESTIONS.	Name of Witness Examined.	ANSWERS.
Did you inquire of the heads of the several families to what Church they belonged?	Mr. Wm. Andrews, <i>Continued.</i>	I did not.
By what means did you ascertain the number?		By my own observation, seeing some of the different families coming to church, and by their being baptised, and married, and buried there.
Where would they go to get married if not to the English Church?		To a Magistrate, or to the United States.
Are you sure that in making out the list, you did not include persons or families belonging to other denominations?		I do not know for certain, but believe not.
Have any cases come within your knowledge of families of other denominations being christened, married, or buried by the clergymen of the Church of England?		I do not know of any cases of that kind.
What number of persons attend regularly at the Episcopal Church?		I cannot say.
What is the number of souls in the families above mentioned?		Nine hundred and seventy-eight in town, and four hundred and thirty-six in the vicinity.
Is the congregation much larger than it was eight years ago?		Much.—It has increased rapidly.
How many communicants are there at a time in general?		I suppose from 120 to 150.
Where do you reside?		At the River Credit.
In what state are the Indians there as to religious instruction?	Peter Jones, (an Indian,) a missionary among the Indians.	There is a Missionary among them, (the Rev. James Richardson,) who is there resident.
Are you acquainted with that gentleman? to what extent, and how long?		I know that he belongs to the Methodist Church—he is kind and attentive to the Indians—he takes a deep interest in their religious instruction—he has lost an arm—I believe he lost it at the battle of Oswego, in the king's service.—He preaches once or twice every Sunday—he meets the people three times a-day on Sundays for religious instruction—he also meets them once in the course of the week—under his directions the Indians are divided into six classes, and he appoints superintendants; and every Sabbath, after public preaching, he inquires into the state of those classes—during the week he visits them from house to house, inquires into their state, and if sick, he prays with them.
How many families of Indians are there on the Credit?		Forty-eight families—about 220 or 230 souls.
How many are Christians of that number?		All the adults have embraced Christianity—all have been baptised with their children.
When, and under whose exertions has this change been accomplished?		It commenced at the Credit, principally, about three years ago.—For about two years they have generally been converted.—I was the first person who preached Christianity to them—I embraced it about four years ago last June—I was led to embrace Christianity from attending the Methodists—I had been baptised before, but had not experienced a change of heart till within these four years; and upon that change, I thought it my duty to give the same blessings to my nation.
Can you give the Committee any further particulars of the progress of religion among the Credit Indians?		After the time I experienced this change, I was on the Grand River with the Mohawk Indians, and talked with them, instructed and prayed with them; and during that time I was aided by the Methodist Ministers—I allude to about four years ago.—The visitors at the Grand River, from the Credit Indians, who were scattered; became converted to Christianity; and upon going away, sent their friends to the Grand River from different parts, who became also converted, and they, upon returning, sent others; and in that way it spread.—The Credit Indians have been collected together into a Society at the Credit, where they receive religious instruction, as before stated.
What religious assistance have you received from other denominations of Christians?		We have been visited by the ministers of the Church of England, and Baptists and Friends.
To what extent has that assistance been rendered you?		The Rev. Mr. Wenham has been there once, the Bishop of Quebec once or twice, Doctor Phillips once, the Rev. Mr. West once, Doctor Strachan once at the Credit and once at the Humber, but the Doctor did not preach.—The Rev. Mr. Carter visited us once a month at the request of Doctor Strachan, for a few months, and the Baptist ministers came a few times, and the Quakers once—I mean during four years at the Credit.
What means of instruction have you at the Credit?		There are two schools, and between fifty and sixty scholars in the two. They are supported by the Methodist Missionary Society in Canada.
To what sect are you principally indebted for the religious benefits you have received?		To the Methodists—the Credit Indians consider themselves Methodists.
To what extent have those changes spread among the Indians in other parts?	The Bellville Indians are all converted to Christianity—I think about 150 souls—they are settled at Grape Island—have been baptised, and have a school of forty or fifty scholars, and a Methodist missionary stationed there. The Rice Lake Indians, about three hundred souls, all converted to Christianity and baptised, have a school, and about sixty scholars, but no missionary stationed there—Methodist missionaries and ministers frequently visiting them. The Lake Simcoe Indians are not all converted, but the change has commenced among them.—In number they are about six hundred souls; about one hundred and upwards are converted, and the progress of religion is going on favourably among them.—Their head chief has embraced Christianity.—They have two schools I believe; but I do not know the number of scholars from personal observation. They have no missionaries but of Indians from the Credit, and frequent visitations from Methodist ministers.—All the schools I have mentioned are supported by the Methodist Missionary Society. The system is to employ Indian teachers and missionaries, as far as possible.—It is the best plan. The same change has commenced with the Kingston Indians—I think the number of souls is about one hundred; of these forty or fifty are already converted and baptised—those converted have removed to the Bellville Indians for the sake of instruction. I have frequently visited and instructed the Indians above mentioned.	

Report on the Petition of Christians of

QUESTIONS.	Name of Witness Examined.	ANSWERS.
From what sect have the Indians you have mentioned derived the benefits you mention?	Peter Jones. (an Indian.) a missionary among the Indians. <i>Continued.</i>	From the Methodists—the Indians are not acquainted with the different sects, but they feel themselves indebted and attached to those who have taken pains to instruct them.
Had the ministers of the Church of England taken the same interest, and used the same zeal in the conversion of the Indians to Christianity, would the results have been as favourable?		I think they would under the blessing of God—The doctrines are the same, as I judge from the thirty-nine articles, which I have read in the common prayer book.
What is the attachment of the Indians to the British Government?		It is very great—they call the King their Great Father; and when they feel certain that any advice comes from him, they have the greatest confidence in it.
Has the attachment of the Indians to their great father, the King, become in any way less within your knowledge or belief, since their conversion?		I am sure it has not—if any thing, I think it is greater—their conversion to Christianity has made it greater; for it is taught in the Scripture, and their religious instructors have taught them, to pray for the King, which they did not do before their conversion.
Would a belief on the part of those yet to be converted that the King, their great father, was unfriendly to the present mission among them, prove unfavourable to the exertions of the present teachers and preachers?		I think it would have a great effect against the further spread of the Christian religion among them; and it would be very much to the prejudice of its spreading if the Indian department, in the name of the King, should discourage them from embracing Christianity.
What lands have the Indians on the Credit?		Colonel Givens has informed the Indians, in council, that they had surrendered all their lands at the Credit to the Government.
When and where was that council, and of whom was it composed?		It was held at the Garrison, about four weeks ago, and composed of the chiefs from Bellville, the Rice Lake, and the Credit.
What was the object of that council, and what passed at it?		I was present at the Council—it was held to apply for aid from the Government for land assistance in building, and on the part of the Credit Indians, to enquire what land they owned.
Can you give us the substance, and the words if you can, used by the chiefs in their respective addresses?		John Sunday, a chief from Bellville, said, they had come to see their great father, and to make their wants known unto him—that the nation had been very poor and in darkness, but that now the sun had risen, and he could see his situation, and what they stood in need of; and that since they had embraced Christianity they had settled on a very small island; and that there was a want of timber, and in two years not a willow would be left. They had therefore come to ask their great father to procure a tract of land lying near that island, which they had a great desire to obtain, as it would give them wood and pasture. They were afraid the land was granted away, and if it was, they begged their great father to procure it for them—they also asked to know whether another island of a larger size was considered by their great father as belonging to them—that many white families had gone on the island and settled, and paid little or no rent, as one bushel of potatoes—they also asked for liberty to cut timber for building houses on the King's land, and wished an answer soon, as their young men had their axes and saws in their hands ready to go to work; and they wished to be at work this winter, to finish getting timber before planting time. The Rice Lake Indians said, that they had pointed out a tract on the Rice Lake, on the north side, suitable for a village, and they wished their great father to assist them in settling in a village there—that they would dispense with their rifles and trinkets in part payment of the expense of being settled, and leave such a part of every year's payment due to them, as would in four years repay their great father. The Credit Indians began with thanking their great father for the comforts he had already provided for them—that they had heard the cry of bad birds, that they owned no land—that they came to ask their great father whether he considered they owned the land as they thought they did, on the Credit, being the old reserve—that as they increased and settled, they should want a large piece to each, like white people, for cultivation and wood land.—Col. Givens told them that they knew they had sold their land.
What answer has been received to those applications?		No direct answer has been received.
Has there been any intimation of what would be the answer?		I had rather not answer that question.
It is your duty to answer the question—the Committee cannot excuse you.		I was requested, with my brother, by Col. Givens to attend at the Government Office, immediately after the council—we both went—it was postponed to the next day, and the other chiefs not required to attend—we both went the next day, and I saw Major Hillier, the Attorney General, Doctor Strachan, and Col. Givens—Doctor Strachan spoke to us first, and said, his Excellency did not feel disposed to assist the Indians under their present situation with the Methodists, because their present Christian teachers were not responsible for their proceedings and instructions to the Government; but that if they would come under the care of the Church of England, that they would assist them, because his Excellency could not countenance any persuasion, only the Established Church.
Had you any and what conversation with either of the above gentlemen after the above?		I met Doctor Strachan in a private conversation afterwards.
What was that conversation?		I had rather not answer that question.
The Committee think it important, and therefore require an answer.		Doctor Strachan had asked me to give a short report of the state of the Indians at Bellville and the Rice Lake—I did so, and carried it to him, and it was the same in substance as I have given the Committee above.—The Doctor approved of the report—he asked me if I had made up my mind to what was said the day before, & I told him I had not—I then gave the Doctor to understand that I did not intend to take an active part on either side, but leave the Indians to their own choice.
What views did Doctor Strachan express to you respecting the Indians and the Established Church?		The Doctor said, the doctrines of the Methodists were the same as the Church, and therefore he thought the change would make no difference to the Indians—that he was very anxious for the welfare of the Indians, and that he wished them to come under the Established Church, because the Government could then do them more permanent good, for that the funds of the Methodists were from subscription, and therefore uncertain—that he, Doctor Strachan, thought it was the duty of the Government to take them under their charge. The Doctor said that the Government would take them into their hands whether my brother and myself assisted or not, but that if we would assist, it might be done sooner. I told him that I thought the Indians would be thrown into confusion and disturbance as they had become accustomed to the Method-

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

QUESTIONS.	Name of Witness Examined.	ANSWERS.
<p>Did the Doctor inquire of you whether the Methodists taught the Indians to respect their great father, the King?</p> <p>To what nation of Indians do you belong, and of what age are you?—How many years have you spoken English so well? How long have you been acquainted with the Grand River Indians, and what has been their progress in Christianity?</p> <p>What temporal advantages do the Indians you have mentioned enjoy from their conversion?</p> <p>You have heard the account given by your brother, of the Credit, Rice Lake, and Bellville Indians, with respect to their religion, the source from which Christian instruction has been principally derived, and the effects of their conversion—What observations have you to offer on the same?</p> <p>Were you present at the interview mentioned by your brother at the Government Office, and what passed?</p> <p>What has been done by the Church of England for the religious instruction of the Indians?</p> <p>Where are they to be stationed?</p> <p>Have these tribes requested missionaries?</p> <p>Is it intended to interfere with the Methodist missionaries?</p> <p>Are you aware that the Methodists have missionaries among them, and that many of them have been recently converted, through their instrumentality, to the Christian religion?</p> <p>The following evidence has been given to the Committee (see evidence of Peter Jones, which was read to the witness) which they think it but fair to apprise you of—Do you desire to make any remarks in explanation of it?</p> <p>The Committee will receive with pleasure any remarks respecting the charter for the University which you may desire to make.</p> <p>Is it the People or the Government which have made this application?</p>	<p>Peter Jones (Indian) <i>Continued.</i></p> <p>John Jones, Teacher of the Indian school at the River Credit.</p> <p>The Honorable and Venerable Doctor STRACHAN again examined.</p>	<p>ist mode of worship.—He answered that he thought not, and that they would soon get over that.</p> <p>He did not, but they do so teach them.</p> <p>To the Mississauga nation—I am 27 years of age, and upwards—I have spoken English since the year 1810, and a little before that—I have been there about eight or nine years—I left the Grand River about two or three years ago—there was no resident minister of the Church of England, but the Rev. Mr. Leeming preached there a few times a year.</p> <p>They have great joy and comfort in religion, as much as any white people—they live more comfortably—they have increased in the number of their children, and are disposed to till the land, and learn trades &c.; and since their conversion they have ceased to drink at all, though before addicted to drinking.</p> <p>I can corroborate his statements to the best of my knowledge and belief, but my information is chiefly confined to the Credit Indians.</p> <p>The statement given by my brother, of the conversation at the Government Office, is correct.</p> <p>They have generally had missionaries with the Mohawks in the Bay of Quinte, and on the Grand River, and a school at each—the missionary only visits the Bay of Quinte occasionally—at present there are two missionaries attached to the mission at the Grand River; one is absent at present, on account of ill health, but is expected to return in the spring. Steps are now taking to procure missionaries and teachers for the Mississauga tribes.</p> <p>I cannot speak to that distinctly—Wherever villages are to be found.</p> <p>I cannot give a distinct answer from my own knowledge.</p> <p>I have not heard of any intention to interfere with any person.</p> <p>I am aware that they have a missionary at the Credit—I understand that this conversion commenced at the Grand River, where there was a missionary of the Church of England, but whether it was under his instrumentality or not I do not know.</p> <p>I can merely state, that I informed Mr. Jones and his brother, as I had a right to do, of the resolutions of the Church Missionary Society; and stated, that from the good character I had always heard of them, I should feel myself safe in recommending them for the two scholarships, provided they had no objection to comply with the conditions of the Society, which were, of course, to belong to their church; and to prepare themselves for being missionaries of the Church of England among their brethren; and I advised them to take the same into consideration, and give an answer at their leisure; but in doing this, I had no intention of interfering with any other Christian denomination further than a Christian contest to disseminate religious instruction on those principles which I deem the most correct.</p> <p>I have merely to state, that it is the most liberal charter that has ever been granted—that it is open to all denominations, and that I have reason to believe that the Government of New Brunswick have requested and obtained a charter on the same principles; and that it has been received by that province as a most gracious boon.</p> <p>The Government of the province.</p>

COPY



COPY OF A LETTER

ADDRESSED TO R. J. WILMOT HORTON, ESQUIRE;

BY THE REVEREND DOCTOR STRACHAN,

ARCH-DEACON OF YORK, UPPER CANADA,

Dated 16th May, 1827:

RESPECTING THE STATE OF THE CHURCH IN THAT PROVINCE.

R. J. WILMOT HORTON.

Colonial Department, Downing Street, May 22nd, 1827.

19 Bury Street, St. James's, May 16th, 1827.

SIR:—

I TAKE the liberty of inclosing, for the information of Lord Goderich, an Ecclesiastical Chart of the Province of Upper Canada, which I believe to be correct for the present year, 1827, and from which it appears that the Church of England has made considerable progress, and is rapidly increasing.

The people are coming forward in all directions, offering to assist in building churches, and soliciting with the greatest anxiety the establishment of a settled minister. Indeed the prospect of obtaining a respectable clergyman unites neighbourhooDs together; and when one is sent of a mild conciliatory disposition, he is sure in any settlement in which he may be placed, to form the respectable part of the inhabitants into an increasing congregation. There are in the province 150 Townships, containing from 40 to 500 families, in each of which a clergyman may be most usefully employed; and double this number will be required in less than 12 years.

When contrasted with other denominations, the Church of England need not be ashamed of the progress she has made.—Till 1818, there was only one clergyman in Upper Canada, a member of the Church of Scotland. This gentleman brought up his two sons in the Church of England, of which they are now parish priests. After his death the congregation was split in three divisions, which, with another collected at Kingston in 1822, count four congregations in all, which are in communion with the Kirk of Scotland. Two are at present vacant, and of the two Scotch Clergymen now in the province, one has applied for holy orders in the Church of England.

The teachers of the different denominations, with the exception of the two ministers of the Church of Scotland, a Congregationalist, and a respectable English Missionary who presides of a Wesleyan Methodist meeting at Kingston, are for the most part from the United States, where they gather their knowledge and form their sentiments. In the Methodist teachers are subject to the orders of the Conference of the United States of America; and it is manifest that the Colonial Government neither has, nor can have any other control over them or prevent them from gradually rendering a large portion of the population by their influence and instructions, hostile to our institutions both civil and religious, than by increasing the number of the Established Clergy. Two assertions have been made respecting the Church of England in Upper Canada, which, if correct, ought certainly to have considerable influence. First, that the clergymen have no congregations. Now, I affirm, from personal knowledge, that in 58 places where regular or occasional services are performed, various and respectable congregations assemble. The second assertion is, that in the House of Assembly, consisting of 41 members, only two belong to the Church of England; now the fact is that 18 out of the 41 profess to belong to the Church of England, for the truth of which I pledge myself, and can, if necessary, furnish the names; the remaining 23 are of various denominations, but certainly not more than 3 or 4 Scotch Presbyterians.

The Church of England in Canada was supported for many years, out of the very limited and fluctuating revenue of the venerable society for promoting the Gospel in foreign parts, which did its utmost to increase the number of the Clergy; but its means were so inadequate to the demand, that it was at length obliged to solicit the aid of Government to continue and extend its efforts;—accordingly a small sum in aid of its funds has been for some years voted by the Imperial Parliament, of which Upper Canada receives a portion. How inefficient this aid is to supply the increasing necessities of the colony, has been sufficiently shewn; for the tendency of the population is towards the Church of England, and nothing but the want of moderate support prevents her from spreading over the whole Province.

But it may be asked why do not the Clergy Reserves afford a remedy. To make the answer to this question intelligible, a few remarks are necessary.

By the 31st of Geo. 3d chap. 31. 1-7 of the land in Upper Canada is reserved for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, the operation of which provision offers at this time the following results:—The number of Townships actually surveyed, may be taken at 240, averaging 95,000 acres, one seventh of which, 9,428, equal 47 reserved lots of 200 acres each; consequently the number of such lots in 240 Townships, is about 11,000, containing 2-1-5th million of acres.

But as these lands partake of the quality of those around them, many lots will be found, from various causes, unfit for cultivation, so that the number eligible for settlement cannot be taken at more than 9,000, containing 1,800,000. That this provision will at no time be ample for the support of a religious establishment, sufficient for the population of Upper Canada when fully settled, will sufficiently appear from the fact, that the whole surface of the colony does not exceed 31 millions of acres, of which not more than 23 are capable of cultivation, one seventh of this containing 3,760,000 acres, or 18,800 reserved lots of 200 acres each will ultimately constitute the whole property set apart for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy. Now judging from what takes place in the United States, each lot will not produce in a century an average rent of 20*l*. per annum, making a total of £376,000, which divided among 2,000 Clergymen, a very small number for a country nearly as large as England, gives only £188 to each.

Hitherto the reserved lands have been inefficient from causes now very obvious though not perhaps anticipated by the distinguished statesman, who advised the appropriation.

The causes are:—1st. The great encouragement given by Government, to settlers of good character, by bestowing on them land on payment of a trifling fee.

2. The gratuitous grants of land made to such persons as retained their loyalty during the American revolutionary war, and to officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the late war in Europe and America.

3. The preference given by the colonists to land in fee simple to leases, even where the latter are more advantageous.

4. The difficulty in collecting rents, from the smallness of the amount charged on each lot and from being scattered over the whole Province.

So long as applicants can get lands of the best quality and in the most convenient situation for nothing or a mere trifle, the natural consequence is, that the rent of lands upon lease is almost nominal.

In regard to the gross rental of the leased lots, it amounts to about £1200 per annum, and was for a long time swallowed up by the expense of making out the leases necessary to convey the title to the applicant, and though this item of expense has been removed, it is still reduced by the and per centage of the Sheriffs, who are employed to collect it, from persons scattered over a surface of nearly 40,000 square miles; so that the net sum actually paid over to the treasurer does not much exceed £400 per annum.

These things pressing forcibly on the minds of the Lord Bishop of Quebec and his Clergy, and on the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and his Council induced them to seek the power of selling the Clergy Reserves to a limited extent, as well as leasing them, leaving the proceeds to be disposed of as provided for in the 31st Geo. 3d chap. 31, and this is the object of the Bill before Parliament.

From this measure they look for many important advantages.

1. A large portion of the country now in a manner locked up, would be made free.

2. The Lessees would be more punctual in paying their rents for fear of losing any claim to renewal or advantageous purchase.

3. The means would be afforded of multiplying Clergymen, to any number that might be required.

4. The popular objection against the Reserves as a barrier to improvement and internal communication, would in a great degree be removed.

5. The Imperial Parliament would in a few years be relieved from the annual grant in aid of the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, in as far as respects Upper Canada.

6. Two or three hundred Clergymen living in Upper Canada, in the midst of their congregations, and receiving the greater portion of their income from funds deposited in this country, must attach still more intimately the population of the colony to the parent state. Their influence, would gradually spread; they would infuse into the inhabitants a taste and feeling entirely English, and acquiring by degrees the direction of education which the Clergy of England have always possessed, the very first feelings, sentiments, and opinions of the youth, must become British.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHART

OF THE

Province of Upper Canada.

I.—THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Clergymen.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Churches Built and Building.</i>	<i>Service.</i>
EASTERN DISTRICT.	Rev. S. J. Mountain. Rev. J. G. Weagant.	Cornwall. Williamsburgh. Osnaburgh. Matilda.	Neat Church, Small Church, Small Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular, Occasional,
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.	Rev. F. Myers. Rev. Mr. Blukey, Rev. J. Wensham. Rev. Mr. Elms.	Edwardsburgh, Prescott. Brockville. Bastard. Younge.	Small Church, Neat Church, Church, Small Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular, Regular, Occasional,
BATHURST DISTRICT.	Rev. Mr. Harris. Rev. Mr. Burns.	P-orth. Lanark, Richmond.	Church Building, Church Building,	Regular, Occasional, Regular,
MIDLAND DISTRICT.	Archdeacon Stuart. Chaplain to Navy. Rev. J. Stoughton. Rev. Job Deacon. Rev. Thos. Campbell. Rev. Will. Grier.	Kingston. Navy Point. Waterloo. Bath. Napanee Mills. Fredericksburgh. Adolphustown. Hallowell. Bellville. Head of the Bay. Indian Village.	Church, Church Building, Church, Church Building, Church, Church Building, Church, Church, Church,	Regular, Regular, Occasional, Regular, Occasional, Occasional, Regular, Occasional, Regular, Regular, Occasional,
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.	Rev. W. Macaulay. Rev. S. Armour. Rev. J. Thompson.	Haltimand. Coburgh. Peterborough. Port Hope. Cavan. Whitby.	Church, Church, Church,	Occasional, Regular, Regular, Occasional, Regular, Occasional,
HOME DISTRICT.	Archdeacon Strachan. Doctor Philips. Doctor Tunny. Clergyman, a Lutheran, now under consideration.	York. Yonge Street. Purdy's Mills. Newmarket. Markham. Etobicoke. Toronto.	Church, Church, Church Building, Church Building, Church, Church Built, Church Building,	Regular, Occasional, Occasion l, Occasional, Regular, Occasional, Occasional,
GORE DISTRICT.	Rev. Ralph Leeming. Alex. Bethune.	Ancaster. Barton. Dundas. Woolwich. Indian Village. Grimsby.	Church, Church, Church, Church, Church,	Regular, Regular, Occasional, Occasional, Occasional, Regular,
NIAGARA DISTRICT.	Robert Addison, Rev. Thos. Green, Rev. Mr. Leeds, W. Leeming,	Ningara, Queenston, Saint Catharines, Chippawa, Short Hills. Fort Erie, Long Point.	Church, Church, Church, Church, Church, Church Building,	Regular, Regular, Occasional, Regular, Occasional, Regular, Occasional,
LONDON DISTRICT.	Mr. Morley. Rev. Mr. Macintosh,	Indian Village. Kettle Creek. Port Talbot. London, River Thames.	Church, Church Building,	Occasional, Regular, Occasional, Occasional, Occasional,
WESTERN DISTRICT.	Rev. Mr. Short, Mr. Rolph,	Sandwich, Chatham, Amherstburgh, New Settlement.	Church, Church, Church, Church,	Regular, Regular, Regular, Occasional,
TOTAL.	39 Clergymen, and 1 Lutheran under consideration.	58 places where there is regular or occasional service, exclusive of frequent journeys taken by the Missionaries to the new settlements in their neighbourhoods.	45 Churches,—10 of them Building.	31 Regular Parishes.—27 Service Occasionally.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHART

OF THE

Province of Upper Canada.

II.—MINISTERS OF THE INDEPENDENT OR PRESBYTERIAN ORDER,

And assuming the appellation of the Presbytery of the Canadas ; but having no connection with the Kirk of Scotland.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE.	CLERGYMEN.	
OSNABURGH,—Eastern District.	The Rev. J. Johnston,	Educated principally at Glasgow—Ordnained in Ireland by the Synod of Ulster—Preaches at Cornwall and Osnaburgh, Eastern District.
BROCKVILLE,—Johnstown District.	The Rev. William Smart,	Sent out to this country as a Missionary by some Society in London—Settled at Brockville, Johnstown District—Said to be an excellent young man.
PERTH,—Bathurst District.	The Rev. William Bell,	Educated in Scotland—Ordnained among the Dissenters from the Established Kirk—Settled at Perth, in Bathurst District.
BAY QUINTE,—Midland District.	The Rev. R. McDuell,	Ordnained in the United States—Settled in the Bay of Quinte, Midland District—has resided in the Province many years.
YORK,—Home District.	The Rev. James Harris,	Educated principally at Glasgow—Admitted a Licenciate by the Synod of Ulster.
MARKHAM,—Home District.	The Rev. William Jenkins,	Ordnained in the United States for the purpose of residing among the Indians—Came lately into the Province, and settled at Markham.

III.—MINISTERS IN COMMUNION WITH THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE.	CLERGYMEN.	
WILLIAMSTOWN—Eastern District.	The Rev. John McKenzie.	Has been about 3 years in the Province, and is settled at Williamstown as minister of a part of the late Rev. John Bethune's congregation.
District.	The Rev. John McLaurin.	Has been about 7 years in the Province, and is situated at Lochiel—is minister of another part of the late Rev. John Bethune's congregation.
CORNWALL—Eastern District.	Vacant.	
KINGSTON—Midland District.	Vacant.	

AS the Methodists have no Settled Clergymen, it has been found difficult to ascertain the number of Itinerants employed ; but it is presumed to be considerable, perhaps from twenty to thirty in the whole Province. One from England settled at Kingston, appears to be a very superior person.—The other denominations have very few teachers, and those seemingly very ignorant.—One of the two remaining Clergymen in communion with the Church of Scotland, has applied to be admitted into the Established Church.

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

QUESTIONS.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
<p>You are a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and Archdeacon of York.</p> <p>How many years have you resided in this Province.</p> <p>Do you know how many communicants of the Church of England, there were at that time in the Province?</p> <p>At what period did you first know the number of communicants of that Church?</p> <p>How many clergymen were there of the Church of England when you took orders?</p> <p>When was that?</p> <p>I think you mention in the chart, at the date of it (May 1827) there were thirty clergymen of that church in the Province.</p> <p>In the chart, the committee find that occasional service is mentioned, they would be glad to know what is meant by the term occasional.</p> <p>What are the emoluments of the clergymen of the church of England, in this province?</p> <p>This then is exclusive of perquisites for marriages and other services?</p> <p>Are their fees for marriage regulated by any rule?</p> <p>Do the Missionaries derive any benefit from the clergy reserves?</p> <p>The committee perceive that there is an income of about £400 nett from the clergy reserves—Is it paid, or any part of it, to the clergy in any way?</p> <p>Do you know what the Sheriff's fees, on collecting it, are?</p> <p>Do you know what the fee on the lease is?</p> <p>This is paid by the lessee, and not deducted from the rent?</p> <p>What then consumes so large a portion of the rent as £800 out of £1200, as stated in your letter?</p> <p>How many communicants were there in your church at York, when you took charge of it?</p> <p>In what year was that?</p> <p>How many are there now?</p> <p>What is the number in your estimation of the regular attendants of your church?</p> <p>Who were those persons who made the enquiry?</p> <p>Can you state the number of communicants in your church, in 1825, and the number of your regular hearers at that time?</p> <p>How often is the administration of the Lord's supper in your church in the year?</p> <p>The committee perceive the following assertion in your letter to Mr. Horton, "The people are coming forward in all directions, offering to assist in building churches, and soliciting with the greatest anxiety, the establishment of a settled minister," can you mention any facts upon which that assertion is founded?</p> <p>Are not the members of the church of England, in the province, in proportion to their numbers, as well able to bear the expence of supporting the preaching of the gospel &c, as those of other denominations?</p> <p>Does that include the building of churches?</p> <p>Do you know the number of the members of the church of England in the province?</p> <p>By the expression "favourable to our church" do you mean members of the church?</p> <p>There is the following passage in your letter. "The teachers of the different denominations, with the exception of the two ministers of the church of Scotland, four congregationalists, and a respectable English missionary, who presides at a Wesleyan Methodist meeting at Kingston, are for the most part from the United States, where they gather their knowledge and form their sentiments." Is that intended to apply to any particular church?</p> <p>In what respect are the Methodist preachers subject to the orders of the conference of the United States?</p>	<p>The Honorable and Venerable Archdeacon Strachan.</p>	<p>I am</p> <p>Since 1799.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>I never knew the number, except in my own church.</p> <p>I believe five—Mr. Addison, Dr. Stuart, Mr. Laughorn, Mr. (now Dr.) Stuart, and Mr. Rudd.</p> <p>In 1803.</p> <p>I do.</p> <p>Regular service, is when there is a fixed period, seldom exceeding a fortnight, for service occasional, is when there is no fixed time, but the missionary goes as may be convenient; usually giving warning beforehand.</p> <p>Till 1815 the salary of a missionary was £150 sterling, per annum, paid chiefly by the society for the propagation of the gospel in Foreign parts, established in London.—Since 1815, it has been, to a missionary in Priest's orders £200. To a Deacon £100 sterling, paid from the charitable funds of the same society.</p> <p>There is no other service than marrying, for which any fee is charged or received, except for baptism, one shilling generally for registration.</p> <p>Yes, they generally ask 10s. I believe that is an universal practice, and that the late Lord Bishop of Quebec acquiesced in it.</p> <p>Nothing—none of the present clergy have ever derived any thing from the reserves. It is not in contemplation to raise their income from that source, so far as I know; but on the contrary to increase their number. Should that fund ever become available</p> <p>Not at all! It is paid into the King's Receiver, the Receiver General. The clergy corporation have nothing at all to do with the income.</p> <p>I do not, but I presume the same as on other business.</p> <p>A small fee, about nine dollars perhaps—I cannot say exactly. It is merely the fee for making out the lease, which passes in the usual way—All that the corporation do, is to recommend it.</p> <p>It is—It used to be deducted from his rent many years ago; but it was altered.</p> <p>In the first place, there has been a difficulty in its collection, and the means of enforcing payment.—2dly. The reserves are scattered over a territory of nearly 30,000 square miles.—3dly. The number leased, are comparatively few.—4thly. The whole amount in many cases is not sufficient to pay the Sheriff his mileage in going to collect it.—5thly. The leases are at a very low rate.—6thly. The expenses of collection are paid out of the proceeds, and are never levied on the lessees</p> <p>About 35 at each time, but double that number belonged to the congregation.</p> <p>1812.</p> <p>Upwards of 160; but I would wish to accompany this observation with the remark, that the number of communicants is no criterion of the number of the members of our church.</p> <p>There are in York 332 families, of which 162, containing 978 souls, rather more than half the population attend our church.</p> <p>I directed two persons to make enquiry upon this subject—and the foregoing is the result of their enquiry which they will, no doubt, authenticate when called upon.—This account does not include the families in the vicinity of which 66 attends the church regularly</p> <p>The clerk and sexton of my church.</p> <p>Not exactly—they have been increasing gradually.</p> <p>Four or five times.</p> <p>It would be tedious to enumerate and impossible for me to carry in my mind all the instances upon which that statement was made; but I have had many applications recently from different parts of this district.</p> <p>They probably are; but they have never been called upon. The funds of the society in England have furnished the means hitherto.</p> <p>The people frequently subscribe toward that object; but in that they have likewise, in most places, been assisted by aid from England, collected by subscription.</p> <p>I only know in those cases which have been communicated to me, from which it appears that from one half to two-thirds of all the people in those places, are favorable to our church—and I believe it is so throughout the province, except in the Eastern district.</p> <p>I would not say members; but I mean preferring our service, when opportunities offer, to all others.</p> <p>The following part of the paragraph shows that it was intended to apply to the Methodist Episcopal church.</p> <p>Since my return I have been informed that there are now only 8 of their preachers from the United States. I believed at the time, and, with little alteration, I still believe, that the statement is accurate.</p> <p>I do not know. I only know that they are subject—it is a part of their church government.</p>

Report on the Petitions of Christians of

QUESTIONS.	Names of Witnesses Examined.	ANSWERS.
<p>Are they not subject to the conference of this province?</p> <p>Do you think that the conference of the United States exercises or pretends to exercise any control over them on political subjects?</p> <p>Then if the greater part of the methodist preachers in this province were born and educated in his Majesty's dominions, do you think that from the mere circumstance of their being subject to the American conference, they would have a predilection for the institutions of the United States, or a prejudice against ours?</p> <p>The remainder of the same passage speaks of the tendency of their influence and instructions to render the population of the provinces hostile to our institutions, civil and religious. If the majority of the methodist preachers in this province, have been born and educated in his Majesty's dominions, do you think that sentiment would justly be applied to their influence and instruction?</p> <p>By "religious institutions" in the letter then, is it to be understood the institutions of the church of England?</p> <p>Has not the government the same control over the ministers of the methodist church, as over the ministers of any other church, or over any other of its subjects?</p> <p>In what respect has the government of this province any control over your church?</p> <p>Has not the government of this province the same control over the methodist preachers in this province, that the government of Great Britain has over the methodist preachers in Great Britain?</p> <p>Do you think that the political feelings of the population of this province, are influenced by their religious education or instruction?</p> <p>Do you think that the clerical labors of clergymen of your church would have a greater tendency to attach the people to our government than those of clergymen of other denominations, equally devout and religious?</p> <p>Upon what grounds do you think that that would be the case?</p> <p>There is another assertion in the letter to which the attention of the committee has been called, that "the tendency of the population is toward the church of England;" Can you state any facts on which that opinion is founded?</p> <p>Is this tendency manifested by a disposition to contribute as liberally to the support of clergymen of the church of England, as the members of other denominations contribute to the support of their preachers?</p> <p>If the church of England had to rely upon the voluntary support of its members, do you think there would be as great a tendency towards that church as towards some others?</p> <p>Do you think there would be a greater tendency?</p> <p>Has the church of England laboured under any greater disadvantages than other denominations?</p> <p>Have they not in fact had greater advantages than other denominations—such as support from home, exclusive right of marrying persons of all denominations indiscriminately, the particular favour of the Executive Government, &c.</p> <p>Have you any other corrections to your chart, or any further remarks upon the subject under the consideration of the committee, which you wish to offer.</p>	<p>The Honorable and Venerable Archdeacon Strachan.</p>	<p>I do not know that there is any such conference.</p> <p>I can give no answer, for I know nothing about the conference—I would add, however, that it is natural for persons educated in a foreign country to prefer their own institutions to those of any other.</p> <p>Not knowing the discipline of the church, I cannot answer this question.</p> <p>In such a case the passage does not apply to them. I should suppose they would have more favorable sentiments towards our civil institutions at least. But in as far as the established church is concerned, I think the methodist preachers under the influence of the conference are not friendly; but that the preachers from England are friendly.</p> <p>Chiefly the institutions connected with the church of England.</p> <p>Not the same control as over our own church, because it forms a part of the state.</p> <p>Because they are all appointed by the Bishop, who forms a part of the government of both provinces, bound to pay him canonical obedience, and subject to strict discipline.</p> <p>I can't answer that question correctly; but I would add that in one respect there is not the same control here as in England, because the preachers may be removed in case of delinquency to circuits beyond the province, so long as they form a part of the methodist episcopal church of the United States.</p> <p>I cannot say.</p> <p>I do.</p> <p>That is my opinion; I do not choose to give the grounds of it; they are various.</p> <p>It is fully made out whenever we have had an opportunity for minute inquiry, as appears from answers to former questions. I would mention as places where there have been such inquiries and such results—Cavan, Hallowell, Prescott, and its neighbourhood, and Brautford and neighbourhood.</p> <p>At Hallowell out of 392 souls Mr. M'Caulay, upon close inquiry, found 174 belong to the church of England, and he expected to find the same proportion in that part of the township he had not gone through—Mr. M'Caulay says he has the names of all the persons.</p> <p>Such contribution has never been asked; in some cases £50 has been asked towards it, and it has generally been promised.</p> <p>I think so decidedly.</p> <p>I do not know as to that, it would depend upon getting clergymen. In the State of New-York, where no foreign aid is given for the support of the clergy, there appears to be the same tendency towards the church.</p> <p>Until a Bishop was appointed and resided in the Diocese they did, for their clergymen could not be ordained without going to England, I am not aware of any other disadvantages.</p> <p>This question seems to include its own answer, but though the advantages may have added to the respectability of the clergy of the Established church, they have added little or nothing to their emolument.</p> <p>I would desire to state to the committee that in drawing up my letter to Mr. Horton and the accompanying Chart, I was called upon suddenly to do it, to repel an attack of the Kirk of Scotland, and I had not an opportunity to correct the proof sheets, some trifling inaccuracies (but no way affecting the argument), in consequence of this, have unavoidably crept in, but for the information of the committee I will leave with them a chart, which I have compiled from authentic sources.</p>

different Denominations in Upper Canada.

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[COPY.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, COMMITTEE-ROOM;

15th February, 1828.

SIR:—

THE Committee of the House of Assembly to whom have been referred the Petition of Bulkley Waters, and others, and a number of similar Petitions from other persons, have directed me to transmit to you a copy of the said Petition.

THE Committee have also directed me to say, that they will be most happy to receive from you any information, in any form that you may think proper, and that you may consider likely to assist them in their inquiries.

I am,

SIR,

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

M. S. BIDWELL,

Chairman,

Honorable and Venerable The Arch-Deacon of York.

[COPY.]

YORK; 19th February, 1828.

SIR:—

I THANK the Committee for having transmitted to me last evening a copy of a Petition referred to their consideration, in which the Petitioners are made to convey imputations against myself.

I do not feel it necessary to avail myself of the Committee's offer to receive explanations in respect to statements which were not voluntarily given, but when called upon for information by the King's Government, and in defence of the Church of England, against attacks that had been made upon her, I deemed it my duty to furnish, with a sincere conviction of their accuracy.

As the duty committed to me in England would not otherwise have required any such communication on my part, I made it at the time chiefly from memory.

For my opinions I am responsible to no one—I had no desire to conceal them, and they were therefore publicly and openly expressed. No consideration could have prevailed upon me to deny or mis-state them; but in applying them, every candid mind will feel that the general expressions used admit the existence of exception.

I desire it only to be borne in mind, that they were given from memory, and in reply to an attack for which I could not have been prepared. Being thus given for a public purpose, they were also given in that public manner that there could be no danger of any part escaping detection, if it turned out not to be perfectly correct.

THOUGH I have no wish to communicate with the Committee further on this subject, I beg it may be understood that, with the leave of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Legislative Council, I am ready, if the Committee shall desire it, to attend them, upon the usual summons, for the purpose of answering, and giving any information that may be required.

I am,

SIR,

Your most

Obedient

Humble

Servant.

JOHN STRACHAN.

To

Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq. M. P. Chairman.

COPY

Report on the Petition of Christians of

COPY OF A

ROYAL CHARTER

FOR THE INSTITUTION AND ENDOWMENT OF AN UNIVERSITY AT YORK,

TO BE CALLED

KING'S COLLEGE.

GEORGE THE IV. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS the establishment of a College within our Province of Upper Canada, in North America, for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, which are taught in our universities in this kingdom, would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said Province:—And whereas humble application hath been made to us by many of our loving subjects in our said Province, that we would be pleased to grant our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of a College therein, and for incorporating the members thereof for the purposes aforesaid. NOW KNOW YE, That We, having taken the premises into our royal consideration, and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an institution, have, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, ordained and granted, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and grant, That there shall be established at or near our town of York, in our said Province of Upper Canada, from this time, one College, with the style and privileges of an University, as herein-after directed, for the education and instruction of youth and students in arts and faculties, to continue for ever, to be called "KING'S COLLEGE."

AND we do hereby declare and grant, that our trusty and well beloved, The Right Reverend Father in God, Charles James, Bishop of the diocese of Quebec, or the Bishop for the time being of the diocese in which the said town of York may be situate, or any future division or alteration of the said present diocese of Quebec, shall for us, and on our behalf, be the visitor of the said College; and that our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, or the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other person administering the Government of our said Province for the time being, shall be the Chancellor of our said College.

AND we do hereby declare, ordain and grant, That there shall at all times be one President of our said College, who shall be a Clergyman in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland: and that there shall be such and so many professors in different arts and faculties within our said College as from time to time shall be deemed necessary or expedient, and as shall be appointed by us or by the said Chancellor of our said College, on our behalf, and during our pleasure.

AND we do hereby grant and ordain, That the Rev. John Strachan, Doctor in Divinity, Arch-deacon of York in our said Province of Upper Canada, be the first President of our said College; and the Arch-deacon of York in our said Province, for the time being, shall, by virtue of such his office, be at all times the President of the College.

AND we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain and grant that the said Chancellor and President, and the said Professors of our said College, and all persons who shall be duly matriculated into and admitted as scholars of our said College, and their successors for ever, shall be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name and style of "The Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College at York, in the Province of Upper Canada;" and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal; and that they and their successors shall, from time to time, have full power to alter, renew or change such common seal at their will and pleasure, and as shall be found convenient: and that by the same name they, the said Chancellor, President and Scholars, and their successors, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain, to and for the use of the said College, any messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, of what kind, nature, or quality soever, situate and being within our said province of Upper Canada, so as the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of £15,000 above all charges: and moreover, to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess and retain, all or any goods, chattels, charitable or other contributions, gifts, or benefactions whatsoever.

AND we do hereby declare and grant, That the said Chancellor, President, and Scholars, and their successors by the same name, shall and may be able and capable, in law, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any court or courts of record within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said Province of Upper Canada, and other our dominions, in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever, in as large, ample and beneficial a manner and form as any other body politic or corporate, or any other our liege subjects, being persons able and capable in law, may or can sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded or answered, in any manner whatsoever.

AND we do hereby declare, ordain and grant, That there shall be within our said College or Corporation a council, to be called and known by the name of "The College Council": and we do will and ordain, that the said Council shall consist of the Chancellor, President for the time being, and of seven of the Professors in arts and faculties of our said College, and that such seven Professors shall be members of the Established United Church of England and Ireland, and shall, previously to their admission into the said College Council, severally sign and subscribe the 39 Articles of Religion, as declared and set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. And in case at any time there should not be within our said College seven professors of arts and faculties, being members of the Established Church aforesaid, then our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby grant and ordain, that the said College Council shall be filled up to the requisite number of seven, exclusive of the Chancellor and President for the time being, by such persons, being graduates of our said College, and being members of the Established Church aforesaid, as shall for that purpose be appointed by the Chancellor for the time being of our said College; and which members of Council shall in like manner subscribe the 39 Articles aforesaid, previously to their admission into the said College Council.

AND whereas it is necessary to make provision for the completion and filling up of the said Council at the first institution of our said College, and previously to the appointment of any Professors, or the conferring of any degrees therein: Now we do further ordain and declare, that the Chancellor of our said College for the time being, shall upon, or immediately after, the first institution thereof, by warrant under his hand, nominate and appoint seven discreet and proper persons, resident within our said province of Upper Canada, to constitute jointly with him, the said Chancellor and the President of our said College for the time being, the first or original Council of our said College; which first or original members of the said Council shall in like manner, respectively, subscribe the 39 Articles aforesaid, previously to their admission into the said Council.

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AND we do further declare and grant, that the members of the said College Council holding within our said College the offices of Chancellor, President, or Professor in any art or faculty, shall respectively hold their seats in the said Council so long as they, and each of them, shall retain such other offices as aforesaid, and no longer: and that the members of the said Council not holding offices in our said College, shall, from time to time vacate their seats in the said Council when and as soon as there shall be an adequate number of Professors in our said College, being members of the Established Church aforesaid, to fill up the said Council to the requisite number before mentioned.

AND we do hereby authorise and empower the Chancellor for the time being of our said College, to decide in each case what particular member of the said Council, not holding any such office as aforesaid, shall vacate his seat in the said Council, upon the admission of any new member of Council holding any such office.

AND we do hereby declare and grant, that the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College, shall preside at all meetings of the said College Council, when he may deem it proper or convenient to attend; and that in his absence, the President of our said College shall preside at all such meetings; and that in the absence of the said President, the senior member of the said Council, present at any such meeting, shall preside thereat; and that the seniority of the members of the said Council, other than the Chancellor and President, shall be regulated according to the date of their respective appointments. Provided always, that the members of the said Council being Professors in our said College, shall in the said Council take precedence over, and be considered as seniors to, the members thereof, not being Professors in our said College.

AND we do ordain and declare, That no meeting of the said Council shall be, or be held to be, a lawful meeting thereof, unless five members, at the least, be present during the whole of every such meeting; and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the decision of the said College Council shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members of Council present, including the vote of the presiding member; and that in the event of an equal division of such votes, the member presiding at any such meeting shall give an additional, or casting vote.

AND we do further declare, That if any member of the said Council shall die, or resign his seat in the said Council, or shall be suspended or removed from the same, or shall, by reason of any bodily or mental infirmity, or by reason of his absence from the said Province, become incapable, for three calendar months or upwards, of attending the meetings of the said Council, then and in every such case, a fit and proper person shall be appointed by the said Chancellor to act as, and be a member of the said Council in the place or stead of the member so dying, or resigning, or so suspended or removed, or incapacitated, as aforesaid; and such new member succeeding to any member so suspended or incapacitated, shall vacate such his office on the removal of any such suspension, or at the termination of any such incapacity as aforesaid, of his immediate predecessor in the said Council.

AND we do further ordain and grant, That it shall and may be competent to and for the Chancellor for the time being of our said College, to suspend from his seat in the said Council any member thereof for any just and reasonable cause to the said Chancellor appearing: provided that the ground of every such suspension shall be entered and recorded at length by the said Chancellor in the books of the said Council, and signed by him: and every person so suspended shall thereupon cease to be a member of the said Council, unless and until he shall be restored to and re-established in such his station therein, by any order to be made in the premises by us or by the said visitor of our said College, acting on our behalf, and in pursuance of any special reference from us.

AND we do further declare, That any member of the said Council who, without sufficient cause to be allowed by the said Chancellor by an order entered for that purpose on the books of the said Council, shall absent himself from all the meetings thereof which may be held within any six successive calendar months, shall thereon vacate such his seat in the said Council.

AND we do by these presents for us our heirs and successors, will or bin and grant, that the said Council of our said College, shall have power and authority to frame and make statutes, rules, and ordinances, touching and concerning the good government of the said College, the performance of Divine Service therein, the studies, lectures, exercises, degrees in arts, and faculties, and all matters regarding the same, the residence and duties of the President of our said College, the number, residence and duties of the Professors thereof, the management of the revenues and property of the said College, the salaries, stipends, provision, and emoluments, of and for the President, Professors, Scholars, Officers, and Servants thereof; the number and duties of such Officers and Servants, and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit and useful, for the well being and advancement of our said College, and agreeable to this our Charter, and also from time to time, by any new statutes, rules or ordinances, to revoke, renew, amend or alter all, every, or any of the said statutes, rules and ordinances, as to them shall seem meet and expedient. Provided always, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any of them shall not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of our said Province of Upper Canada, or to this our Charter. Provided also, that the said statutes rules and ordinances shall be subject to the approbation of the said visitor of the said College for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said visitor for that purpose, and that in case the said visitor shall for us, and in our behalf, in writing, signify his disapprobation thereof within two years of the time of their being so made and framed, the same or such part thereof as shall be so disapproved by the said visitor, shall, from the time of such disapprobation being made known to the said Chancellor of our said College, be utterly void and of no effect, but otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Provided nevertheless, and we do hereby expressly save and reserve to us, our heirs, and successors, the power of reviving, confirming, or reversing, by any order or orders, to be by us or them made in our or their Privy Council, all or any of the decision, sentences, or orders so to be made as aforesaid by the said visitor, for us, and on our behalf in reference to the said statutes rules and ordinances or any of them. And we do further ordain and declare, that no statute, rule or ordinance shall be framed or made by the said College Council, touching the matters aforesaid, or any of them, excepting only such as shall be proposed for the consideration of the said Council by the Chancellor for the time being of our said College.

AND we do require and enjoin the said Chancellor thereof to consult with the President of our said College, and the next senior member of the said College Council, respecting all statutes, rules and ordinances to be proposed by him to the said Council for their consideration.

AND we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, charge and command, That the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid, subject to the said provisions, shall be strictly and inviolably observed, kept and performed from time to time, in full vigor and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein imposed or contained.

AND we do further will, ordain, and grant, That the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by our Universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had or enjoyed by virtue of these our letters patent: and that the Students in the said College shall have liberty and facility of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, in the several arts and faculties at the appointed times; and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring such degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College.

AND we do further will, ordain and appoint, That no religious test or qualification shall be required of or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within our said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any art or faculty therein, save only that all persons admitted within our said College to any degree in divinity, shall make such and the same declarations and subscriptions, and take such and the same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any degree in divinity in our University of Oxford.

AND we do further will, direct and ordain, That the Chancellor, President, and Professors, of our said College, and all persons admitted therein to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law or Medicine, and who from the time of such their admission to such degree, shall pay the annual sum of 20 shillings sterling money for and towards the support and maintenance of the said College, shall be and be deemed, taken and reputed to be, members of the convocation of the said University, and as such members of the said convocation shall have, exercise, and enjoy, all such and the like privileges, as are enjoyed by the members of the convocation of our University of Oxford, so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed by virtue of these our letters patent and consistently with the provisions thereof.

Report on the Petition of Christians of

And we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant and declare, that these our Letters Patent, or the emolument or exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same; and shall be taken, construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said Chancellor, President and Scholars of our said College, as well in our courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers, and other subjects whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent.

WITNESS OURSELF, at Westminster, the 15th day of March, in the 8th year of our Reign.

(By Writ of Privy Seal.)

BATHURST.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the Registry.

[Signed]

D. CAMERON, *Regr.*

Secretary's Office, 20th February, 1828.

To the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled:

THE PETITION OF HIS MAJESTY'S DUTIFUL AND LOYAL SUBJECTS, THE INHABITANTS OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT, sensible of the value of Education, as a medium of diffusing the comforts of civilized life and the blessings of the Gospel of Salvation, we, your petitioners have felt no small degree of gratification in perceiving the improvement of Common Schools, and an increasing sense of the importance and necessity of affording our youth a more liberal education in the higher branches of learning. It was therefore with unfeigned joy we learned that, to the many other instances of the paternal care of our gracious Monarch, he was about to add the grant of a Charter for the establishment of a University in this Province. We fondly hoped it would be adapted to the existing state of the country, and meet the wishes and wants of its mixed population. Circumstanced as this Province is, it is not practicable for the different religious denominations of its inhabitants to have their several appropriate colleges. It is therefore peculiarly desirable that there should be one for the general benefit of the whole. Such, we hoped, would be the Institution about to be chartered by His Majesty; but our disappointment and grief were proportionably great upon being made acquainted with the provisions of the Royal Charter, and finding it to be exclusively an Episcopal College. The advisers of the Charter have not indeed been so regardless of their own interest as to shut the door against admitting the children of other sects, to aid the college funds by their entrance, fees, and quarter bills, and to afford the desired opportunity of impressing their minds, in the most susceptible period of life, and attaching them to the Episcopal cause, in pursuance of the grand policy of the honorable and reverend President, who has avowed his expectation that this University will be the means of Episcopalizing the whole Province.

SUCH means, however, of influencing the religious opinions of the rising generation of His Majesty's dutiful subjects, the inhabitants of this province, and drawing them into a Church from which they conscientiously dissent, appear to your petitioners, as we trust they will appear to the public at large, to be illiberal and unjust, and not less impolitic. The proselyting tendency of the system is too obvious not to excite jealousy and aversion. If King's College, under its present Charter, formed as it is for the exclusive advantage of a single Church, and that a minor one, shall be suffered to go into operation, without material amendments in its provisions, unless another college also shall be established for the general benefit of other religious denominations, the inevitable consequence, we believe, will be, that the native youth of the province receiving a public education, will, with the exception of Protestant Episcopalians, be generally sent out of the province to obtain it at colleges where they can be taught classical learning and the arts and sciences, without prejudice to their religious principles and feelings. Parents who are conscientious in their profession of religion, will not willingly put their sons, in the unguarded season of youth, under a process of collegiate proselytism to a different faith.

ACCORDING to the restrictive provisions of the present Charter, the University of King's College is constituted for the emolument and support of one favourite Church alone. All the Officers and Professors are required to subscribe its articles, and degrees in divinity; the department of science immediately connected with Church interests are confined to members of that Church, to the exclusion of those of other Provincial Churches, however eminent and meritorious they may be. The University indeed is intended to be an appendage to the projected Episcopal Establishment. As such it is considered by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, who, accordingly contends that it "should be governed and conducted by members of the Church of England."

THE effects of establishing a minor Church with exclusive privileges and resources over a dissenting majority of the population of a country, have been exemplified in unhappy Ireland. As similar causes might produce similar effects here, we deprecate the consequences of such an experiment. Against the project, therefore, of erecting the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Province into a dominant Church (although inferior in point of numbers to several other Churches) declaring her form of religion to be the established religion of the Province and her ministers the only "Protestant Clergy" in it, and granting them a monopoly of the Clergy Reserves, and a control of the education of youth, by means of this University, we are constrained by a sense of duty to our King and Country, to ourselves and our children, to remonstrate; and we humbly pray your Honorable House, as the constituted guardians of the people, your constituents, to remonstrate against it, in their behalf, to his Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, in such manner and terms as may appear to you most likely to avert the impending evil.

WE submit to your consideration that a University upon such a partial and exclusive system will be from year to year a perpetual source of religious, if not political animosity; as it will give to one church a permanent separate interest, adverse to other more numerous churches; and all these other churches, irritated by a two fold monopoly & domination, will, upon the known principles of human nature, be induced to make common cause in their own defence, in opposition to the dominant Church. The conflict will be a lasting one, and its effects cannot fail of being prejudicial to true religion, and to the peace and prosperity of the Province, so long as the irritating cause shall continue, that is, during the continuance of the envied monopoly.

IN granting a Charter with a monopoly upon a principle so illiberal in its application to the state of this Province, and so vexatious in its operation, we are satisfied that His Majesty had no other motive than to promote the intellectual improvement and prosperity of this distant part of his dominions; but we believe that he was imposed upon and deceived by misrepresentations, and that if he had been truly informed of the condition of the Province, and the religious views and feelings of his people here, he would never have given his royal sanction to such a charter. We therefore repeat our prayer, with an ardent hope that your Honorable House will apply for a repeal of the Charter, as having been granted erroneously, and upon misinformation, or for such a modification of its provisions as may render it better adapted to the beneficial purposes of an institution of learning; and with an animating belief that the enlightened and benevolent mind of our revered Sovereign will, upon such application from you, see the reasonableness of our request, and graciously grant the prayer of his Canadian Subjects; for we are children of the same great family with our brethren of the Church of England, as faithful and as loyal subjects of His Majesty, bearing an equal share of the burdens of Government, and equally entitled to its benefits.

UNDER such circumstances, to be excluded from the offices and honors of the only College in the Province, and subjected to literary as well as ecclesiastical domination for no other crime than that of adhering to the dictates of our consciences, is felt to be an unmerited degradation.

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Your petitioners respectfully ask your attention to a constitutional objection to the Charter of the University. It is not only degrading to a large majority of the people of this Province, but it also lays a restriction upon the free exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. By the religious test required of the Governor, Lt. Governor, or administrator of the province, as Chancellor of the University, his Majesty is disabled from appointing to that high office the person whom he may think best qualified and most worthy of the appointment, if he should happen not to be a member of the Church of England; unless he will consent to change his religious creed for the sake of the office. No such official qualification for administering the Government is required by law or the constitution. This illegal and unconstitutional restraint upon the exercise of the royal prerogative may, and we humbly think ought, to be removed, by expunging from the charter the principle of exclusion.

We object against giving the University a political character. A seminary of learning in a province like this, should be a seat of the muses, secluded from the storms of politics, and the passions and prejudices of party. The political privilege of representation attached to a university in this province, renders its exclusive principle still more objectionable and unjust.

When the Provincial Legislature, in their last act apportioning representatives among the several counties and towns, provided, in case of the organization of a university in the province, that its corporation should be entitled to elect a member of the House of Assembly, it was not expected or intended that this privilege should inure to the sole benefit of one church, by an exclusion of all others from the corporation.

Against this compound evil we seriously protest and humbly, but most earnestly pray your Honourable House to take such measures as you in your wisdom may judge most effectual for obtaining a redress of these grievances:—And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

EDWARD ARMSTRONG,
and 57 others.

January, 1828.