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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

Various pagings. In Appendix 2, p. 29-31 are incorrectly numbered pages 25-27. In Appendix 5, p. [1]-4 and 8, the table "Return of Patents for Land" has "No. 6" at the head of the page instead of "No. 5".

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A P P E N D I X
TO THE
J O U R N A L S
OF THE
H O U S E O F A S S E M B L Y
OF
U P P E R C A N A D A.

FROM THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1836, TO THE 4TH DAY OF MARCH, 1837,

(BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE,)

IN THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH,

BEING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Esquire—SPEAKER.

SESSION 1836-7.



SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, K. C. H.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY W. J. COATES, PRINTER, NO. 160, KING STREET.

1837.

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To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of the Prussian Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That, the difficulties, which in the course of the season of 1835, operated against the progress of the works on the St. Lawrence Canal, have, throughout the past season, been seriously felt; and although it was deemed advisable to obviate their effect as much as possible by affording an advance upon the contract prices, nearly equivalent to the rise in the value of labour and provisions at the time, (being ten per cent. upon the amount of work performed in 1835, and thirty per cent. on that done and to be performed in 1836,) the remedy has but in part produced the desired effect: the prices of provisions and the value of labour having continued to advance, and at this moment averaging an increase of about one hundred per cent. upon the rates in 1834.

Notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the amount of emigration this season, and the application of every possible means to secure a supply of labourers for the works, both through the agency of persons engaged in the Emigrant Trade in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and their consignees in Quebec and Montreal, the average number of workmen employed through the season has been very inadequate. The unlimited demand for labour in the United States, and the inducement offered in the much higher rates of wages on the public works in that country, than could be afforded on this Canal, have caused a continual drain upon the supply of workmen, and the incessant change of labour which is thus produced has operated against the Contractors as respects the quantity of work performed.

Circumstances which the Reports, Letters and Resolutions connected with the case in the appended copy of the Minutes of the proceedings of this Board will explain, induced Mr. J. B. Mills to tender his resignation of the office of Resident Engineer, in charge of the works. Captain Phillpotts, of the Royal Engineers, having offered his services, they were accepted, and the works have since proceeded under his direction and superintendence.

No material alteration has been made in the plan of the Canal in the course of the past season otherwise than where it was necessary for the greater security of the work. The principal change has been on Section No. One, where the excavation has been carried farther into the bank, opposite the most rapid part of the current at the Long Sault. A stone protection is also being constructed on the outside of a part of the embankment at Section No. Six, to prevent sliding, of which the soil has shown some indications.

To expedite the completion of Section No. One, (the most difficult and important part of the Canal) it was considered necessary to relieve the Contractors of a portion of the section, so as to enable them to direct their force to the excavation of the section below water level, for which, with the exception of the work in question, they were otherwise prepared. That part taken off their hands has been divided into six sub-sections, and has been re-let to different contractors. In the progress of excavation below water level, some difficulty has presented itself in the way of strata of quick-sand, through which the water from the river has been found to force itself upon the works. The Resident Engineer expresses confidence (in which he has informed the Board that he was supported by the opinion of the Consulting Engineer) that by the construction of "Puddle Banks," this difficulty can be effectually overcome, and he has accordingly commenced the adoption of this remedy.

A very considerable portion of the season best adapted to mason-work was unavoidably suffered to pass by, in consequence of the quality of the cement provided not being approved of by the Resident Engineer. Every exertion has since been used to remove this difficulty, and at length a material is now supplied, which meets his approval, and its manufacture being carried on in the vicinity of the Canal, will secure a regularity of supply in future. So far as the work on the Locks has been carried on, it presents a very satisfactory appearance. Some of the culverts are finished, and others in a state of considerable forwardness. That at Mille Roches is now used as a communication between that village and the adjacent country, and is reported to be perfectly applicable to that use.

Unless retarded by the difficulties which have been already stated to exist, it is hoped the line of the Canal from Long Sault to Cornwall may be opened for use in the autumn of

1838. However important to the interests of this rapidly improving Colony the works which are now constructing on the St. Lawrence in this Province will prove to be, much of their utility, and of the object for which they have been undertaken, must be lost, unless the communication on that part of the river below Coteau du Lac be improved on a similar scale. The Legislature of Lower Canada appropriated a grant of £500 at its Session of 1835, for the survey of the Lake St. Lewis, it was hoped as a preliminary step to the improvement of the navigation: nothing, however, has since been done; and as the Commissioners appointed to effect the survey have not had an opportunity of submitting the Report, (which is understood to be favorable,) it is more than probable that a further and very injurious delay may take place.

With this Report, the Board submit for the information of the Legislature a copy of the Minutes of its proceedings for the past season; the Report of the Resident Engineer on the state and progress of the works, and an abstract of Receipts and Disbursements with the proper vouchers—of all which documents they solicit a thorough examination.

JONAS JONES,

President of the Board of Commissioners.

Office of the Commissioners for the Improvement
of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence. }
Brockville, 1st November, 1836.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Receipts and Disbursements for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence from 1st January to 31st October, 1836.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Paid contingent expenses per Voucher 1 to 32	502	3	3	Balance on hand per Abstract, 1st Jan. 1836	151	0	1½
“ Expenses Engineer's Department, 1 to 15	2568	0	10	Cash from Receiver General	86000	0	0
“ Salaries, 1 to 6	412	10	0	Advanced to Beeby & Co. repaid	250	0	0
“ Claim for damages, 1 to 26	1131	16	7	At credit of Contingent Account	417	11	0
“ Contractors, 1 to 276	75771	10	6				
“ Stone, 1 to 6	178	3	0				
“ Road, 1 to 13	257	9	4				
“ Advances on account of unsettled Claims, 1 to 5	2000	0	0				
Balance on hand 31st October	3996	17	7½				
	86818	11	11		86818	11	11

Balance in the hands of the Commissioners, 31st October, 1836, £3996 17s. 7½d.

JAMES HUME, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at Cornwall on Tuesday, 12th January, 1836.

Present—JONAS JONES, Esquire, *President*;
PHILIP VANKOUGHNER,
HIRAM NORTON,
GEORGE LONGLEY, } Esqrs.

The Minutes of the preceding Meeting were read. The Resident Engineer submitted the monthly estimate of work.

The Committee appointed to examine the Books and Accounts of the Secretary, reported as follows:

To the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

Your Committee, appointed by a resolution of the Board at its last Meeting, to investigate the Books and Accounts kept by the Secretary, have done so, and feel great pleasure in stating, that after a very minute examination they have

found every thing perfectly correct, and that the Books have been kept in a manner highly satisfactory.

Your Committee further beg leave to remark, that in their opinion it would be very desirable that a Committee should be appointed to examine the Accounts relating to the works quarterly.

H. NORTON,
GEORGE LONGLEY.

The Secretary submitted a communication relative to the payment of accounts, &c., which was read as follows:

To the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence:

GENTLEMEN,

In conformity with a resolution of the Board, passed at its meeting of the 22nd ultimo, I have submitted the Books, Accounts, &c., in my office, to the inspection of the Committee appointed for the purpose.

In order to insure the utmost regularity in my accounts, and to facilitate their inspection, I take the liberty of suggesting an arrangement, which, in my opinion, will not

only effect this object, but will tend to remove from the other Officers under your control much labor and responsibility, which I am willing entirely to assume.

In consequence of payments being made by the Agent and Engineer from monies remitted to them on account, an unavoidable derangement of the Entries in my books occurs, and a frequent necessity for the transfer of accounts which it is desirable to avoid. Those entries, (although perfectly explicable by myself) may present difficulties to others who may hereafter examine them. I therefore recommend that in future all payments for account of the St. Lawrence Improvements be made exclusively by the Secretary, either upon the written authority of the President, or by order of the Board in Session, and that an examination of the accounts be had, either quarterly, or by the Board of the Monthly meetings.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
JAMES HUME,
Secretary.

Office of the Commissioners, &c. }
Brockville, 11th January, 1836. }

Ordered, That the acquittances or vouchers for monies to be paid on account of the Board shall in future be executed and received by the Secretary at the time of payment, and that the accounts of all monies to be disbursed, shall, when practicable, be submitted to the Board before payment, and when they shall necessarily require to be paid before the same can be submitted, it shall only be done upon the written authority of the President, and submitted for the approval of the Board at its next meeting.

Hector Manson submitted an account for 14 A. 1 R. 21 1/2 P. of Timber destroyed for the purpose of quarry ground, amounting to £43 3s. 1d. of which £22 has been previously paid on account.

Ordered, That the balance of the above account (£18 3s. 1d.) be paid.

Thomas Henderson's account for 100 cords of stone at 2s. amounting to £10, and Sewel Cutler's account for 110 cords of stone, amounting to £11 were submitted.

Ordered, that the foregoing accounts be paid.

Andrew Keys' account for work done on Robinson's Bridge; amount £7 12s. 1d.—and W. & J. Bowson's account for rebuilding 64 rods of fence on Section No. 15, amount £2 8s. 0d., were submitted.

Ordered, That the foregoing accounts be paid.

The President submitted an account of the monies collected for tolls on the Tow Path, south side of the Long Sault, nett amount £343 7s. 6d. at the credit of the St. Lawrence Improvements.

A renewed claim from Henry Pierce & Co. (Contractors for building the retaining wall on Section No. 11) with a detailed account for labor, &c. was submitted.

Referred to the Resident Engineer, to report thereon.

An application from S. & W. M. Fraser, to be allowed for extra work on Section No. 6, was submitted.

Referred to the Resident Engineer to report thereon.

An application from A. N. Buell (Contractor for the Culvert) for an advance of £500 or £600 on account of his contract, was submitted.

Resolved, That the foregoing application cannot be complied with.

An application from Charles Kerr & Co. to be paid for work done with the approval of the Engineer on Section No. 18, was submitted.

Ordered, That upon Messrs. Kerr & Co. producing an order from the Contractors for Section No. 18 for the amount of work done by them, the Secretary do pay the same from the monies that may be due on that section.

The Report of the Resident Engineer upon the claim of R. & W. Hervey, (Contractors for Section No. 1) submitted to the Board at the last meeting, was read as follows:

To JONAS JONES, Esq., President, &c.

SIR,
At the last meeting of the Board, Messrs. R. & W. Hervey presented a claim on account of excess of payment made to Mr. Burns, their sub-contractor. Estimates were made upon Mr. Burns' work monthly as it progressed. At a certain time Mr. Burns stopped work, subsequent to which Messrs. Herveys proceeded with it. An estimate being made upon the work, (then Messrs. Hervey's) gave them very little return for their labor—this latter estimate was revised and proved about right—the inference is that Mr. Burns had too much allowed him. I cannot say how much exactly, but think, near 500 yards—which is made out from the labor expended. Mr. Burns' work from first to last was in a very rough

state, and it was difficult to measure it at all. As like cases occasionally occur, I have generally declined taking the responsibility of the accuracy of monthly payments from contractors to their sub-contractors, as we have no control or security of the latter by contract, and generally they are men of more moderate means, and often take and leave work with very little ceremony. An estimate of the amount of work done upon a contract may be correct in the aggregate, but upon distinct parts of it the estimate may exceed or fall short of the real amount. I intend that such variations shall be small, and hope that they will nearly balance each other. The only course I see, is for Mr. Burns to refund the excess of payment made to him by the Messrs. Herveys.

The Messrs. Herveys ask further compensation upon an arrangement for placing stone upon their work made in the fall of 1834. (See my letter appended to the Report of the Commissioners in January, 1835.) I certainly see no reason for advancing in the price; and if any change should be made, I think that tenders should be received for it.

Concerning the cement referred to in the letter from Mr. Hardy, I say merely that I am experimenting upon it, but I am not yet ready to decide.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 11th January, 1836.

Ordered, That Messrs. Herveys be directed to use due diligence to recover from Mr. Burns the amount they claim as overpaid to him, and that they report the result to the Board as soon as practicable.

The Monthly Report of the Resident Engineer was read as follows:

To JONAS JONES, Esquire, President, &c.

SIR,
I have little to communicate on this occasion by way of Report. The amount of work done the past month may be seen in the estimate herewith presented.

The force upon the line of the Canal is now reduced to 650 men: should the weather be mild as it has been for some time past, I think our force will be increased.

The winter thus far has been very favorable for getting the Lock Stone to the Canal, which has been prosecuted and is now going on vigorously.

In the original tenders for the locks hardwood plank was not contemplated for the recesses. In the Bills for plank given to the contractors it was specified hardwood, and accordingly it has been provided. An advance of £1 15s. per M. has been allowed the price of this plank delivered—and also an advance of £3 15s. per M. feet, superficial measure, for dressing and laying the same plank; this advance adds £55 to the cost of each lock.

Messrs. Reid & Shepherd purchased a piling Engine, which cost them, according to their report on their work (including repairs) £56 0 0

They drove 1/2 of the piles contemplated, therefore received 1/2 the benefit of it, equal to	£14 0 0
The Crab, and the Chain of the Engine is useful to them, and is worth	12 0 0
The ram is worth	5 0 0
	31 0 0

The Balance is £25 0 0
Which I propose to pay them and let them retain the Engine.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 11th January, 1836.

Ordered, That the above amount be paid to Reid & Shepherd.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at Cornwall on the 10th, 11th and 12th May, 1836.

Present.—JONAS JONES, Esq., President.
HON. PHILIP VANKOUGHNET,
HIRAM NORTON,
GEORGE LONGLEY, } Esquires.
PETER SHAVER,

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read. The Estimates for February, March and April were submitted and approved.

The Books, Accounts of Disbursements and Vouchers, from 1st January were examined and approved.

The Resident Engineer submitted the estimate for the past month, which was ordered to be paid.

The Resident Engineer submitted a report on the state of the works for April, and verbally reported that he had nothing important to append for the present month. The Report was read as follows:

Cornwall, April 12, 1836.

To JONAS JONES, Esquire, &c.

SIR,

About the time of my Report in January, much of the work at excavation and embankment was suspended, since which time little has been done except on Section No. 1, where there has been for the last three months an average probably of 250 men. Upon several other sections there has been small forces continued, amounting in all to near 400 men since January. The season has been very much against doing anything upon the Canal, or towards its prosecution, except the procuring and delivering materials, for which purposes I believe the season has been unusually long and favorable, and I believe it has been well improved for these purposes. The Contractors for mechanical works, particularly the locks, are in very favorable circumstances for a prompt and the best use of the ensuing season, and are now waiting only for the dissolution of the snow and ice, and for more confirmed mild weather. The estimate for the last month is herewith presented in detail. The following are several particulars of business for the consideration of the Board on this occasion:

- 1st. Engineer Department Accounts.
- 2d. Section No. 1; previously reported.
- 3d. Section No. 3; upon which I can more intelligibly report verbally.
- 4th. Section No. 4.

Relating to the above items of business there are some specifications to which I will beg leave to call your attention at the instant. Some business not noticed above will be presented by letter and otherwise.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. B. MILLS.

The Agent submitted a report on the state of the works and relating to claims, which was read as follows:

Cornwall, April 12, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,

In a season like the past, the severity of which has not been equalled, I believe, for many years, but few points have offered upon the line of the Canal where excavation could be performed, and in those places the frost penetrated so deep that it was with difficulty, and at a very great disadvantage to the Contractors, that the work could proceed, consequently but little of that description has been effected. Operations have been continued more or less upon Sections 1, 3, 6, 8, 11 and 22; the number of hands so employed for the last four months would average about 400, of which 250 were engaged upon Section No. 1.

The quantity of snow, the intensity and duration of the frost, so adverse to contractors for sections, proved highly beneficial to those for masonry—the greatest part of the stone for locks has been brought in from the quarries, therefore when the weather becomes favorable that work will rapidly advance. I do not think the Contractor for the Cornwall sewer has made the progress we could have wished.

With respect to persons claiming a remuneration for damage sustained by the Canal, those to whom my attention was particularly called, were,—1st. Messrs. McDonell & Holmes, for a property at the Long Sault. In December last, I received the accompanying letter (No. 1.) from Mr. Alexander McLean, their agent, claiming payment for the land taken for the Canal and road, for a mill site, for several leases said to have been given up in consequence of the ground having been occupied by the works, and for several acres of wood cut by directions of the Engineer. In company with Mr. Keefer, I went to examine the premises, and ascertained that there are about 22 acres of land, including the King's highway and all south of it. There has been nearly 42 acres of wood destroyed;—some of this was necessarily cut in procuring stones for the work upon Section No. 1, and the proprietors having been told that the whole of it would probably be cleared in the progress of that work were prevented placing persons to protect it. Upon those grounds they undoubtedly have a claim, but their opinion of its value is, I think, very erroneous, it being nearly all a young growth of black Ash and Pine, with very little either as timber or fuel. I have offered Mr. McLean £372 for the

whole damage, with the exception of buildings, for which, if any were destroyed or required moving, they were to have an extra claim. It was also stipulated that if the land measured more than 22 acres, they should be paid at the rate of £15 per acre; and if less, a proportional reduction should be made.

Mr. McLean wrote to his friends in Montreal, and in March last I received the letter (No. 2.) inclosing one from Messrs. McDonell & Holmes rejecting my offer. My present view of the matter is, that the land in question is of very bad quality,—the Canal and road will not require one-half of the 22 acres spoken of—it was proposed to take all the land south of the road, more for the sake of facilitating an arrangement with the proprietors, than that it was thought necessary for the work. Now, we have paid but £15 per acre for land of the best description in good cultivation; I would therefore say we might safely let the question stand over till the work is finished, and then by paying only for the quantity actually occupied, which is all that is required, I do not think it will amount to the sum I have offered.

At Moulinette, (Section No. 6,) it has been found necessary to move Mrs. Millross's house. It appears that in the last arrangement made with her by Mr. Shaver, she was allowed £75 on account of damage to her house, which I think should be deducted from her present claim. I have calculated that it will take £150 to move her, and place her as comfortably as she was when the work commenced. I therefore offered her £75, which she refused, afterwards considering she was a widow, and could not work herself, but must hire hands, I said I would recommend the Board to give her £100, but she said she would not take it.

The Engineer informed me that it would be necessary immediately to make a road from the highway down to Lock No. 3, in order to carry on the work. I therefore agreed on the part of the Board to give Mr. Smith £10 for fencing a road through his land, and allowing us to use it for two years—if it is required longer he is to receive £1 per annum. I also offered him 25s. per acre for his meadow occupied with Lock materials, but we did not agree.

Mr. Mills furnished me with a bill of the timber necessary for the Lock foundations: agreeably to resolution of the Board I immediately advertised for tenders, which I received; but as the price asked was higher than that given last year, and at which the Board was much dissatisfied, I did not decide the matter till I had further orders. Much of the timber procured last winter for piles not being required, and observing that the people were burning them, I thought it well to dispose of them for whatever they would bring, and therefore advertised and sold them by auction—they brought thirty-five shillings per hundred piles.

Respectfully submitted by,

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
W. R. F. BERFORD.
Agent.

Ordered, That the sum of ten pounds be paid to Mr. Smith for fencing a road through his land to Lock No. 3, and for the use of it for two years, and that the arrangement of the Agent for its further use if required, be confirmed:

The Agent submitted a report on the state of the works for the present month, as follows:

CORNWALL, May 9th, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,

In the course of last month, the weather having proved favorable, work has been commenced on Sections Nos. 4, 5, 8, 19, 21, 22 and 27; the Lock Contractors are also showing a determination to push on their works as fast as possible.—Many of the old laborers have left the works, and new ones have arrived—the wages have been advanced a little, and in consequence the force augmented. The men now employed will number nearly 800; this is an increase of about 300 within the month, which at this season of the year is highly satisfactory; but when we consider the very low rates at which most of the jobs upon our works are taken will preclude the possibility of contractors holding out like encouragement to laborers here that they would meet with in the United States, the prospect darkens—it would be unreasonable to expect men to remain here for less pay than they can procure by proceeding a few miles farther.

Little material change has taken place in the general aspect of the line, with the exception of the embankment upon Section No. 6, about 5000 or 6000 yards of which has disappeared into the river—this is the first slide of any consequence we have had, and though from the nature of the foundation

upon which it was built something of the kind was expected —yet I believe it was rather heavier than anticipated.

I have been informed by Mr. Mills that it would be found necessary to remove Mr. A. Millross's house immediately, and have accordingly spoken to him on the subject. He has made a proposition which I now beg leave to submit—it is upon the usual large scale—two or three times the amount he will be likely hereafter to accept.

We have a few hands now at work, which will be estimated for at days work: these men are employed making a drain to divert the water pumped out of Lock No. 4, past Locks No. 5 and 6: they are provided for in the Lock contracts at 3s. 4d. per day. Contractors are now paying £4 per month, laborers are asking £5; and from the high wages offered upon every work south of the St. Lawrence, I do not think the Contractors can keep up a strong force for less than 5s. per day, through the season; and feeling satisfied of the great advantage that would accrue to the Province from having the work finished in the least possible time; I would humbly advise that the contractors should be assisted in such a manner as would enable them to proceed with the work, as otherwise I firmly believe many of the contracts must be thrown up.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. R. F. BERFORD,
Agent.

Ordered. That the sum of thirty pounds, six shillings, and sixpence, as per account submitted, be paid for cutting the drain, in the foregoing Report.

The Engineer reported verbally upon the claims of H. Pierce & Co., and S. & W. M. Fraser, submitted to the Board at its last session. He referred to his former Reports upon these claims, to which he had nothing to append.

The Engineer submitted a statement relative to the claim of R. & W. Hervey for an amount overpaid to their sub-contractor Burns, in consequence of an error in measurement, which was read as follows:

“In January last, I made some remarks upon this matter, but not having all the data concerned, it is hereby corrected. The amount of excavation estimated at sundry times to Mr. Burns was 8444 c. yds. After Mr. Burns gave up the work, the Messrs. Hervey spent 480 days' labor upon it at sundry times.

480 days at 5 yards per day, (which is as much as the average performance on Section No. 1, gives . . . 2400 yards. Of this amount there have been returned to them only 1011 “

In consequence of excess estimated to Mr. Burns, leaving according to this estimate (not measurement) Messrs. Hervey minus 1389 yards, at 7d. per yard, is £41 19s. 2d. } 1330 “

J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 11th May, 1836.

Ordered. That the sum of forty-one pounds, nineteen shillings, and twopence, be paid to Messrs. R. & W. Hervey in full of their claim for the amount overpaid to the sub-contractor Burns.

The Engineer submitted a Report upon the application of Martin Cassleman to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for permission to erect mills at Point Cardinal, and which was referred by His Excellency to the Commissioners.

To the Commissioners for the Improvement of the St. Lawrence Navigation.

GENTLEMEN,

I have duly considered the Petition of Mr. Martin Cassleman for leave to erect mills at Point Cardinal. Having my original plans before me of the point in question, I conclude that in view of the contemplated improvements of the St. Lawrence, no buildings can be erected there for mechanical or milling purposes.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 11th May, 1836.

Ordered. That the Secretary forward a copy of the foregoing Report to Mr. Secretary Joseph for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Engineer submitted a report upon the application of Messieurs. George & Wm. Browse for permission to erect Mills at Les Galloppes rapids.

To the Commissioners for improving the St. Lawrence Navigation.

GENTLEMEN,

I have duly considered the Petition of the Messrs. Browse for leave to erect Mills at the Galloppes Rapids. Having my original plans by me of the points in question, I conclude that in view of the contemplated improvements of the St. Lawrence, no building can be erected there for mechanical or milling purposes.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 11th May, 1836.

Ordered. That the Secretary furnish Messrs. George & William Browse with a copy of the foregoing Report.

The Engineer submitted a Report accompanying an account from Messrs. R. & W. Hervey for the cost of erecting a capstan on Section No. 1, as follows:

To JONAS JONES, Esquire, *President, &c.*

SIR,

Following is the explanation of the account for the capstan on Section No. 1. Upon the question being settled that the Canal should be cut quite within the bank, along the rapid water of the Long Sault, it appeared that the stone that would be found in the excavation for the same would not be wanted at that place. As a great amount of stone was (and is) required to carry out the plans of the upper part of the section, which part would furnish very few stone, it became a question whether the stone of the lower work could not be transferred to the upper part to advantage. The manner in which the lower work was proceeding made it clear that by teams on shore would not be the best method of moving the stone, therefore I concluded that at a point above which towing could be done by a horse along the shore, a capstan could be placed by which a scow could be let down the rapid water opposite that part of the work occupied by the platforms, be loaded with stone and thus drawn up by the capstan, from which the scow could be towed to the place of destination. As the plan appeared to me to offer no difficulties, I determined to place a capstan there. I accordingly furnished Mr. Hervey with a plan of the same, and desired him to make and place it, which he did. On the 7th August, in company with Mr. Wright, an experiment with it was made, which determined that the plan would succeed well. Soon after this, by advice, it was determined not to go on with moving the stone, but throw them into the river, and get the stone for the upper part of the work, from another quarter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. MILLS.

Canal Office, Cornwall, }
April, 1836. }

Ordered. That twenty-eight pounds, fifteen shillings and eight pence, the amount of the account referred to in the foregoing Report, be paid to Messrs. R. & W. Hervey.

The Engineer submitted a communication relative to the construction of an office for the use of the Department, &c. in Cornwall, as follows:—

To JONAS JONES, Esquire, &c.

SIR,

At the last meeting of the Board, held at MoulINETTE, I was authorised to move the Canal Office to the town of Cornwall. As I did not succeed in finding a building or rooms suitable, I determined to build an office—I did accordingly, and it cost £50, which I have paid from my own funds. The ground on which the office stands is by virtue of an agreement with Mr. R. Merriman rent free to the first of July, 1836; which is two years and one month from 1st June 1836; at which date the rent of the office at MoulINETTE ceases. Will the Board be pleased to take the building off my hands, and pay me the £50.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 11th April, 1836.

Ordered. That £50 be paid to Mr. Mills for the cost of the office at Cornwall.

The Engineer submitted the accounts of the Department for salaries, &c. from 1st January to 1st May, amounting to £656 1s. 3d.

Ordered, That the sum of six hundred and fifty-six pounds, one shilling, and three-pence, be paid to Mr. Mills for the disbursements of the Department to 1st May.

The Agent submitted an account from John Carter, for printing £1 0 0
Do. do. from M. Tobin, for stone 1 4 0
Do. do. from A. Deroche, do. 0 10 0

Ordered, That the above accounts, amounting to two pounds, fourteen shillings, be paid.

The Agent submitted the tenders for supplying the timber required for the Lock foundations. The tender of Mr. Minor (£22 10s.) being the lowest was accepted.

A communication from Mr. William Johnston on the subject of his contract for construction of the Cornwall sewer, was read.

The Engineer having reported verbally on the several matters referred to, it was

Resolved, That the Board cannot entertain the application of Mr. Johnston.

An application from Mr. Duncan McTavish to be remunerated for damage to his property in consequence of the stones quarried being dressed on the premises—and requesting to be paid the third instalment of £50 for use of his quarry, as per agreement.

Resolved, That the Board cannot entertain the application of Mr. McTavish to be remunerated for supposed damage to his property in consequence of quarrying and dressing stone thereon, as per agreement.

Ordered, That the third instalment of £50, as per agreement, be paid to Mr. McTavish forthwith.

A communication from C. Truax & Co. was submitted, relative to the loss sustained by prosecuting the work on Sections 12 and 18 during the winter; to the subsiding of the embankment on Section No. 12, and to the respective prices allowed for embankment and excavation.

Ordered, That the communication of Messrs. Truax & Co. be referred to the Resident Engineer, to report thereon.

A communication from Messrs. R. & W. Hervey, Contractors on Section No. 1, was submitted relative to the giving up of that part of their contract, over water level, commencing at Station No. 63 to the foot of the Section, as proposed to them last fall;—also respecting the price to be fixed for the extra work performed by them from Station No. 63 to the top of the Section; and in reference to loose stone raised and collected by them by order of the Engineer.

Ordered, That the communication from Messrs. R. & W. Hervey be referred to the Resident Engineer to report thereon.

A communication from Mr. Nathaniel Tait (Contractor for the construction of the Bridge at Robinson's Creek,) was submitted, complaining that a portion of mason-work at the south end wall of said bridge was estimated and paid for as embankment at 6d. per yard, instead of stone work at 3s. 11d. per yard.

The Engineer reported upon the foregoing claim, as follows:

In reply to the complaint of Mr. Tait, relating to the settlement of the account of Robinson's Bridge, I have only to say that the walls of both abutments of said bridge were laid out upon the same plan, and the instructions given for the building of the walls were in both abutments alike, and the dimensions of the walls were the same in both cases. In the abutment called the south end wall of the bridge, the space within the walls was filled considerably with cobble stone, which stone was on the spot. The complaint is based upon the fact that this filling was not allowed as wall, which is certainly a proper distinction of the kind of work.

J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 12th May, 1836.

Resolved, That the complaint contained in the communication of Mr. Tait cannot be entertained.

An application from Mr. Sewell Cutler to be advanced £100 on account of a claim for damages alleged to be sustained by him, was submitted.

Resolved, That Mr. Cutler not having submitted any specific claim for the damages he alleges to have sustained, the Board cannot entertain his application.

A communication from Messrs. D. & J. L. Wilkinson, (Contractors for the construction of the Lock Gates) was submitted, stating the great advance in the price of Iron, and the consequent injury they have sustained by not being permitted to prosecute their work to completion, as they could have done, and on those grounds requesting that the per centage which has been retained from the amount of their estimates be paid up.

Ordered, That the per centage retained upon the estimates for the Lock Gates be paid to the Contractors.

Mr. Adam Dixon, (Contractor for Cornwall Dock) having expressed dissatisfaction with the specification of the work to be performed, which he alleges is contrary to his understanding of it when he submitted his tender, and having expressed a willingness to give up the contract;

Ordered, That the contract for the Cornwall Dock be annulled, and that the Engineer arrange with Mr. A. Dixon for the timber delivered.

An application from Mr. Geo. Crawford (Contractor for Locks No. 5 and 6,) to be paid the 5 per cent. retained from the estimated amount of work performed, was submitted.

Ordered, That the 5 per cent. retained from the estimated amount of work done on the Locks be paid to the respective Contractors.

A communication from Messrs. Chas. Kerr & Co. (Contractors for Section 2 and 3,) relating to alterations in the line of Canal, &c. was submitted, which, with other claims of theirs having been submitted to the joint consideration of the Consulting and Acting Engineers, it was

Ordered, That nine hundred and fifty pounds be advanced to Messrs. Charles Kerr & Co. on account of their Contracts, the sum of five hundred pounds to Messrs. R. & W. Hervey, and the sum of two hundred pounds to Mr. Isaac Hardy.

Several claims for damage to lands, buildings, orchards, &c. having been submitted, it was

Resolved, That a Committee from the Members of the Board be appointed to investigate and adjust such claims.

A communication from Mr. Mills, relative to the resignation of his office as Acting Engineer, and the appointment of a successor, was read as follows:

To the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the St. Lawrence.

GENTLEMEN,

On the 30th March, I received a reply to my letter of the 18th March, by which I was informed that the Board considered that letter the resignation of my office as your Resident Engineer; immediately I set about making all the arrangements in my power to put matters in as good order as possible, previous to my final departure from your works.

In order that every thing may be well understood by my successor, it is desirable that he be appointed immediately, that I may communicate with him personally, making such necessary explanation as may be in my power. Therefore, if the Board desire it, I shall be pleased to render all the information in my power, until it is necessary for me to leave finally.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 11th May, 1836.

Mr. Mills' Letter of the 18th March, referred to in the foregoing communication, was read as follows:

To the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the River St. Lawrence.

GENTLEMEN,

Existing circumstances seem to make it necessary for me to call your attention to the matter of my standing and relation to you. For some time past there has been shown decided evidence of dissatisfaction at the general course of conduct which I pursue in my business, and as decided evidence of a want of confidence in me as your Engineer. This being the case, the service has become embarrassing and unpleasant, and it is quite impossible for me to continue in such circumstances. This dissatisfaction and want of confidence has been exhibited—

1st. In official acts of the Board:

2nd. In occasional desultory remarks and discussions at the Board.

All of which I consider quite inconsistent with your continuing me in the place which I now occupy. These remarks are justified in view of my appointment originally in virtue of which certain authority was vested in me, and certain responsibility imposed, in which it is the peculiar province of my profession to act, and for which purposes only the appointment must have been made. A letter from the President, of 4th April, 1834, informing me of the resolution of the Board to employ me as their Acting Engineer, in pursuance of my proposition, previously made, contains also the following remark:—"It is the intention to entrust the whole work to you, employing, if thought necessary, a Consulting Engineer, as you proposed." I think that this expresses no more than it ought to—that it is as it should be: And that it was the intention to confer all the power and responsibility which may be understood from the expression. So from the first I have understood it, and accordingly have acted upon it; and I am ignorant of the instance of my departing from this understanding, except in some cases in which I have yielded to the decision of the Board. I am employed as your Engineer; now, if the Board presume to direct me in the performance of my duties in that capacity, they then assume my duties, and I merely execute their orders, which I consider altogether inconsistent. If (as I have heard it hinted) the Board think that their Acting Engineer has too much power, or that they have made a mistake in their arrangement with me, and that they would now make a different one, I say at once that I will not stand in the way of a new arrangement; but so long as the original understanding is in force, I can but expect it to be liberally and honorably acted upon. If the Board please I am disposed to proceed, only with the understanding and assurance that I shall be sustained in the proper place into which I stepped originally in virtue of my appointment as your Acting Engineer; and also the assurance that the Board will not interfere in my appropriate business and duties. This conclusion to which I have come originates not in any want of interest in the work in question, nor in any lack of desire to see the plans upon which we are acting successfully and satisfactorily carried out. No—this interest and desire is strong, but it is not all-powerful. If the Board does not accede to the understanding as above, and is unwilling to give me such assurance, I shall consider their refusal to do so an acceptance of my resignation.

The enquiry, I think, has been made at the Board, that as the Canal is located, the plans thereof mainly determined, and that the work altogether is well understood now, can we not dispense with the services of an Acting Engineer? Can we not get on with an Engineer of less pay? I shall make no remark upon these enquiries.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 18th March, 1836.

Resolved, That the Letter of Mr. J. B. Mills, Resident Engineer, of 18th March last past, is a virtual resignation of his office, which the Board accepts.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the vacancy made should be filled up with as little delay as possible.

Resolved, That Mr. George Keefer, Junior, be appointed Assistant Engineer in place of Mr. Rodrigue, who has left the service.

A communication from Mr. A. N. Buell, one of the Contractors, praying for an advance upon the contract prices for work on the Canal, in consequence of the serious and unlooked for rise in the prices of provisions and labor, was submitted.

Resolved, That at the period when the Contracts were given out for the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal in July, 1834, labor was comparatively abundant, the rate of wages moderate, and the prices of provisions from 20. to 50 per cent. lower than at present.

Resolved, That the tenders submitted were based upon the assumption that no probability existed of a material falling off in the amount of annual emigration from Ireland to this country—of an extraordinary demand for labor, or of any further advance in the prices of provisions than usually attended the casualties by which they have hitherto been affected in this country.

Resolved, That the great competition which existed and the anxiety manifested to obtain contracts, induced a moderation in the specific prices for the work to be performed unparalleled in any public work heretofore undertaken, in this

Country, and amounting in the aggregate to a less sum than was originally estimated by the Engineers as the cost of the Canal.

Resolved, That the unlooked for demand for labor which has arisen and is daily increasing in the United States—the great falling off in the emigration from Ireland, and the liberal advances which are generally (if not universally) made to the Contractors on the public works carrying on in the United States, exclude the possibility of work being performed on the St. Lawrence Canal at any thing near the prices contracted for, and that to enforce the fulfilment of the contracts at those prices must involve the Contractors and their sureties in ruin.

Resolved, That the consequences of such a measure would be seriously injurious to the interests of this Province, as it must entail not only a very heavy additional expense, but will for a considerable time obstruct the application of the Canal to the beneficial purposes for which the work was undertaken.

Resolved, That the present Contractors (if they be not required to persevere to a fatal issue) possess advantages which will enable them to perform the work at lower prices than could with safety be tendered for by new candidates, and that it is therefore expedient to effect, if practicable, such arrangement with them as, whilst it may afford them the prospect of reasonable remuneration, will tend to expedite the completion of the work, and cause a greater economy in the public expenditure.

Resolved, That the interests of the Province will be better promoted by making such an advance upon the contract prices as will enable the Contractors to proceed to the completion of the work with alacrity by affording a prospect of a fair and moderate remuneration, rather than by exacting a full performance of the contract, and thereby forcing an abandonment of the work, and consequent re-letting.

Resolved, That some of the Contractors have forced their works to a completion, whilst others have nearly completed some of their contracts under many disadvantages, and that therefore they are entitled to consideration quite as much as those who have not prosecuted their work so vigorously, and who would benefit by a prospective increase only.

Moved by Mr. Jones.—That Messrs. Vankoughnet, Norton and Longley be a Committee to examine into the state of the various contracts and obtain information respecting the rise in the price of provisions and labor since the commencement of the work, and report thereon to the Board.

Which was lost.

YEAS.—Messrs.

Jones,

Vankoughnet.

NAYS.—Messrs.

Longley,

Norton,

Shaver.

Resolved, That the sum of ten per cent. be added to the Estimates for labor performed on the contracts for the year 1835, and that thirty per cent. be added to the estimates of the Resident Engineer upon the Contract prices for the present year, unless circumstances hereafter occur to warrant a deduction upon such a per centage.

Moved by Mr. Vankoughnet.—That it is incumbent on the Board, from existing circumstances, to proceed to the appointment of a Resident Engineer, without waiting the arrival of Benjamin Wright, Esquire, Consulting Engineer, the Board having already delayed the appointment, and their decision on several important matters for three days in expectation of his arrival, in consequence of previous arrangements.

Which was lost.

YEAS.—Messrs.

Vankoughnet,

Jones.

NAYS.—Messrs.

Longley,

Norton,

Shaver.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint Mr. Mills that his resignation as Resident Engineer has been accepted; and that the Board receives with much satisfaction the tender of his services, until his successor can be appointed, as contained in his communication of this day.

Resolved, That the compliance of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the prayer contained in the petition of Mr. Donald Murray for the land covered with water in front of Lots No. 7 and 8, South side of Corinna street, in the town of Prescott, being 58,280 square feet as described

in the plan accompanying the Petition, will not interfere with the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

The Board adjourned, to meet again at Cornwall on the 21st instant.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held at Cornwall on Saturday, 21st May:

Present.—JONAS JONES, Esq., *President.*
 Hon. JOHN HAMILTON,
 Hon. PHILIP VANKOUGHNET,
 HIRAM NORTON,
 PETER SHAVER, } Esqrs.
 JOHN McDONELL.

John McDonnell, Esquire, having presented to the Board a notification of his appointment as a Commissioner in room of the Hon. John Macaulay, who had resigned, took his seat at the Board.

The Minutes of the preceding Meeting were read.

Benjamin Wright, Esquire, Consulting Engineer, submitted a Report on the state and progress of the works, which was read as follows:

To the President and Board of Commissioners of the St. Lawrence Improvements.

GENTLEMEN,

Having examined the work along the whole line of Canal, I now lay before you my own views in relation to the work. It will be recollected by the Board that I have not seen this work since about the middle of August, 1835.

No. 1 Section.—This Section, the most difficult and expensive, comprising labor equal to all the excavation and embankment on the whole remaining sections, has made but slow progress, and, as I observed last year, will be the last work finished on the Canal. The plan of carrying the Canal along the river bank, according to the original design, I have the most undoubted confidence will succeed equal to my most sanguine expectations. It will no doubt be found best to carry the centre line of excavation some further into the bank than was originally intended. The earth is now carried out into the river to the extent of the outside slope for long pieces, and the stones for securing it from abrasion are now being thrown in on many parts of the line; and when the several places where the earth is carried out to its intended width shall have been joined together and all secured with stone on the slope, there is very little danger of the river doing injury to the work. Mr. Mills has carried the line into the bank, as he has explained to me and to the Commissioners, so as to meet my views fully and perfectly satisfactory.

Passing on down the line, I find every other part of the embankment and excavation in such progress that it might, if desired, be completed this season. This is not necessary, and the Board can extend the time to complete the other sections for another season, if the Contractors desire it, or until near the completion of No. 1.

Locks.—These are very important parts of the work. The stone prepared for them is very superior and deserves praise.

No. 1.—The foundation nearly done, and masonry begun.

No. 2.—The masonry will be commenced this day.

No. 3.—The foundation now being laid.

No. 4.—The foundation as laid last year has been injured by water and frost so as to require to be in part taken up.

No. 5.—Pit not quite excavated, but is going on.

No. 6.—Almost ready to begin masonry.

All or nearly all the stone on the ground, and other material except cement ready.

Culverts.—There are not any of them entirely complete. The one at Mills Roches nearly done. That at Robinson's Creek is in a good state of forwardness, and the remainder at Wood's Creek, Moulinette, and Cornwall, are so far prepared, as to have pits nearly ready and all the stone on the ground.

Gates and Iron-Work.—This contract in its mechanical execution is one by far more difficult than any other. So far as I can judge of the work done, it is going on to my entire satisfaction; and if the Contractor pursues the same course to the completion of his contract, I think the Board will consider themselves very fortunate, that this most difficult contract to execute properly in all its details has fallen into such hands.

I have consulted with Mr. Mills on all the details of the work, and every thing appears very satisfactory so far as the

work has progressed. I find that the delay in the work being brought to a completion will be on Section No. 1. All proper measures should be devised to push forward that Section. Unfortunately the rise in the value of labor and provisions, and the great demand for labor in the United States, and where much higher prices are paid than the contractors on this work can be justified in giving, under their present prices for work, will operate to prevent them from obtaining labor to push forward their work, and I fear this state of things will protract the completion of this Canal far beyond the wish of the Board, unless some remedy for the evil can be devised, which the Board in their wisdom may think proper to suggest.

I presume Mr. Mills, the Acting Engineer, will give such ample detail of the works as to explain every thing desired.

Respectfully submitted by,
 BENJ. WRIGHT,
Consulting Engineer.

Cornwall, 21st May, 1836.

The Resident Engineer submitted a Report upon the communication from Messrs. R. & W. Hervey respecting the abandonment of part of Section No. 1, and on the allowance to be made for extra work.

To JONAS JONES, Esq., *President, &c.*

SIR,

In view of present circumstances, I am inclined to recommend the re-letting of that part of Section No. 1, below Station 63, in pursuance of the proposition of the Messrs. Herveys, and as the platforms which have been put up upon this work will be of use hereafter, and as a certain kind and amount of tools prepared and provided expressly for this work are now on hand, I think it not unreasonable that the Board would undertake to dispose of them to the successors of the Messrs. Herveys. With the above arrangement, there is no price for extra work to be determined, except upon the work above Station 63;—I considered the price of this extra work in view of the prices of labor, provisions, &c. in 1834, and conclude to recommend ninepence per cubic yard for it, so that in case a per centage should be allowed upon the contracts, the per centage would apply to the work without distinction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 20th May, 1836.

Moved by Mr. Shaver. That the proposition of the Messrs. Herveys to relinquish all that part of their Section below Station 63, for the excavation above water-level, be accepted upon the recommendation of the Consulting and Resident Engineers: and that the Resident Engineer do as early as possible proceed to lay out the work so relinquished into Sections and advertise for tenders to be laid before the Board at its next sitting.

Which was carried.

YEAS.—Messrs.

Shaver, Vankoughnet, Norton,
 McDonell.

NAYS.—Messrs.

Hamilton, Jones.

Ordered. That the sum of ninepence per yard be allowed to the Messrs. Herveys for the extra work on Section No. 1, above Station 63, as recommended by the Consulting and Resident Engineers.

The Resident Engineer reported upon the claim of Messrs. R. & W. Hervey to be allowed for stone raised by them as follows:

I recommend the payment of 6d. per yard for the stone raised in the fields. The number of yards to be determined by estimate; the charge for extra tools to be allowed, but to be determined by proportion as £10 : 1900 yards.

Ordered. That the claim of Messrs. Herveys be paid, as recommended in the foregoing Report.

The Resident Engineer submitted a Report upon the claim of Messrs. C. Kerr & Co. in consequence of alleged alteration of the line of Canal, at Section No. 3, (laid before the Board in December, 1835,) as follows:

To JONAS JONES, Esq., *President, &c.*

SIR,

In December last, Messrs. Kerr & Co. presented a claim in consequence as expressed by them of the quantity

of the embankment at 1s. 3d. per yard, being reduced by embankment from excavations at 9d. per yard. This reduction was charged to an alteration of the line, which increased the excavation of the Section, causing a surplus of 19,000 yards. This surplus was carried into embankment and became embankment from excavation. Another change took place by which the dimensions of bank were increased, and the embankment at 1s. 3d. was increased accordingly. This increase happens to be just equal to 19,000 yards: it follows therefore that the quantity of embankment at 1s. 3d. per yard is not really reduced at all. They have the same amount of embankment at 1s. 3d. but they have an increase of embankment from excavation equal to 19,000 yards. This in my opinion does not form a proper basis of complaint of damage.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 20th May, 1836.

The Resident Engineer submitted a Report upon the claim of Messrs. Kerr & Co. laid before the Board on the 11th inst. as follows:

JONAS JONES, Esquire, *President, &c.*

SIR,
Concerning the communication of Messrs. Kerr & Co. of the 11th instant.

1st. *As to Section No. 2.*—There has been no alteration of the line on this Section since the contracts were made more than occurred by connecting and straitening the lines which happened to be originally not perfectly true. The lines were raised upon the same tangents and the cords of the curve were projected from the same deflections, and we found the amount of error, when collected at one extreme point, amounted to about seven feet. Now I do not consider this case an alteration of the line, as it does not change the character of the work in the circumstances in which it is to be performed. In relation to the quantities from the Engineers' book, I remark once for all, that all the time the plans, &c. were exhibited for tenders, a statement was in the office made from very imperfect data giving the quantities of excavation and embankment upon each Section. This statement was sometimes reluctantly shown to Contractors, and they were at the same time particularly told that it was imperfect, and that I would not be responsible for it, or its disagreement with final results. This is perfectly in the recollection of my assistants that were at the same time in attendance in the office, and the same caution was given to them when necessary concerning the sinking of the bank below our levels on Section No. 3; at present I have nothing to say as it is a question which can only be determined by very particular and more extended examination hereafter.

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

J. B. MILLS.

Canal Office, 20th May, 1836.

The Consulting Engineer submitted the following remarks upon the claim of Messrs. Kerr & Co. for extra expense of wheeling 19,000 yards of earth on Section No. 3:—

“By Mr. Keefer's information in relation to Section No. 3, 1 1/2d. per yard in addition to the 9d. ought to be paid to the Contractors for the 19,000 yards drawn and deposited in embankment from excavation and the same additional price for all remaining to be drawn in same situation.”

BENJ. WRIGHT.”

The Resident Engineer submitted a Report relative to the prosecution of the work on Section No. 4, as follows:—

JONAS JONES, Esq., *President, &c.*

SIR,
It is advisable that some arrangements be made for the prosecution of Section No. 4. No one responsible for the prosecution of the Section appears to be at hand, and there is money held back for work done on that Section by Messrs. Kerr & Co. also for work done by Mr. Brown who is now engaged upon the Section. If this Board please the business can be settled by abandoning the work as far as the contract with Rogers & Co. is concerned.

Respectfully,

J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 21st May, 1836.

Ordered, That the Engineer direct the sureties for the

completion of the contract on Section No. 4 to proceed with the work immediately.

The Resident Engineer submitted a Report upon the claim of Messrs. Truax & Co. as follows:

JONAS JONES, Esq., *President, &c.*

SIR,
It is not strictly a correct representation that the losses of Messrs. Truax & Co. which occurred in the winter of 1834-35, originated in conforming to my *express desire*. If they lost money at that time it originated in a contingent circumstance over which I certainly had no control, and upon which I have heretofore expressed my views.

I have allowed for sinking of the bank on Section No. 12, as much as my judgment will allow. If more is allowed, I think it must be determined by examination.

The Engineer “has thought proper to add 3d. to the 7d.” it being thus distinctly agreed upon originally.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant,

J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 20th May, 1836.

Ordered, That the 1st and 3d items in the claim of Messrs. Truax & Co. are inadmissible, and that an examination of the bank on Section 12 be had, when the work is completed to ascertain the exact extent of sinkage.

The Resident Engineer submitted a Report relative to the works in progress in the town of Cornwall.

JONAS JONES, Esquire, *&c.*

SIR,
In view of the probability of the Board being called upon to construct one or more bridges for the accommodation of the town of Cornwall, I propose to suspend for the present the prosecution of the contemplated road culverts, the sewer and the dock in this town, as, in case bridges are constructed, a different arrangement will be advisable, whereby a considerable expense will be saved—said arrangement I shall distinctly communicate to the person who may succeed me in charge.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 20th May, 1836.

Ordered, That the works referred to in the foregoing Report be suspended, and that the Engineer arrange with the Contractors for the materials delivered.

Messrs. R. & P. McKay submitted a claim for extra work on Lock No. 4, which was referred to the Resident Engineer to report upon.

Mr. Sewel-Cutler, and Mr. H. Manson submitted claims for stone taken from their quarries at Mille Roches, which were referred to the Agent.

The President submitted a communication from George Phillpotts, Esquire, Captain Royal Engineers, which was read as follows:

CORNWALL, 11th May, 1836.

SIR,
Having understood that the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence are in want of a Resident Engineer to superintend the completion of the work lately commenced from Cornwall upward in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Mills, I beg leave, with the permission of Major General Sir John Colborne, Commanding in the Canadas, to offer my services, should the Commissioners be disposed to accept them on the same terms as they have hitherto employed Mr. Mills.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

To Jonas Jones, Esquire,

President, &c.

A communication from Peter Fleming, Esquire, Civil Engineer, was submitted and read as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the St. Lawrence Canal.

GENTLEMEN,

Understanding that a Civil Engineer is about to be wanted by you to conduct the execution of the Saint Lawrence Canal, I beg the indulgence to be al-

lowed to propose myself as a Candidate for this appointment. I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,
PETER FLEMING,
Civil Engineer.

Cornwall, 21st May, 1836.

Moved by Mr. Jones.—That as Benjamin Wright, Esquire, Consulting Engineer, and J. B. Mills, Esquire, late Resident Engineer on the St. Lawrence Canal have recommended the employment of Captain Phillpotts, the Board do hereby appoint him as Resident Engineer in the place and with the salary of his predecessor.

Which was carried.

	YEAS—Messrs.	
Jones,	Hamilton,	Vankoughnet,
MacDonell.		
	NAVS—Messrs.	
Norton,	Shaver.	

Moved by Mr. Jones.—That in the absence of Mr. Mills, late Resident Engineer, and Mr. Roderique, Assistant Engineer, the services of Mr. Berford as Agent cannot be dispensed with, with a due regard to the interests of the service, and that therefore he be continued as Agent for the present year.

Which was carried.

	YEAS—Messrs.	
Jones,	Hamilton,	Vankoughnet,
MacDonell.		
	NAVS—Messrs.	
Norton,	Shaver.	

Ordered, That the Agent be directed to proceed forthwith to the settlement of such claims as have been made upon the Board, and to exercise his discretion in making such settlements, referring to the Board for their decision such claims as he cannot satisfactorily liquidate, and reporting the adjustment of all claims for the sanction of the Board.

Ordered, That the Agent be directed to make enquiries respecting the character and abilities of Mr. James Ross as an overseer to superintend the quarrying of stone for hydraulic lime at Massina in order to prevent the preparation of a spurious article, and to employ him for that purpose if he shall think it advisable, paying particular attention himself from time to time to the correct discharge of his duty and to the quality of the article delivered for use.

Ordered, That the Secretary be authorised to arrange the accounts of the Engineer Department with Mr. Mills up to the time of his departure from the service of the Board.

Resolved unanimously, That the first blank in the last resolution of the meeting of the 10th, 11th and 12th instant, be filled up with 10 per cent., and the other blank with 30 per cent.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at Cornwall on the 7th and 8th June, 1836.

Present.—Honorable PHILIP VANKOUGHNET,
 GEORGE LONGLEY, }
 PETER SHAYER, } Esqrs.
 JOHN MACDONELL. }

In the absence of the President, the Hon. Philip Vankoughnet took the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

The Books, Accounts of Disbursements and Vouchers, were examined and approved.

The monthly Estimate of work was submitted and ordered to be paid.

The Report of Mr. J. B. Mills (late Resident Engineer) upon a claim submitted by Mr. Peter Anderton, Contractor for Sec. No. 11, was read as follows:

JONAS JONES, Esquire.

SIR,

I have carefully examined the memorial of Mr. Anderton, and conclude he is entitled to be reimbursed on the three items following:

1st. Detention.

2d. On earth supplied for backing up the wall while building.

3d. On the raising of a certain portion of the excavation to an extra height in carrying it into bank.

It would have been quite possible for Mr. Anderton to have completed his work in 1835, but I certainly do not think he would have done it had the wall not been built. I think, however, that he would have completed his work very early this year, therefore I think he is on this account to be paid £200.

The work referred to in the second item was necessary, and inevitably caused extra expense; the quantity concerned in this item is 9120 yards on which I propose 2d. extra, = £76.

The third item Mr. Anderton thinks would amount "to 7-10ths the excavation opposite the wall." I think this would be too much, and therefore estimate it at 3-5ths. I think Mr. A. places an undue stress upon this item. I know his views of this work, but could not get my ideas to advance at an equal pace with his. I conclude to put it at 1d. advance. The number of yards that will be effected by this arrangement will be 46,000, which at 1d. per yard equals

.....	£193 15 0
Detention	200 0 0
9120 yards extra work at 2d.	76 0 0

£469 15 0

Making a total of four hundred and sixty-nine pounds, fifteen shillings, to be allowed to Mr. Anderton.

Respectfully submitted by

J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 27th May, 1836.

Ordered, That the sum of four hundred and sixty-nine pounds, fifteen shillings, as recommended in the foregoing Report, be paid to Mr. Anderton.

The Report of Mr. J. B. Mills upon the claim submitted by R. & P. McKay, was read as follows:

JONAS JONES, Esquire, *President, &c.*

SIR,

I have given due attention to the communication from Messrs. R. & P. McKay. It is true that Lock No. 4 has been moved from its original location, where, as they say, "it was distinctly stated and understood that the Lock was to be formed." It was fairly "understood" from the plans that the Lock was to be where it was originally, but it was, I think, distinctly stated, that the Lock would be moved farther down; however this may be, it was moved before they had done any work towards it. I will refer to their bill. The first item is the excavation. On this they certainly are entitled to a difference, but I think not so great as they have claimed. They say 6d. extra; Mr. Wright says 3d.; I think 4d. will be fair: 11,150 yards at 4d. = £185 16s. 8d. On the item for extra hauling of timber and plank, I shall not allow any thing, as the present site of the Lock is as convenient, even more so, to the point from which these articles were drawn, as the original one; the most of their timber and plank was delivered on the bank of the river below Potash Point. On the 4th item it would be fair to allow something, though I consider it rather a forced claim. On the extra hauling of stone, cement, sand, &c.—what has been done, and what is to be done, £50.

The three last items which relate to clearing the Lock-pit of water is to be offset by what it would have cost the Messrs. McKay to have cleared their work of water at the former site. This would have involved 3437 yards of excavation, which from the depth and narrowness of the work I shall put at 9d. per yard making £128 18s. 3d. The amount of the three items in their Bill is £112 1s., and also some expense must have been incurred in maintaining said drain, and after all bailing in the lower part of the Lock-pit would have been necessary. I come to the conclusion therefore that they have no claim on this account.

To be allowed £185 16s. 8d. and £50 = £235 16s. 8d.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,
 J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 28th May, 1836.

Ordered, That the sum of £235 16s. 8d. as recommended in the foregoing Report, be paid to the Messrs. R. & P. McKay.

The Report of Mr. J. B. Mills upon a claim submitted by the Lock Contractors, was read as follows:

JONAS JONES, Esquire, *&c.*

SIR,

A communication from the Lock Contractors addressed to the Board of Commissioners has been put into my hands, that I may report upon it according with my views; the ad-

dress explains itself, and gives the reasons why it is presented at this time.

I was not aware until quite recently that upwards of 5000 yards of masonry was the quantity upon which estimates were made, at the time of the receipt of tenders for contract, though I am aware that 5048 yards is given in the detailed estimate of 1833. I have never computed in detail the amount of masonry necessarily involved in the plan, which was exhibited for the basis of tender, but am satisfied that it would not amount to 5000 yards; whatever it is, there would be added with propriety a considerable amount for extraordinary work—all of which would be rubble work. The representations of the Contractors concerning the cutting or face work of the two plans I shall consider correct: they say that "the expensive part remains the same." Now evidently, if the backing is reduced, the Contract is injured equal to the number of yards of masonry by which the original number is reduced; and this difference at the contract price, less by the expenses of the same, complete in place, which, I think, may be put at 12s. 6d. per yard. Our present plan will give a little more than 4000 yards; the exact number is not yet positively computed. 5000 yards I consider a very liberal allowance for the original quantity: the difference between the original number and the number of the present plan, will give the number upon which I propose to pay 17s. 6d. per c. yard for each Lock.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 26th May, 1836.

Ordered, That the claim of the Lock Contractors be deferred for future consideration.

A communication from Mr. J. B. Mills, relative to the claim of Messrs. Chas. Kerr & Co. was read as follows:

JONAS JONES, Esquire, *President, &c.*

SIR,
From a note I just received from Mr. Wright, I find that he construed the clause on the contracts relating to the valuation of work in view of changes precisely as I do. Suppose a change made by which a contract is damaged to a certain amount; and suppose another change is made in the same contract, by which it is advantaged to the same amount, do not the two changes balance one another, and leave the contract in as good circumstances as it was originally? Thus I consider to be the case of Section No. 3. For the addition to the slope of the embankment on the inside amounting to about 19,000 yards, I should consider 8½d. a fair price. It was made in the winter upon the ice, and 1s. 3d. per yard has been paid for it.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. MILLS.

Cornwall, 26th May, 1836.

A communication from Benjamin Wright, Esquire, Consulting Engineer, relative to the claim of Charles Kerr & Co., was read as follows:

JONAS JONES, Esquire.

DEAR SIR,
In relation to the claim of Kerr & Co. on Section No. 3, I pray you to say to those gentlemen, that I do not feel ready to decide the price for the embankment taken from excavation. I want a little more time to reflect upon the words of the Contract, and see how they bear upon a decision. This is sufficient for the present, as I intend to be here again in July, and shall have more time to think and examine the whole matter.

Yours truly,
B. WRIGHT.

May 23d, 1836.

Ordered, That the claim of Messrs. Chas. Kerr & Co. be deferred for future consideration on the return of Benjamin Wright, Esquire.

Twenty-two tenders for the execution of the work on Sub-sections A, B, C, D, E, and F (part of Section No. 1) were submitted and examined.

The tender of Angus & Alexander Mac-Donell for Sub-section A was accepted.
David Ballantine & James Hervey B was accepted.
Simon Frazer, Juniors C was accepted.

The tender of Robert Howison, John Tenant & Jno. Hervey D was accepted.
Charles Kerr & Co. E was accepted.
John Reid & Robert Shephard F was accepted.

Ordered, That the work on the Sewer Culvert at Cornwall, be proceeded with as the Resident Engineer may direct.

Ordered, That the construction of the Cornwall Sewer be proceeded with in a direction westwardly as the Resident Engineer may direct.

Ordered, That the sum of ten pounds be paid to Hugh Cameron, in full of his demand for stone taken from his quarry and for all damages attending the same.

The Agent submitted a statement of the claims for damages adjusted by him, viz: The claim of—

Mr. Austin Shearer—amount	£353 8 9
Mr. Jacob Brown "	24 11 6
Mr. William Stuart "	15 12 9
Mr. William Service "	124 10 0

Ordered, That the claims of the above persons, as adjusted by the Agent, be paid.

The Report of George Phillpotts, Esquire, Resident Engineer, relative to Section No. 4, was submitted and read as follows:

SIR,
With reference to Mr. Mills' Report of the 21st ultimo, and a resolution of the Board thereon, respecting the prosecution of Section No. 4, I have the honor to report to you that the Contractors are not proceeding with this work, and therefore it becomes my duty to declare and pronounce the contract for this Section "void and of no effect," and to recommend that the Commissioners will proceed to enter into a new contract with some other person.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed^t humble Serv^t,
GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

Honorable P. Vankoughnet,
Chairman, &c.

Ordered, That the contract for Section No. 4 having been declared by the Resident Engineer to be "null and void," the sureties for the fulfillment of the same be called upon to complete it, and in default of doing so, that the same be advertised for contract, and that they be held accountable for all damage that shall be sustained in consequence of their non-fulfilment.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at Cornwall on the 12th July, 1836.

Present.—Honorable PHILIP VANKOUGHNET,
HIRAM NORTON,
PETER SHAYER, } Esquires.
JOHN McDONELL,

In the absence of the President, the Honorable P. Vankoughnet took the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read. The Books, Accounts of Disbursements, and Vouchers were examined and approved.

The Estimate of work on the Canal, from 1st to 30th June was submitted and ordered to be paid.

The Resident Engineer submitted a Report on the progress of the work, &c., which was read as follows:

St. Lawrence Canal Office,
Cornwall, July 12, 1836.

SIR,
I have the honor to submit herewith the Estimate of the work performed on the different Sections, Locks, and other parts of the Canal, which, with the Report thereto annexed, will give full information as to the progress made during the past month, and the number of men employed, which I am happy to say has been much increased.

With respect to the masonry of the Locks I have been very much disappointed at the small quantity of work performed. This has been owing to a want of proper supply of cement which the Contractors for this part of the work allege that they have been disappointed in receiving from the persons who engaged to supply them with this indispensable material.

It is much to be regretted that they are thus losing the finest part of the season for this work: they have been expecting to be supplied from Massina, but hitherto the cement furnished from thence has been generally of an inferior quality. I have taken a good deal of trouble to ascertain the cause of this, and I am persuaded that it is in a great measure owing to its having been prepared in a careless manner. I have pointed this out to the persons now making it, and I am induced to hope that by paying more attention to it, they will be enabled hereafter to supply cement of such a quality as will be fit for this important part of the work.

With respect to the masonry of the Culverts, the Contractors have been very negligent and have given much trouble. During the latter part of the month the Culvert at Mille Roches has proceeded better than at first, but I have been obliged to stop that at Robinson's Creek in consequence of the great neglect and inattention of the Sub-contractor employed there by the original Contractors, who have neglected to furnish a proper supply of materials, as well as to "personally superintend the work during its progress," and "to employ such number of proper workmen from time to time as the state of the work required." I therefore feel it my duty to declare and pronounce their contract void and of no effect, and to recommend the Commissioners to enter into a new Contract with some other person for the completion of the culverts; as the Contractors for the neighboring sections will be prevented from going on with the embankment over these culverts in proper time, in consequence of their neglect, I have therefore not allowed them to commence the culvert at Cornwall.

The excavation of the Sub-sections of No. 1. have all been commenced, except F to which there is not so much to do as the others, but the new Contractors have not yet employed a sufficient number of men to push this work on with spirit. This remark will also apply to Sections No. 16 and 22, to which little has been done. In all other respects this part of the work is proceeding satisfactorily.

A return of the different persons employed in the Engineer Department is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

To Jonas Jones, Esquire,

President, &c. }

Ordered, That the Contract for the construction of the culverts be considered "void and of no effect" as declared by the Resident Engineer, and that Messrs. Richards and Buell, the late Contractors, be permitted (if they desire) to complete the culverts at Mille Roches, Woods' Creek, and Robinson's Creek, provided they proceed immediately with the work as the Resident Engineer may direct.

The Agent submitted a letter from Robert Armour, Esquire, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the receipt granted by him for the amount paid him for land taken for the use of the Canal, being part of Lot No. 27, 1st Concession of Cornwall, and for the timber, &c. thereon.

Ordered, That the Secretary furnish Mr. Armour with a copy of the document referred to in his application.

Mr. James Simpson (one of the Contractors for Section No. 27, and Lock pits No. 5 and 6) made application for an advance pending the adjustment of a claim submitted for damages and extra work on said Contract.

Ordered, That the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds be advanced to Mr. Simpson on account of work to be performed on his several contracts.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at Cornwall on the 11th August, 1836.

Present.—JONAS JONES, Esquire, *President*.

HON. P. VANKOUGHNET,
HIRAM NORTON,
GEORGE LONGLEY,
PETER SHAWER,
JOHN McDONELL, } *Esquires*.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

The Accounts, Vouchers, &c. for the past month were examined and approved.

The monthly Report of the Resident Engineer was submitted and read as follows:

St. Lawrence Canal Office,
Cornwall, 10th Aug., 1836.

Sir,

The Estimate of the work performed during the past month on the different Sections, Locks and other parts of the Canal, with the Report thereto annexed, which I have the honor to submit herewith, will give full information as to the progress made and the number of men employed, which I regret to say has been much diminished by causes which it seems impossible to control.

The masonry of the Locks has not until lately proceeded satisfactorily for want of a proper supply of cement;—a great improvement has taken place in the quality of that latterly made at Massina, and consequently Locks No. 2 and 6 are going on well; Nos. 3 and 4 will also soon be commenced, but No. 1 has been quite at a stand for some time as the Contractors for this Lock have made no contract at Massina, and therefore they cannot procure any from thence, and they do not seem able to procure any elsewhere. It will not be prudent to continue the mason work of the locks more than two months longer. It will therefore be necessary to make some arrangement for having a sufficient quantity of work performed to secure the foundation of No. 1 before the winter; and if the present Contractors are unable to procure cement before the next meeting of the Board, some step must be taken with respect to it, or a part of the work now done will be injured by the frost.

The culvert at Woods' Creek is at a stand for want of cement. The original Contractors, notwithstanding the indulgence granted to them last month, have not paid proper attention to the completion of those on hand; and as it is very important that no time should be lost in completing them, I think it is desirable to re-let them to the Sub-Contractors, who seem able and willing to finish them. They have complained frequently that the Contractors are largely indebted to them, and that they do not supply them properly with materials. I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obed't Serv't.

GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

To Jonas Jones, Esquire,

President, &c. }

A communication from the Resident Engineer, relative to the pay of persons employed in the department, and on other matters connected therewith, was submitted and read as follows:—

St. Lawrence Canal Office,
Cornwall, Aug. 11, 1836.

Sir,

When Mr. Mills gave over to me the charge of this Canal, he informed me that in his opinion the persons employed in the Engineer department were inadequately paid, and he wrote the enclosed letter on the subject which I have mentioned verbally on former occasions; but as I had only recently arrived here I did not feel able to report upon it satisfactorily, until I had made myself better acquainted with the different individuals and the manner in which their duty was performed. I am now, however, prepared to report fully upon it; and in doing so, I have the honor to state my full conviction that the pay of Mr. Samuel Keefer, and Mr. Joseph F. McDonell, ought certainly to be raised to the amount specified, as their abilities, diligence, and exertions, fully entitle them to this increase which I am convinced they could obtain elsewhere. I am also of opinion that the pay of other assistants ought to be raised in the same proportion as that of the workmen employed by the Contractors, and for the same reason, which seems to be the ground on which the different individuals expect this increase.

In making this communication I beg leave to call the attention of the Board to the fact that during the summer months, when so many men are employed and the work going on with spirit, it is impossible with the present assistance to make up the Estimates every month with a sufficient accuracy to satisfy the different Contractors; and in consequence of this the Estimates for this month were not completed in proper time. I am also aware that the present state of this Office, as regards the papers &c. required for reference, is not satisfactory, as there is no Clerk attached to the department, nor any person whose peculiar duty it is to be always in the Office; in consequence of which the writing and copying of the Estimates &c. is necessarily done by the Assistant Engineers and their Assistants, at a time when they are required to be on the line of the Canal. On conferring with Mr. Berford on this subject, I am happy in being able to state that he has expressed a willingness to render all the aid re-

quired, if he be permitted to employ a person to assist in copying occasionally as may be required, which will not probably exceed one week in each month.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

Jonas Jones, Esquire,
President &c. }

The letter of Mr. J. B. Mills referred to in the foregoing communication was read as follows:—

CORNWALL, May 28, 1836.

DEAR SIR,

Some time ago enquiry was made of me whether the pay of the various members of the Engineer Department of the St. Lawrence Canal ought not to be increased. As at that time it was probable that I should leave the Canal, I recommended that the subject rest until my successor should be appointed. Being well satisfied that the pay ought to be increased: the following is, in brief, my view of the matter:—

Samuel Keefer, (as his brother, } £1
Joseph F. McDonell and Wm. Keefer, } 10s } per day.

Other aids, Roadmen, Axemen, &c. each, £7 per month, the above rates to commence the first of May, 1836.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,
J. B. MILLS.

Capt. Phillpotts, R. E.

Moved by Mr. Jones,—That the pay of Mr. Samuel Keefer be put upon the same footing as that of Mr. George Keefer, from the time of the appointment of the latter gentleman; which was carried.

Norton, McDonell, Vankoughnet,	YEAS,—Messrs.	Longley,
	Jones,	
	NAYS,—Messrs.	
	Shaver.	

Moved by Mr. Jones,—That ten shillings per day be allowed Mr. Joseph F. McDonell, from 1st May last; which was lost.

Jones, Vankoughnet, Longley,	YEAS,—Messrs.	McDonell,
	Shaver,	
	NAYS,—Messrs.	
	Norton,	

Moved by Mr. Jones,—That the Resident Engineer be authorised to increase the wages of Mr. Jos. F. McDonell, and others under his grade, employed in the Engineer Department, a sum not exceeding 30 per cent. for such time as he shall think advisable from the 1st May last; which was carried.

Jones, Shaver,	YEAS,—Messrs.	Longley,
	Norton, McDonell,	
	NAY,—Mr. Vankoughnet,	

The Agent submitted a letter addressed to him by Messrs. R. & W. Hervey (Contractors on Sec. No. 1) on the subject of a final measurement of that part of the Section which has been taken off their hands and re-let to other Contractors, and suggesting the propriety of placing an Assistant Engineer in charge of their Section until measurements &c. be obtained, which the present Officer, from the extent of his charge has not time to effect.

Ordered.—That the President be requested to communicate with Mr. Billyard, and to offer him the charge of Section No. 1, until 1st December next, at 15s. per day.

A communication from Messrs. McDonell, Holmes & Co. of Montreal was submitted, requesting a final adjustment of their claim for land taken, and damages otherwise sustained by them in consequence of the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal.

The claim of Messrs. McDonell, Holmes & Co. having been taken into consideration, the Agent was directed to offer Mr. Holmes twenty-five pounds per acre for the land required for the Canal on Lots Nos. 1 and 2, 1st Con. of Os-

nabruk, in lieu of all claims for damages against the Province or the Board for such land and for timber cut under the authority of the Board, and on all other accounts whatever.

The Agent reported that he submitted a copy of the foregoing to Mr. Holmes, to which, on behalf of himself and partners, he acceded.

A communication from Messrs. Chas. Kerr & Co. was submitted requesting that the Resident Engineer be directed to enquire into and report upon their claims submitted by them for damage sustained on Sections Nos. 2 and 3.

Ordered.—That the Resident Engineer be requested to investigate the claims of Messrs. C. Kerr & Co., and report thereon to the Board.

A communication from Messrs. Geo. Beeby & Co., requesting a reconsideration of their claim for damages on Section Nos. 7 and 8, was submitted.

Ordered.—That the claim of Messrs. George Beeby & Co., with the Report of Mr. Mills, (late Resident Engineer,) together with their present application, be referred to the Resident Engineer.

The claim of Mrs. Miltross for damage sustained by the removal of her house, and all other damage except the land (which is hereafter to be settled for) as adjusted by the Agent for £136, was ordered to be paid.

A proposal to arbitrate his claim for damages having been submitted by Mr. Miltross, Mr. Shaver was appointed to act as Arbitrator on behalf of the Board.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at Cornwall on the 14th Sept., 1836.

Present—The Hon. PHILIP VANKOUGHNET,
HIRAM NORTON,
GEORGE LONGLEY,
PETER SHAVER, } Esquires.

In the absence of the President, the Hon. P. Vankoughnet took the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

The Resident Engineer submitted the Estimate of work for the past month, with his Report thereon, as follows:—

St. Lawrence Canal Office,
Cornwall, Sept. 14, 1836.

Sir,

In the Estimate for the last month which I have the honor to submit herewith, you will perceive that the number of men employed on the Canal has rather increased than diminished; and I have much pleasure in acquainting you that with the assistance of Messrs. D'Estimenville & Nicholson of Quebec, with whom I have for some time past been in correspondence on the subject, a number of the Emigrants who are daily arriving at Quebec have lately been sent up to some of the Contractors at the Saull, who have by my advice entered into an agreement with the Messrs. D'Estimenville & Nicholson, for this purpose, from which I hope much good will result by increasing the number of men.

The masonry of Lock No. 1 has been recommenced by the Contractor, but it is going on very slowly for want of masons, as well as the work at No. 4, for the same reason. The work at No. 2 and 6 has proceeded very satisfactorily. The foundation timber and planking of No. 3 has been completed and made ready for the masons. The excavation of the Lockpit of No. 5 has been completed; but the season is now so far advanced that I have desired the Contractors not to commence the foundation timbers this year, as there is little or no chance of their being able to put a sufficient quantity of masonry on them to secure the work from injury during the winter. The cement furnished from Massina continues good.

The culvert at Mille Roche will be opened for carriages on Monday next, and the old road which crosses the Canal cut away. That at Robinson's Creek has gone on very well, and I hope it will be covered in by the embankment before the winter. The culvert at Wood's Creek is finished, and the embankment forming over it. The sewer has gone on rather slowly; but the Contractor has lately made better progress.

I have found it necessary to call upon the Agent to enter into some small Contracts for indispensable services which

will be explained in his Report to the Board. They were for services which could not have been deferred without injury to the Canal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

Jonas Jones, Esquire,
President &c. }

The Consulting Engineer submitted a Report upon the state of the works, as follows:—

To the President and Board of Commissioners for improving the St. Lawrence.

GENTLEMEN,

I have examined the whole line of Canal and passed several days upon it as now carried on under the direction of Captain Phillpotts of the Royal Engineers.

The whole work as now directed by Capt. Phillpotts appears to be going on very well: the want of common laborers has kept the work from progressing as fast as was expected; this difficulty, it is hoped, is now nearly over. The Locks are not so forward as I expected—difficulties about cement which are known to the Board have been amongst the causes of delay in the masonry. On four of the Locks the masonry has commenced; on another the foundation is nearly prepared, and the remaining Lock the pit is only prepared.—The workmanship as now directed by Capt. Phillpotts the Engineer is certainly deserving of every praise as being superior to any thing I have ever seen, and I believe better than any work of the kind on this Continent. There will be none of the Locks completed this year. No. 2 (Reid and Shepherd Contractors) will be nearly done; some others will be very forward and can be finished early next season.

Of the five culverts, three of them have the masonry complete and appear very well. The road culverts at Moulineffe and Cornwall have the stone prepared, but will not, as I learn, be commenced this year.

The work of excavation on the Sections has not gone on as rapidly as was expected. As no evil will arise generally from this delay, the effect is more injurious to the Contractors themselves than any others.

I have consulted and advised with the Engineer Capt. Phillpotts upon all the important points; and I feel confident that every thing will be done which can be expected to forward the work. Section No. 1 is to appearances to be the last done, and on this particular Section the Engineer will no doubt do every thing in his power to forward it. I believe the Contractors are disposed to make every exertion on their part. Wishing you success on this great work,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
BENJAMIN WRIGHT,
Consulting Engineer.

Cornwall, Sept. 14, 1836.

The Agent submitted his Report of proceedings in the past month as follows:—

CORNWALL, Sept. 12, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,

In the course of the month it was found necessary by the Resident Engineer to make a contract for Macadamizing and finishing the road to and from Mille Roche Culvert, for which tenders have been received, and Peter Anderton being the lowest (viz. 11s. per lineal yard) he has been declared Contractor, and the work is now in progress. I feel much pleasure in stating that this culvert will make the communication between the town of Mille Roches and the country both easy and convenient. Stages have passed back and forward through it without difficulty. Upon an examination made by Capt. Phillpotts, Mr. Samuel Keefer and myself, of the river at Section No. 6, where the embankment gave way last Spring, it was thought necessary to put a quantity of stone into the river at the foot of this embankment as a precaution against the recurrence of such an accident. I have, therefore, received tenders and have contracted for the delivery and placing stones for this purpose, from Sections 7 and 8, and part of Section 9. The price per Cubic yard is 1s. 5d.

In preparing a varnish to prevent the action of damp upon the iron work of the Locks, &c., a quantity of Bee's wax is requisite: our supply being exhausted, it became necessary to procure more; I made every enquiry in this neighbourhood to obtain it but without effect, and therefore sent to Montreal where I obtained it at 2s. per pound.

I have moved and paid for some fences and buildings that stood in the line of the Canal, which will be seen by reference to the vouchers and accounts. The masonry at Locks Nos. 2

and 6 is going on with a good deal of spirit. That on Nos. 1, 3 and 4, slowly. Mille Roches Culvert is nearly complete, that at Robinson's Creek pretty well advanced, that at Wood's Creek finished. The excavation and embankment of the Sections have been pushed on with some energy; but our best exertions could not obtain a force in proportion to the magnitude of the work: that now employed is equal to about 2000 men.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
W. R. F. BURFORD, Agent.

To the Commissioners for improving the St. Lawrence. }

The Resident Engineer submitted a communication from Messrs. A. & A. McDonell, Contractors for Sub-section A, with his Report thereon as follows:—

Sir,

With reference to the communication from Messrs. A. & A. McDonell, Contractors for Sub-section A, of Sec. No. 1, I have the honor to report that I feel it my duty to object to any increase of price on their Contract, which would be a departure from all usage under such a circumstance. I am, therefore, compelled by their own admission to declare their Contract null and void, and to recommend that a new Contract may be made immediately with some person who is known by experience to be capable of pushing on this work with vigour, as it is the most backward Section of the whole Canal; and if not forced onwards, it will not be completed so soon as the Canal is ready to be opened.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

Jonas Jones, Esquire,
President &c. }

In conformity with the recommendation contained in the foregoing Report, the tender of Mr. James Simpson, for the completion of the work on Sub-section A, was accepted.

The Resident Engineer submitted a Report upon the claim of Messrs. C. Kerr & Co. referred to his investigation as requested by them.

*St. Lawrence Canal Office,
Cornwall, 12th Sept. 1836.*

Sir,

With reference to the application from Messrs. Charles Kerr & Co., for an investigation by me of their claim for an allowance on account of the sinking of a part of the embankment made in the soft mud on Sec. No. 3, between Stations 130 and 136, a distance of about 600 feet, I have the honor to report that an allowance of two feet was made some time since by my predecessor for settling on the whole of this Section; but on examining this part of it, I am satisfied that it has since settled to a farther depth of nearly four feet at one Station, and at the others to different depths, varying from 2 feet to 6 inches, as shown by shafts sunk for the purpose of making an investigation early in this year. I have therefore calculated the quantities at these Stations accordingly, and I find that they will amount to 4613 c. yds., to which may also be added 500 yds. more for settling between Stations No. 136 and 148, and this will give a total of 5,113 yds.; but as the embankment between Stations 130 and 136 has again settled since last autumn, to a depth of from 1 to 2 feet, I am of opinion that 8,000 yds. will be a fair allowance for them on the whole of Section No. 3, on account of settling; and I would therefore recommend that they have credit for this quantity, on condition that it be considered by them as a final and satisfactory adjustment of their claim; and that the embankment will now be made up by them to its proper dimensions without any further application for settling.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

Jonas Jones, Esquire,
President, &c. }

The Resident Engineer also submitted a Report in reference to the further claim of Messrs. C. Kerr & Co. as follows:—

*Canal Office, Cornwall,
14th September, 1836.*

Sir,

In addition to the Report contained in my letter of the 12th inst. on the claim of Messrs. Kerr & Co. for an allow-

ance on account of the settling of the embankment on Section No. 3, I have the honor to submit the following Report on all their claims, in making which I am indebted to the assistance afforded by the Consulting Engineer, who has made a full and satisfactory Report on the whole, after a careful examination by him of the Reports of my predecessor, and all the means of enquiry afforded to him by his present visit to the Canal.

From all these different sources of information, he comes to the decision that Section No. 2. has been altered only about 7 feet at one point; that Section No. 3. has been altered at an average near the easterly end about 40 feet, being carried farther into the bank to obtain more earth. This alteration brought the excavation into some little hard ground, and also obtained earth for embankment, which earth had to be carried farther to make this embankment: the price for earth excavated and carried into embankment was by contract 6d. & 3¼d. making 9½d. for both, and the price for embankment not taken from excavation was 1s. 3d. The distance the earth was required to be drawn to form the embankment was not so great as the change of line rendered it necessary to draw the earth taken from excavation. This alteration gives 15,000 yds. of excavation which was carried into embankment a distance of about 300 feet more than would have been required if the earth had been taken from the nearest point. The assertion made by the Contractors that the quantity of embankment is less at their highest price (1s. 3d.) than they were originally given to understand, is considered by the Consulting Engineer to be a mistake. He is of opinion that they are now paid 1s. 3d. per yard for a much greater quantity than they were led to expect; that every item on these Sections is increased beyond the original estimates, and that the contracts amount to more money than the Contractors expected. Taking into consideration the per centage allowed on all the contracts on this Canal, he does not think that Messrs. Kerr & Co. have any very strong claims, as he considers that they have been well treated and have a fair contract. He considers also that the only ground of claim which they could have had on equitable principles, if there had been no allowance made by the Board, would be the difference between 9½d. and 1s. 3d. on 15,000 yds. of excavation above mentioned; in addition to which I am disposed to allow 9d. more on the hard pan which occurred in this excavation, and which is always paid for at a higher rate than any other; and this I recommend as a final adjustment of their whole claims, together with the allowance for settling recommended in my letter of the 12th instant, in which the Consulting Engineer, who has seen it, fully concurs.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

Jonas Jones, Esquire, }
President, &c. }

Ordered, That the claims of Messrs. Charles Kerr & Co. be adjusted in accordance with the recommendations contained in the foregoing Reports.

The Resident Engineer submitted a communication from the Contractors on Section No. 27, and Lock Pits Nos. 5 & 6, with his Report and that of the Consulting Engineer thereon, viz:

St. Lawrence Canal Office,
Cornwall, 14th Sept., 1836.

Sir,
I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter from Messrs. James Simpson & Co. respecting their claims for extra labor on Section No. 27, and on the Lock Pit No. 6. I have submitted it to the Consulting Engineer, who has made a full and satisfactory Report on the subject, which I beg leave to lay before the Board, and which I recommend them to adopt as a full and final adjustment of their claims.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

Jonas Jones, Esquire, }
President, &c. }

Report of Benjamin Wright, Esquire, referred to in the foregoing:

In relation to the case of James Simpson & Co. for extra labor on Section No. 27, and on Lock Pit No. 6, I beg leave to report that I have examined the ground and have seen all the certificates filed in the hands of the Secretary in support of the claim. I have read Mr. Mills' Reports of October and December, 1835, in the printed Report of the Commissioners last winter. I cannot admit the correctness of the opinions

given in these certificates; my own view of the case comes to a different conclusion; I am therefore obliged to throw them aside and assume quantities as well as I can. It is admitted that a change of line has brought the contract into much worse ground for excavation than the original line. The price paid for the Lock Pit was 1s. per yard. I will assume the quantity as extra hard from the best light I can obtain at 13,000 yards, and on this quantity I would allow 1s. 6d. per yard as the quantity of extra hard excavation, and I will say that 2,000 yards of the Canal between Locks 5 and 6 have been extra hard by the change of line and would allow 1s. 3d. on this making

13,000 yards a. 2s. 6d. including former price,
2,000 " a. 2s. " " "

in satisfaction of the change of line. There is a very important part of the Section below Lock No. 6, in order to give Canal width and depth from the tail of the Lock to the channel of the river in 10 feet water: this will require the excavation of more than 5,000 yards: this comes strictly under the contract for Section No. 27, and would be paid only 9d. per yard. If the Contractors will take out this part of the Section and make the whole complete when the Lock is done, I would allow them 2s. per yard when completed on this part, and I would say that no more than 1s. per yard on the 15,000 yards ought to be paid to the Contractors unless they finish this part of the work.

Very respectfully,
BENJAMIN WRIGHT,
Consulting Engineer.

Captain Philpotts,
Engineer St. Lawrence Canal.

Ordered, That the claim of James Simpson & Co. be adjusted in accordance with the recommendation contained in the foregoing Report.

The Resident Engineer submitted a Report upon the claim of Geo. Beeby & Co. as follows:—

St. Lawrence Canal Office,
Cornwall, 13th Sept. 1836.

Sir,
In compliance with the resolution of the Board at its last meeting, that the application of Messrs. Beeby & Co., with the Report thereon by my predecessor, should be referred to me, I have the honor to state, that having examined all the papers connected with this case, and conversed with the Consulting Engineer on the subject, I agree with him that Mr. Mills in his Report to the Board of last year has done ample justice on the several points, except on the manner of measuring earth in embankment taken from excavation, with respect to which the Consulting Engineer has remarked, that, if he is correctly informed, Mr. Mills assumes that a yard of excavation will make a yard of embankment. He does not think this will be correct when applied to Messrs. Beeby & Co.'s Section, Nos. 7 and 8, and I am of the same opinion; for though gravel will not press together more closely than it lays in its natural position, and clay will pack or press together but a little, loam or vegetable earth will pack one fifth and sometimes more. In this case we both think that 15 per cent. ought to be the difference allowed between the number of yards made in excavation, and the number of yards which the same earth would make in a bank like that on Sections 7 and 8, where the earth is put on with carts, and therefore I recommend that this allowance be made to Messrs. Beeby & Co. in addition to that made by Mr. Mills, which must be considered as a final settlement of their claims for these sections.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

Jonas Jones, Esquire, }
President, &c. }

Ordered, That the claim of Messrs. Beeby & Co. be adjusted in accordance with the recommendation contained in the foregoing Report.

The Resident Engineer submitted a communication from Mr. W. M. Frazer, (one of the Contractors for Section No. 6.) with his Report thereon, which was read as follows:—

St. Lawrence Canal Office,
Cornwall, 14th Sept. 1836.

Sir,
Mr. Frazer, the Contractor for Section No. 6, having frequently complained of the difficulties and inconveniences to which he has been exposed from the commencement of

his Section, and having expressed great dissatisfaction at the manner in which I have obliged him to carry on his work, and intimated that he would complain of this to the Board, I have desired him to do so in writing without delay, and to make a statement of all his grievances. This he professes to have done in the enclosed communication to the Board of the 12th instant, on which I have the honor to report as follows, having submitted the whole case to the Consulting Engineer, who fully agrees with me in the Report which I now make on the subject.

1st. Mr. Mills left me no information whatever, showing that it was not his intention to make any deduction on any excavation from embankment as stated by Mr. Frazer. On the contrary, I am informed by Mr. Samuel Keefer, who has charge of this division of the Canal, that he was directed by Mr. Mills to make this deduction, which is always done in similar cases, and therefore I have only followed the course of my predecessor in continuing it.

2d. I have not done any thing at variance with Mr. Mills' intentions, as expressed in his letter of 7th October last: I have not required the Contractor to make up any part of the heavy slides; and the concluding paragraph of his letter which alludes to the directions I have given him "to propose for the making up of the slipped banks, in order that I may know what additional price he would expect, if I should call upon him to do so, betrays an inconsistency in this part of his statement, which cannot fail to strike the Board, as it shows how much his anxiety to establish his alleged grievances has led him to exaggerate them.

As to the remarks which he makes on the manner in which I have obliged him to make up the embankment on this Section, which he calls "*Puddle Embankment*," I have only to observe, that I have required no more than is in the opinion of the Consulting Engineer, as well as myself, indispensably necessary for the security of the work, in order to prevent any other part of the outside slope from slipping away; and as he is bound by his Contract "to proceed with the work at all times in such a manner as the Resident Engineer for the time being shall direct," it is quite clear that he can have no cause of complaint whatever, nor any claim on this head.

Whenever Mr. Frazer has applied to me respecting the earth, no time has ever been lost in giving him the necessary information; and with respect to the alleged delay in procuring the land from Mrs. Miltross, I can only say that the Agent appeared to me to settle it as expeditiously as possible; and I would also observe that this widow's house which stands near his own, and which is less in the way of the Canal than it, (but which he frequently represented to me as impeding him most seriously while it was allowed to stand,) was removed some weeks ago to the very great inconvenience of an aged widow, who occupied it, who was much incommoded by being made to move so hastily, as I felt myself reluctantly compelled to oblige her to do, in consequence of Mr. Frazer representing to me that it impeded his work; and yet, after my having taken so much trouble to meet his wishes, he has not even to this day employed a single man on this part of the Section.

As to his statements respecting my Assistant, Mr. Samuel Keefer, I am of opinion, from the zeal, diligence and attention with which he always performs his duty, that Mr. Frazer has no just cause of complaint whatever; and the Consulting Engineer, who has conversed with Mr. Frazer, and heard his complaint against Mr. Keefer, is of the same opinion; therefore I do not see that he has any just claim for indemnification of any kind.

With respect to the last paragraph of his letter, in which he proposes to make up "the slipped banks" and "to complete them at a fair average price of embankment on the line," I am disposed, under all the circumstances of the case, (and taking into consideration the inconvenience which might result if this part of the Section were put into different hands, while Mr. Frazer is going on with his Contract) to recommend that it be acceded to, on condition that he will give no further trouble in carrying on the work, but that he will perform it in the most substantial manner, and at once take every precaution that I may direct, in order to prevent any further slipping; but I must most decidedly object to any alteration whatever in the mode which was adopted by my predecessor in calculating this embankment by deducting 1-6th from the excavation, instead of allowing the whole as embankment, which he requires. Should he make any delay in acceding to this, I recommend that the making up of the slipped bank, as well as other extra work which I may think necessary in the way of puddling, &c. on this Section, may be advertised for by Contract without delay, as it requires immediate attention, and I consider that this part of the Canal can only be made secure by immediately adopt-

ing every possible precaution to prevent the bank's slipping into the river.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

Jonas Jones, Esquire, }
President, &c. }

Ordered, That the Resident Engineer do forthwith advertise for tenders for repairing and completing the slipped banks on Section No. 6, and for the construction of such extra work on said Section, as he shall deem it expedient to direct.

Applications from Sewell Cutler & Hector Manson for a final adjustment of their claims for damages sustained by the use of their quarries for Canal purposes, were submitted.

Ordered, That the Agent be directed to advance to Sewell Cutler and to Hector Manson, one hundred pounds, currency, each, upon their claims for stone taken from their quarries for the use of the Canal, if he shall be satisfied that a quantity equal to two Locks has been taken from each of their quarries.

The Resident Engineer submitted a communication from Messrs. Reid & Shepherd, (Lock Contractors,) with his Report and that of the Consulting Engineer thereon, viz.

St. Lawrence Canal Office.

Cornwall, 14th Sept., 1836.

SIR,

I have received from Messrs. Reid & Shepherd a copy of their communication to the Board of the 4th ultimo, claiming an allowance of 1000 yards of masonry at 17s. 6d. per yard, on account of an alteration in the line of the Locks. I have therefore availed myself of the present visit of the Consulting Engineer, to submit the claim to him with Mr. Mills' letter to the Board of the 26th May last; and I have the honor to enclose his Report on the subject, by which I recommend the Board to be guided in considering Messrs. Reid & Shepherd's communication.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. PHILLPOTTS, C. R. E.

Jonas Jones, Esquire, }
President, &c. }

Report of Benjamin Wright, Esquire, Consulting Engineer, upon the claims of Messrs. Reid & Shepherd.

CORNWALL, Sept. 13, 1836.

DEAR SIR,

The claim of Reid & Shepherd to be now paid in part for a variation of the Lock plan by reducing the quantity of rubble work and retaining the whole amount of cut work, as they say, and as Mr. Mills reported May 26, 1836, I do not understand that Mr. Mills admitted that there would be 1000 yards difference; all he admitted, and all that is equitably just, is, that whatever backing was cut off by the change of plan so as to reduce this part from a proper proportion with the cut part, there should be a certain fixed allowance of price, which he named. I am far from believing that the variation when the work is completed, will be any thing equal to 1000 yards. There ought to be wall laid up at the head and foot of the Locks to protect the abrasion of the slope of the banks adjoining to the return walls.

The Contractors cannot object to laying up this work as part of the Lockwork, to the amount of the yards they are deficient in backing compared to face work. I do not think the time has arrived when you can admit advances on this claim. These are my views of the case; and I consider that if rubble masonry can be found in and about the Lock equal to the principle set forth in Mr. Mills' Report, the Contractors are bound to do it:—this cannot now be known.

Respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT,
Consulting Engineer.

Captain Phillpotts, R. E.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing Report be furnished to Messrs. Reid & Shepherd.

Ordered, That the amount due for carts, platforms, tools, &c., supplied to the Contractors for Sub-sections A, B, C, D, E, and F, be deducted from the estimate amount of

work done in four equal instalments commencing at present estimate.

Ordered, That the full amount of the present Estimate for work done on Sub-section A be paid to the Contractors A. & A. McDonnell, and that the Agent take the tools, &c. supplied to said Contractors into his possession as security until a final measurement of their work be had, from which the amount of the tools, &c. supplied to them is to be deducted.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at Cornwall on 11th October, 1836.

Present.—JONAS JONES, Esq., *President*,
HON. PHILIP VANKOUGHNET,
HIRAM NORTON,
PETER SHAVER, } Esqrs.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

The Books, Accounts, Vouchers, &c. were examined and approved.

The Resident Engineer submitted the Estimate of work for the past month, with his Report on the state of the works, which was read as follows:

St. Lawrence Canal Office,
Cornwall, 11th October, 1836.

Sir,

From the monthly Estimate and progress Report for the last month, which I have the honor to submit herewith, you will perceive that the number of men employed continues much the same; for although many of the laborers have gone up the Country, their place has been supplied by the exertions of Messrs. D'Estimenville and Nicholson of Quebec, who, in consequence of my correspondence with them, have sent up a large number of laborers from thence, otherwise the number of men now employed would have been much diminished.

Since the last meeting of the Board I have commenced on Section No. 1, the prism of the Canal, but in order to carry it to any great depth it is necessary that the Contractors for the sub-sections should push the work with vigor; and as the contracts have been made with them at an advanced price for this purpose, I have felt it my duty to enforce a compliance with the terms of the Contract as regards the number of men employed; and on the whole I am happy to report, that this part of the Contract is now going on very satisfactorily.

I have received a communication from Mr. Frazer, the Contractor for Section No. 6, offering on re-consideration to make up and complete the slipped banks on that Section on the terms recommended in my Report of the 14th ultimo, which I have accepted. This part of the Canal has since proceeded very satisfactorily, and I have every reason to hope that the precautions we are now taking to secure this bank will be successful.

For some time past Mr. Tait the Sub-contractor for Sections 9 and 10 has gone on very unsatisfactorily, and given a great deal of trouble by neglecting to comply with the instructions given to him to perform his work according to the original contract. He has behaved in a very insulting and improper manner to the foreman placed there to look after the work, and he has intentionally covered up sticks, sods, and roots, which he placed there contrary to my orders, and directly at variance with the contract for this work. I have therefore felt it my duty to dismiss him from these Sections, and I have called on the original Contractors to complete the work, explaining to them Mr. Tait's improper conduct in carrying it on. On this head, they have expressed themselves satisfied that I was right, but they have not resumed the work, and it therefore becomes my duty to declare this Contract "null and void," and to request that a new Contract may be made with some other person to complete these Sections immediately, and that the payment for the work performed during the last month, may be stopped in order to meet any extra expense that may be incurred in consequence.

The Contractor for Section No. 14 has done nothing to it this year. I have called upon him to proceed with it, which he has not yet complied with; and if he should delay much longer, another contract must be immediately entered into for this Section.

The mason work at the Locks, Nos. 1, 2, and 6 has gone on satisfactorily, but slowly for want of more men. At

No. 4, the Contractors have given much trouble, and they have not carried on their work to my satisfaction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
GEO. PHILIPOTS, C. R. E.

Jonas Jones, Esquire,
President, &c.

Ordered, That the Contract for Sections Nos. 9 and 10 be considered "null and void," and that the original Contractors be held accountable for any loss that may result from re-letting the same.

The Agent submitted an application from Mr. William Johnston to be paid for stone delivered for the use of the Canal, with his Report thereon, as follows:

To the Commissioners for improving the River St. Lawrence.

GENTLEMEN,

The Contractor for the Cornwall Sewer made a complaint to me that his measurement for the August Estimate had not been taken by competent persons, and that in consequence the amount estimated was much less than it should have been. Upon enquiry I thought it would be satisfactory to have it gone over, and if wrong corrected. Mr. Keefer went himself, and found one hundred cubic yards, (the deficiency complained of,) more than what was estimated for, and told Mr. Johnston that he would include it in the next estimate. As the work was stopped for want of means, I proposed advancing the amount (£20,) provided Captain Phillipotts recommended it; which he declined doing, as he considered the stones unfit for use. Mr. Johnston then wrote me the accompanying letter, upon which I beg leave to report.

Sometime about the latter end of last summer (1835) a Contract was entered into with Mr. Johnston to build a sewer in the town of Cornwall, upon a certain plan. In accordance with this plan and understanding he commenced quarrying stone, while the different Contractors were carrying on operations in the quarry. Mr. Mills and myself went every month to examine and measure for the monthly estimate such materials as had been prepared; and in doing so, those got out by Mr. Johnston came under our observation, some of which we considered good, others totally unfit for the purpose; those admitted as good were delivered upon the ground convenient to where they would ultimately be required, where they were again examined and measured; and an advance made upon them. Subsequently the whole plan of the sewer was changed, and in consequence some of the materials were unfit for the work. In measuring for the August estimate, one hundred cubic yards of stone, upon which an advance had been made by Mr. Mills, were rejected; therefore the question now is, will the Board pay for these stones or not? We must be very careful not to admit the principle of being bound to accept all materials upon which advances have been made, as the advance is for the convenience of the Contractor, and the material has always been considered liable to be rejected, till it is actually accepted in the work. However, I look upon Mr. Johnston's case in a different light—these stones were quarried before the first plan was abandoned, and those which Mr. Mills advanced upon he would have made use of in the completion of the sewer, upon the plan then proposed.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. R. F. BERRORD,

Cornwall, Oct. 9th, 1836.

Agent.

Ordered, That the stone referred to in the foregoing Report be paid for, and held for the use of the Canal, as they may be required.

Mr. William Johnston submitted a claim for damage sustained by alteration of the plan for the construction of the Cornwall Sewer.

Referred to the Resident Engineer to report thereon.

The Agent submitted a Report upon the claims of Messrs. Cutler & Manson, referred to him at the last meeting of the Board.

To the Commissioners for improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with a resolution passed at last meeting of your Board, I have measured Messieurs.

Manson & Cutler's quarries, and found that stone equal to two Locks had been taken from the property of Mr. Manson, upon which I have advanced him one hundred pounds. From Mr. Cutler's 1790 c. yards have been procured, therefore, the sum you authorise me to pay him would be £22 7s. 6d. This is considerably less than he expected; he also puts in two other claims, one for the value of a house, 16 by 32 feet, which Mr. Mills directed to be removed, as it stood in the Contractors' way while procuring stone. It was worth about five pounds. Another for having opened a face on the rock. I took Mr. Shepherd (the person who first commenced operations under us there) out to examine the present state of the quarry, and agree with him that it would cost about £50 before it could be cleared of water and rendered as available as when we took possession of it. However, it may be well to remark, that as the two quarries are in the same pit, it would cost no more to drain them both than one.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,
W. R. F. BERFORD,
Agent.

Cornwall, 9th, Oct., 1836.

The Agent submitted a Report relative to an arrangement with the heirs of the late Mr. Marsh, for the land required for the use of the Canal.

To the Commissioners for improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you, that at a meeting of the heirs to the property of the late Mr. Marsh, I agreed to pay them sixteen pounds per acre for the land taken for the purposes of the Canal, which sum is to cover all claims whatsoever. This, you will perceive, is one pound per acre more than we have paid in other places. My reason for admitting the difference was, that we have occupied this land (45 acres of meadow) for two years—in some instances we pay an annual rent—this is a case where it would be claimed, and if paid, would amount to one hundred pounds at least—there were also some apple-trees and fences; it was also proved that they had sold some building-lots for £60 per acre. Upon the whole, I trust the arrangement will meet your approbation.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. R. F. BERFORD,
Agent.

Cornwall, 9th October, 1836.

Ordered, That the Solicitor be directed to examine the title, and prepare the necessary conveyance for the property referred to in the foregoing Report.

Messrs. Reid & Shepherd, Contractors for Section No. 17, made application to be remunerated for damage sustained in consequence of the alteration of the line of Canal, &c.

Ordered, That the Resident Engineer be requested to investigate, and report upon the above claim, and that in the mean time (as recommended by him) the sum of £150 be advanced to the claimants.

Mr. Nathaniel Tait, Sub-Contractor for Sections 9 and 10, having submitted a letter disclaiming any intention to disobey the orders of the Resident Engineer, or the Superintendents placed by him over the work, and having expressed regret for the conduct complained of in the Report of Captain Phillipotts, it was

Ordered, (with the approval of the Resident Engineer) That the order in reference to the Contract for Sections 9 and 10 be rescinded, and that the work be allowed to proceed under the present Contract.

The President submitted a communication received from Lieut. Col. Foster, commanding in Upper Canada, with copy of a letter annexed, addressed to him from the office of the Deputy Quarter Master General, Quebec, which was read as follows:—

Toronto, Sept. 12, 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor to annex copy of the reply I have received to an application I made for an allowance of lodging money to the officers stationed at Cornwall, to provide themselves with quarters, as no accommodation is supplied to them by the St. Lawrence Canal Commissioners.

As you will perceive that no allowance of lodging-money can be paid to these officers by the British Government, and as it would be very hard upon them to be obliged to provide quarters for themselves at their own expense, I trust the Commissioners will see the justice of making good to them the amount of their lodging allowance at the usual rate, viz:—to a Captain, £31 sterling per annum, equal to £35 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, Province Currency, Dollars at 4s. 4d., and to a Subaltern, £21 sterling per annum, equal to £24 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seven-thirteenths, Province Currency, Dollars at 4s. 4d. also.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
L. FOSTER,
Lieut. Col. Commanding in Upper Canada.

To the President of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Deputy Quarter M^r. Gen^l's Office,
Quebec, August 20, 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., reporting the arrangements which had been made for the move of the Company of the 15th Regiment to Cornwall, and requesting the usual allowance of lodging-money for the officers to be stationed there, there being no quarters—which having submitted to the Lieutenant-General commanding, I have received the Lieutenant-General's directions, to inform you that he considers "the Commissioners appointed for the improvement of the St. Lawrence must provide quarters for the officers of the Detachment, the Company having been sent to Cornwall for the convenience of the Province and Local purposes." It will, therefore, be necessary to put yourself in communication with the proper authorities to procure lodging-money for the officers stationed at Cornwall.

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

(Signed) CHARLES GORE,
D'y Q. M. General

Lieutenant Colonel Foster,
Commanding in Upper Canada.

Ordered, That the Secretary inform Colonel Foster that the request of the Commissioners to have troops stationed on the line of the Canal, for the protection of the Works, &c., not having been complied with, and their having been subsequently sent to Cornwall, at the desire of the Sheriff of the Eastern District, for local purposes, and without any solicitation on the part of the Commissioners, the Board would not feel justified in applying any part of the funds under its control, to the payment of lodging money for the officers of the 15th Regiment stationed at Cornwall.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER UPON THE GENERAL STATE AND PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

St. Lawrence Canal Office,
Cornwall, 27th Oct., 1836.

SIR,

During the past season the progress made on this Canal has, on the whole, been satisfactory; for although the work on some parts, and on the Locks in particular, has not proceeded so expeditiously as was expected, the causes of delay which have been already explained in my Monthly Reports, have been beyond our control; and I have much pleasure in stating that the Contractors generally have shown a disposition to forward the work by every possible means, and to comply with my suggestions as to the best mode of carrying it on.

The Walls of the Chamber and Lower Recess of Lock No. 1, have been raised about six feet eight inches. Those of the Upper Recess about two feet.

Those of the Chambers and Lower Recess of Lock No. 2, have been raised about fifteen feet. The Planking of the Upper Recess is nearly completed, but no stones have been laid there.

At Lock No. 3, the foundation Timbers and Planking have been laid, but no part of the Masonry has been commenced except the foundation of the breast.

The Walls of the Chamber and Lower Recess of Lock No. 4, have been raised about seven feet. The trusses for the foundation of the Upper Recess have been framed, but they are not yet laid.

The Lock-pit of No. 5 has been excavated, but the foundation timbers cannot now be commenced with advantage before the Spring.

The Walls of the Chamber and Lower Recess of Lock No. Six has been raised about seven feet. The trusses for the foundation of the Upper Recess are framed, but they are not yet laid.

The Road Culvert at Mille Roches is nearly completed, the communication thus formed under the Canal being now passable for Carriages, and I think, from the manner in which it will be completed, that it will give satisfaction to all who have occasion to make use of it.

The Road Culvert at Robinson's Creek, is arched and covered in, and I hope the embankment will be formed upon it before the Winter. The Contractors for this Work have again stopped, and therefore I am obliged to procure Masons from one of the Lock Contractors to complete it immediately, as the Season is now too far advanced to admit of any further delay, and the Contractor for the adjoining Section is much incommoded by its not having been already finished, as it might easily have been, had the original Contractors paid proper attention to it. Some extra expense will thus be incurred, which of course must be defrayed by them. The Culvert at Woods' Creek has been entirely completed, and the embankments are forming over it. The Road Culverts at Cornwall and Moulinette have been suspended until next Season; a new Contract has been made for the latter in consequence of the neglect of the original Contractors in building the others, and I hope to have the foundation prepared before the Winter, so that the Walls may be commenced early in the Spring.

The sewer at Cornwall has proceeded slowly, only 530 feet having been completed; but as the Contractor appears to be exerting himself to forward it, I have no doubt it will be completed as soon as will be necessary.

The work of the Sections has in most parts proceeded very satisfactorily. Sections Nos. 2, 3, and 4, will probably be completed this year—No. 6 will be in a very forward state,—Nos. 7 and 8 have been finished some time since,—Nos. 9 and 10 will probably be completed early in the Spring, as well as Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

No. 1 is by far the heaviest and most difficult of execution. The lower part of this Section has been divided into Six Sub-Sections, and re-let to six different Contractors, who are all proceeding very satisfactorily, and carrying on their work with vigor. This is by far the most extensive and the most important Section on the whole Line of the Canal; and as the Contractors for the Sub-Sections have been allowed an advanced price for this work, in order to force it on, I have felt it my duty to insist on their employing as many Laborers as could work with advantage, and also on their proceeding with the excavation nearly on a level with the River, in order that when the prism of the Canal which has been commenced on the middle of this Section, shall have proceeded to any considerable depth, an opportunity may be afforded of

draining it, which is indispensably necessary, and I hope, therefore, that under the present arrangements, this Section will next year be nearly finished throughout its whole length.

In commencing the prism of the Canal on Section No. 1, the water appears to ooze in from the River, at that part where the made earth meets the original ground. This was to have been expected, and there was no possible way of preventing it. It is, however, of no further consequence than that it will probably render it necessary to puddle a great part of the embankment on the River side, if not the whole of it. Some apprehension has been expressed in consequence of an appearance of quicksand, which has been found in this part of the Section. I do not at present see any cause whatever for uneasiness on this head, for I find on boring to the bottom of the Canal, and on excavating a little further back, that we meet with good hard ground; at the same time, it must be confessed, that sufficient progress has not yet been made in this part of the work, to enable me to report fully respecting it.

At the Meeting of the Board in August, it was very properly decided to employ an additional Assistant Engineer on this Section; and I am happy to report, that much good has resulted from this appointment, which was indeed quite indispensable. As this appointment was only made by the Board till December next, I take this opportunity of suggesting that it may be continued; for the work of this Section is now becoming most important, and requiring constant and careful superintendence, which can only be secured to it, by having a competent person like Mr. Billyard always residing on the spot.

On this Section, the Centre Line of the Canal was very judiciously thrown back about 50 feet, a short time before my arrival here; and in general I think this will be quite sufficient, excepting between Stations 18 and 37, where I have found it necessary, as I have already reported verbally to the Board, to throw it back in some parts about 20 feet further.

It will be satisfactory to the Board to know (and I discharge a most pleasing duty in informing them) that the work performed under my predecessor, previous to my arrival here, appears to stand well and to give satisfaction. On two points only has there been any tendency to give way, and this, from the nature of the soil, was to have been expected. I allude to Sections Nos. 6 and 11, which next to No. 1, will, from their situation, &c. call for our greatest care and attention.

On No. 6 the Board have already been informed by the Report of the Agent of the 9th May last, that during the past winter a part of the embankment slipped off. On Section No. 11 a portion of the earth outside the dry wall has slipped off a few weeks since. The dry wall, however, itself has stood firm, and therefore I see no reason whatever to doubt that the steps I am taking to replace the earth which has slipped off will be effectual. On these Sections as well as on No. 1, a good deal of puddling will be required in order to secure the banks, and the execution of this part of the work will involve some extra expense in superintending it, as it will require to be always carefully watched; therefore the Board must not be surprised if, in completing the Canal, our expenses on this head should for the next year be increased rather than diminished. I had some conversation with the Consulting Engineer on this subject, who very properly remarked, that this must always be expected in finishing off work of this kind, which will of course require more looking after than in commencing it. In connexion with this subject, I may also here remark, that in order to have the materials properly prepared for the Locks next year, it is advisable to retain a Master-mason to look after the cutting of the stone during the winter. I have already mentioned this verbally to the Board, and I now take the opportunity of repeating it.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state, that if we are able to procure a sufficient number of workmen next year, I see nothing whatever to prevent the opening of the Canal in the autumn of 1838, and therefore it seems desirable that application should be made without delay to the proper authorities on the subject of continuing this important communication below Coteau du Lac, respecting which nothing yet appears to be doing by the Lower Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
GEORGE PHILLPOTTS,
Capt. Royal Engineers.

To Jonas Jones, Esquire,
President of the Board of
Commissioners for improving
the St. Lawrence.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
FOR
IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
NAVIGATION
OF THE
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

1836.

*Printed by Order of the Honorable
the House of Assembly.*

Toronto:
PRINTED AT THE PATRIOT OFFICE.

WELLAND CANAL ACCOUNTS.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, 11th November, 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Honorable the House of Assembly, Accounts shewing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Welland Canal Company for the present year to the 1st November.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN CLARK,
Secretary, W. C. C.

To
The Hon. THE SPEAKER,
Commons House of Assembly,
Toronto.

The sum of Two Thousand Pounds voted by last Legislature of Upper Canada to the Welland Canal Company, has been disbursed by Francis Hall, Civil Engineer, in the following manner, viz.

1836.	To			
March 16	H. B. Ostrum.....	\$250		
" 26	do	150		
April 6	do	300		
			\$700 00	£175 0 0
March 16	John Donaldson	400		
April 4	do	200		
May 5	do	450		
			1050 00	262 10 0
March 19	Robert Fletcher	200		
April 6	do	57 71		
" 19	do	60 00		
" 30	do	4 75		
			322 46	80 12 8
April 2	Jonathan Collier.....	58		
March 18	do	200		
April 9	do	150		
			408 00	102 0 0
March 18	John Boyle & Co.	50		
April 9	do	34		
May 23	do	30		
			114 00	28 10 0
March 18	James Craig	200 00		50 0 0
" 19	Richard Fluellan.....	247 00		
April 9	do	20 00		
" 20	do	258 79		
May 24	do	9 57 1/2		
March 19	do	122 00		
June 20	do	267 13		
			922 49 1/2	280 12 6
March 9	Stephen Boyle.....	81		
April 9	do	49		
May 24	do	20		
			150 00	37 10 0
March 19	William Boothe.....	27 50		16 17 6
			Carried forward, £	978 12 8

		Brought over, £		973 12 8
1836.				
March 19	To Peter Boylart	\$12 00		3 0 0
"	To James Boothe	19 50		4 17 6
"	To John Connors	19 00		4 15 0
"	To Jetson Goodriche	\$60		
May 25	do	30		
		<hr/>	90 00	22 10 0
March 19	To John Shore	400		
May 31	do	6		
		<hr/>	406 00	101 10 0
March 19	To John Keat	5 00		1 5 0
"	To John Clelland	150		
April 20	do	60		
		<hr/>	210 00	52 10 0
March 19	To John Moore	300		
April 7	do	150		
" 11	do	80		
" 30	do	25		
June 1	do	50		
		<hr/>	605 00	151 5 0
March 21	To Richard Delany	6 00		1 10 0
" 25	To John Vanderburgh	100 00		25 0 0
" 26	To John Hamlin	12 50		3 2 6
" 31	To John Kerr	300		
April 16	do	100		
		<hr/>	400 00	100 0 0
March 31	To Cyrus Smith	200		
April 4	do	90		
" 6	do	70		
		<hr/>	360 00	90 0 0
April 1	To Peter Weaver	11 00		2 15 0
"	To Eli Lundy	12 00		3 0 0
"	To Michael Tench	7 50		1 17 6
" 2	To Elijah Shotwell	22 79		5 14 0
"	To Roswell O'Brian	76 00		
" 8	do	15 71		
		<hr/>	91 71	22 16 6
" 6	To Hiram Moore	22 50		5 12 6
"	To Richard Boyle	2 80		0 14 0
"	To J. H. Ball	90 00		22 10 0
"	To Thomas Merritt, Junior	300		
May 2	do	50		
" 10	do	273		
		<hr/>	623 00	155 15 0
April 9	To Martin Grogan	10 00		2 10 0
"	To Johnston Orr	20		
May 15	do	40		
		<hr/>	60 00	15 0 0
April 8	To George Wilson	40 00		10 0 0
" 9	To Bartholomew Boyle	50		
May 23	do	40		
		<hr/>	90 00	22 10 0
April 9	To Henry Higgins	11 00		2 15 0
" 12	To John Marlatt	2 50		0 12 6
April 18	To John Tinline	40		
" 27	do	15		
		<hr/>	55 00	13 15 0
" 18	To H. Whitmore	4 50		1 2 6
" 21	To Andrew Thompson	40 00		10 0 0
" 27	To Richard Delany	15 00		3 15 0
" 30	To Henry O'Bate	8 25		2 1 3
"	To James White	4 35		1 1 9
"	To Robert York	4 78		1 3 11
May 7	To Daniel Chambers	20		
June 4	do	40		
		<hr/>	60 00	15 0 0
May 10	To Samuel Dolson	3 00		0 15 0
" 24	To William Gaughy	43 70		10 18 6
" 23	To Thomas O'Brian	20 00		5 0 0
" 24	To Thomas Bradley	20 00		5 0 0
"	To John Bonar	26 00		6 10 0
May 31	To William Simpson	56 52		14 2 7
June 1	To Peter Conlin	21 00		5 5 0
		<hr/>	214 00	55 5 0

Carried forward, £

1904 11 10

1836.			Brought over, £	1904 11 10
May	25	To John O'Connor	17 25	4 6 3
June	1	To Thomas Robertson	14 25	3 11 3
May	24	To John Shore and Boyle	18 00	4 10 0
June	20	To C. W. Hellems	57 73	14 8 8
"	21	To George Kerr	15 00	3 15 0
"	22	To William Shore	1 00	9 5 0
"	"	To William Chase	20 00	5 0 0
"	24	To Engineer for Horse-keep, and expenses from March 14, to date ninety-nine days, while employed with this ex- penditure		
			238 40½	59 12 0
			Total, C'y. £	2000 0' 0

This is a true copy of the disbursement of Two Thousand Pounds, voted by last Legislature of Upper Canada, to the Welland Canal Company, according to vouchers, deposited with the Secretary of the Company.

FRANCIS HALL,
Engineer.
W. H. MERRITT,
President W. C. Co.
JOHN CLARK,
Secretary W. C. Co.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE.
St. Catharines, November 11, 1836.

No. 1.—Estimates.

For.	£	s.	d.	For.	Brought forward, £	
11	John Hirst	1	1	0	97	4614 7 8½
16	John Watson	5	10	7½	97	5 6 6
17	Elijah Shotwell	12	12	8½	98	5 16 11
19	Jonathan Silverthorne	3	15	0	101	540 17 10½
23	John Donaldson	1148	6	0½	108	6 0 0
25	George Rykert & Co.	59	1	3	107	164 7 1
29	Orson Phelps	58	4	3	108	171 6 8
58	Thomas Merritt, junior	1438	8	4	111	32 11 6
56	Dilly Coleman	7	9	5	111	1 15 7
60	John Tayne	177	4	6	113	132 7 9
61	Joseph Burges	104	5	9	115	493 0 3½
63	Michael McCombs	3	6	6	118	9 10 11
64	David Fleming	12	7	9	121	4 5 7
65	John McCombs	4	14	4½	127	4 6 0
66	John Vanderburgh	94	17	6	128	22 13 10
67	Peter Weaver	5	5	0	129	6 19 0
68	John Boyle	316	8	9	131	1 5 0
68	Robert Fletcher	131	0	10	132	1 1 9
69	John Shore	156	19	7½	135	47 17 6½
70	S. R. Squier	32	13	11	136	13 12 6
71	D. S. Grenville	1	13	9	136	3 0 0
72	Hiram Slate	8	15	0	141	6 2 6
73	Burns & Bassett	4	0	0	141	27 19 11
74	Jacob Keefer	105	15	10	142	2 6 3
74	David Bradt	8	11	3	143	18 8 0
75	Jacob Flanders	6	18	0	144	0 15 0
76	William Boothe	6	17	6	144	11 8 3
76	Sylvanus Cleveland	1	7	6	146	10 6 3
77	Johnson Orr	64	4	2½	146	75 12 6
78	Richard Collier	270	16	1	147	486 18 9½
81	John Aikens	11	5	6	147	7 2 6
82	William Coughy	17	7	4½	148	29 11 3
83	John Partridge	38	19	8	151	86 13 1
84	D. Chambers	18	15	0	152	5 14 5
86	Bartly Boyle	336	4	4½	152	339 15 8½
87	George Keefer, senior	23	2	6	157	68 15 0
87	Robert Yorke	39	6	5	157	6 12 0
89	Judson Goodriche	68	19	6½	158	0 6 11½
92	Thomas Read	9	19	11	159	514 10 0
96	W. H. Sanderson	17	10	2	159	3 10 6
					Carried forward, £	7467 7 7½

Estimates.—[Continued.]

Fol.	Brought forward, £		Fol.	Brought forward, £	
164	Stephen Boyle	98 10 0	208	John Cleland	145 7 4
164	Patrick Farrell	47 12 6	208	Patrick McKay	7 1 10
166	Robert Townsend	11 9 11	209	Joseph Kennet	2 8 1
167	W. McCarty	1 0 0	209	William Rowe	21 7 8
169	Terence Brady	0 15 0	210	John Graybiel	1 10 9
171	Francis Smiley	144 13 1	212	Richard Flunlan	285 9 6
179	C. Henderson	2 4 3	213	John Calaghan	20 12 1
180	John Bonner	316 15 3	214	James Craig	152 11 7
180	Joseph Montague	3 19 4	215	Henry Higgins	192 14 0
181	William Lundy	7 5 1	216	Thaddeus Smith	13 19 8
181	John Crooker	8 9 7	216	Samuel McCombs	8 15 0
191	Thomas Butler	10 17 6	217	Albert Goodenough	2 0 0
196	Gates, Mans and Simson	84 13 0	218	Andrew Boyle	139 17 2
197	James Boothe	4 17 6	218	Robert Richardson	26 5 3
197	John Conners	32 7 6	219	H. B. Ostrum	1748 15 0
198	John Kent	1 5 0	219	Jonathan Woodhull	26 15 5
198	William Hanin	9 6 6	227	Charles Howard	20 4 0
199	Michael Finch	1 17 6	238	John Beatty	430 12 8
199	Richard Boyle	0 14 0	238	Samuel Haight	88 19 5
200	Cyrus Smith	93 6 0	239	C. Ward	9 0 9
200	J. H. Ball	22 10 0	239	George Stuart	1 5 0
201	George Willson	12 12 6	240	John Sheldon	12 5 0
201	George Marlatt	0 12 6	240	Hezekiah Davis	10 13 6
202	T. Whitmore	1 2 6	241	James Higgins	48 18 9
202	Thomas Robertson	3 11 3	242	William Chase	6 15 6
203	Robert Coats	2 5 0	245	John Tinline	45 14 3
203	H. N. Bates	8 1 3			
	Carried forward, £	8400 1 1		Total, C'y. £	11810 0 6

No. 2.—Advances for Works under Contracts.

Fol.		£ s. d.	Fol.	Brought forward, £	
38	William Hobbs	17 10 0	147	Luke Cavers	37 10 0
98	John Moore	337 10 0	146	James Gilleland	52 7 6
106	Nathan Pawling	50 0 0	218	Samuel McCombs	25 0 0
133	Jacob Turner	125 0 0	219	H. B. Ostrum	421 8 5
141	James Stinson	100 0 0	223	S. H. Farnsworth	350 0 0
	Carried forward, £	630 0 0		Total, C'y. £	1516 5 11

No. 3.—Advances for which no Estimate has yet been returned.

P. L.		£ s. d.	P. L.	Brought forward, £	
19	George Telfer	2 5 0	84	William Brown	45 11 8
22	Schooner Canadian	1 18 4	86	Aaron Helmer	0 8 3
23	J. R. Clarke	2 0 0	89	Joseph Clarke	9 13 7
23	Jod'h. Jackson	3 15 0	90	Hiram Moore	2 0 0
54	James Hanley	15 12 8	90	Hiram Moore	0 19 9
55	William Grogan £3 0 0		94	Elias Brady	1 10 0
	R. Collier (Fol. 30) 0 7 6		94	James Langwith	1 13 9
		3 7 6	95	Richard Hannah	5 7 10
74	David Fleming	14 10 1	107	Erwin Coleman	1 18 9
78	James Kirby	2 0 2	116	William Gilmore	0 10 0
81	John Bradt	0 2 1	100	William Murray	1 8 10
	Carried forward, £	45 11 8	100	R. O'Brian	1 0 0
				Total, C'y. £	72 2 6

No. 4—Contingent Expenses.

FOL.		£	s.	d.	FOL.		£	s.	d.
23	W. C. Chase, Paint and Oil for Boat	2	5	11	189	Brought forward, £	490	9	11
25	George Rykert & Co. Stationery, and for Bags	2	15	8	190	Neven & Gardiner, a bbl. of Oil	12	18	9
26	Thomas Dalton, Printing and Advertising for three years	54	19	0	190	Postages	17	19	9½
28	E. Lesslie & Sons, Stationery ..	1	16	9	191	Smith Griffin, Arbitrator, balance of his bill	17	6	3
50	John L. Burns	2	0	0	191	John Lewis, Office Rent in 1835	8	11	10½
52	John Clark, expenses at Toronto and incidents	136	2	2	191	Thomas Butler, Director, attending Boards and Committees ..	31	0	0
71	John Messmore, Horse Hire for Engineer	4	16	3	192	O. Creighton, Director, attending Boards and Committees, and travelling expenses to New York and Montreal	65	5	7½
92	Thomas Read, Carriage of Oil from Niagara	0	10	0	203	J. T. Bowery, examining Books and attending Committee of the House of Assembly	108	1	3
97	George Smith, Port Dalhousie, Contingencies	1	17	6	204	H. N. Bate, horse hire for Engineer	2	16	3
123	James Dittrick, Horse Hire for Engineer	2	2	6	205	Correspondent & Advocate, Advertising and Subscription for Paper	3	10	3
135	A. McDonell, Solicitor, Law expenses	38	10	0	107	Thomas Adams, for Stationery ..	0	15	0
153	Jacob Finney, Painting a bridge	8	7	6	110	John Thompson, Advertising in Kingston Herald	2	0	8
174	James Black, Port Colborne, Contingencies	73	16	1½	211	Arnold Dexter, Cord Wood	2	1	6
182	Samuel Dolson, horse hire for Engineer	1	15	0	212	P. G. Beaton, expenses and disbursements in Toronto	126	8	6
183	Walter Dittrich, Arbitrators and Directors expenses	9	0	10½	213	John Callaghan, Port Robinson, Contingences	3	2	6
183	John Wilson, Arbitrator, his bill.	47	14	4½	220	Samuel Wood, Director, attending Boards	6	0	0
184	Henry Stanley, Office Porter ..	9	13	3	221	John C. Davis, attending Chippawa Bridge	20	0	0
185	John Simmons, Cord Wood	2	11	3	222	Rawdon Wright & Co., Engraving Notes	86	1	3
185	McAllan & McIntyre, Shelving and Counter	11	5	0	223	George Coventry, Chippawa, Contingencies	4	2	3
186	H. Leavenworth, Printing and Advertising	39	3	10	227	Charles Howard, Services as Superintendant	49	14	3
187	R. Armington, expense of Suit, Bridge on Feeder ..	3	6	9	243	Samuel Street, Arbitrator, to amount of bill	25	0	0
187	Charles Sewell, Advertising in Niagara Reporter	9	15	3	245	John Bruce, repairing a Boat ..	0	5	0
188	Luther Dyer, Directors expenses	20	4	11½					
188	Henry Arnold, summoning Directors	6	0	0					
	Carried forward, £	490	9	11		Total, C'y. £	1083	10	10½

No. 5.

FOL.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
6	Wm H. Merritt, three quarters	300	0	0				
	Balance due on 1833	10	12	11				
		£310	12	11				
	Less paid in 1833, and not then entered	149	12	8				
					161	0	3	
52	John Clark, three quarters				150	0	0	
212	P. G. Beaton do				75	0	0	
					Total, C'y. £	386	0	3

No. 6.—Collection of Toll, 1836.

FOL.		£	s.	d.	FOL.		£	s.	d.
1	George Smith, Collector, Port Dalhousie ..	75	7	6	174	Brought forward, £	151	12	6
152	Andrew Thompson, do Dunnville	76	5	0		James Black, do Port Colborne	79	0	0
	Carried forward, £	151	12	6			79	0	0
						Carried forward, £	2	0	12

No. 10—Interest.

Fol.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	Fol.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
						Brought forward, £76 5 10½			5 19 8
5	To interest on Note No. 9, William Murray.....	3	12	0		do. received from W. Hotchkiss, on £125 received by him from Hathaway	1	10	11
	“ paid J. T. Taylor.....	1	3	7		do. received from A. McDonell....	5	16	8
	“ draft on Treasurer.....	1	1	9		do. received from John Martindale..	24	17	3½
	“ on Note No. 257, A. Chapman	0	2	4					108 10 9
	Cr. £		5	19	8				
	By amount received from J. B. Yates, balance of interest, on loan to him.....£76 5 10½								
	Carried forward. £76 5 10½		5	19	8		£		102 11 1

No. 11—Lands and Hydraulic Rents.

Fol.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	Fol.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	
						Brought forward, £			212 18 7	
140	Recd. from H. Vanalstine, for land	13	5	6		Recd. from Squier and Christy do	44	6	10½	
	“ Lee and Greybiel, for Water rent.....	15	0	0		“ George Keefer do.....	23	2	6	
	“ Water Power Co. do.....	62	10	0		“ Oliver Phelps do.....	62	9	11	
	“ William Simpson, for rent of land	7	10	0		“ Samuel McCombs, rent of land	2	15	0	
	“ M. Cassiday, for land.....	3	6	2		“ H. Davis, Water rent	27	15	6	
	“ R. Hannah do	7	10	0		“ John Harper, land	23	10	0	
	“ Samuel McCombs, rent of land	8	15	0		“ Dilly Coleman, do.....	7	9	5	
	“ Lee and Greybiel, for Water rent.....	3	12	7		“ John Donaldson, do.....	4	13	5½	
	“ A. Thompson do.....	37	10	0		“ Squier and Christy, Water rent	7	10	10	
	“ H. Davis, do	10	13	6		“ Thomas Butler do.....	10	17	6	
	“ Jacob Keefer do	43	5	10		“ John Foster, for land.....	12	11	7	
	Carried forward, £		212	18	7	“ William Bell do.....	13	3	3	
						Total, C'y. £		453	4	5

No. 12.—Cash.

Fol.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	
124	Balance on hand, per balance sheet of 1835.....		204	18	2½
	Deduct Balance arising from advances made in Nov. 1832, which, instead of being debited the parties, were only deducted from the estimated amounts due them, and thus deprived the Secretary of the credit.....	£72	11	10½	
	Interest paid in 1834, and not then or since credited to cash.....	89	0	3	
	This amount at Dr. of W. H. Merritt, but not credited to cash.....	15	5	0	
			176	17	1½
			118	1	1½

Upper Canada.

SCHEDULE of ACCOUNTS prepared to be laid before the Legislature—1st Session of the Thirteenth Parliament.

- No. 1.—Statement of Moneys paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the 1st January and 1st July 1836, for Duties collected at the Port of Quebec.
- 2.—Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province under Provincial Enactments, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1836.
- 3.—Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue for the half year ended 30th June 1836.
- 4.—Abstract of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province from the 1st July to the 5th October 1836.
- 5.—Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st July to the 5th October 1836.
- 6.—Account of Revenue arising from Duties on Imports from the United States of America, from the 1st January to the 30th September 1836.
- 7.—Account of Revenue from Duties on Licences issued to Shopkeepers, Innkeepers, Distillers, &c. from the 5th January to the 5th October 1836.
- 8.—Account of Revenue from Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlars, from the 1st January to the 30th September 1836.
- 9.—Account of Revenue from Licences issued to Auctioneers and on Sales at Auction, for the same period.
- 10.—Statement of Monies outstanding in the hands of Collectors of Customs on the 30th September 1836, and Inspectors on the 5th October 1836.
11. *
- 12.—General Estimate of the Expenditure and Resources of the Province for the year 1837.
- 13.—Statement of Moneys paid to the Receiver General by Collectors and Inspectors, from the 5th October to the 8th November 1836.
- 14.—Statement of Public Moneys due to the Government by late Collectors and Inspectors, on the 5th October 1836.
- 15.—Estimate of the Civil Expenditure for the year 1837.
- 16.—Statement of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments from the 5th October to the 8th November 1836.

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office,
8th November, 1836.

[COPY No. I.]

STATEMENT of MONIES paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the 1st January and the 1st July 1836, arising from Duties on Importations by sea into the said Province, to a proportion of which the Province of Upper Canada is entitled, under the provisions of the Imperial Act 3 Geo. 4, chap. 119.

ACTS.	Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1836.			Quarter ended 5th April, and up to 1st May, 1836		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Imperial Act, 14 Geo. 3, ch. 88	6298	13	2	44	1	0
Provin'l. Act, 33 do	823	4	8	0	0	0
.... do ....35 do	12765	11	5	38	16	11
.... do ....41 do	1157	10	4	13	13	3
.... do ....53 & 55 do ch. 2	8950	1	1	1610	12	11
.... do ....55 do ch. 3	358	18	11	26107	8	6
	£ 30353	19	7	27814	12	7
Amount for Quarter ended 5th January, 1836				30353	19	7
Amount paid on account of Quarter ending 5th July, 1836				19615	7	8
	Carried forward, £			77783	19	10

* See Pub. Acc. 2nd Sess. 12 Parl.

Public Accounts.

STATEMENT of MONIES, &c.—Continued.

		£	s.	d.
		Brought forward, £	77783	19 10
Deduct expenses of Collection, viz : incidental expenses at Quebec and Montreal,...	1232 10 2			
Salaries of two tide waiters at Quebec for 12 months, to 31st March, 1836.....	100 0 0		1332	10 2
		Net £	76451	9 8
Of which the proportion for Upper Canada is one-third, Currency.....		£	25483	16 7
Equal in Sterling to		£	22935	8 11

(Signed)

JOSEPH CAREY,
INSPECTOR GEN. P. P. ACCOUNTS.

Quebec, 1st July, 1836.

[A true copy]

GEORGE H. MARKLAND.
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

[COPY No. II.]

Upper Canada.

ABSTRACT of WARRANTS issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, under Provincial Enactments, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1836, inclusive.

Enactment.	To whom paid and for what service.	Prov'l. Currency, Dollars at 5s			
		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1 Wm. 4th, ch. 14,	Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Rowan, Civil Secretary, being the Lieutenant Governor's salary for the half year ended the 31st December 1835	1111	2	2½	
.... do	The Hon. and Ven. John Strachan, D. D., Member of the Executive Council, his salary for the same period.....	55	11	1½	
.... do	The Hon. Peter Robinson, Member of the Executive Council, his salary for the same period	55	11	1½	
.... do	The Hon. George H. Markland, Member of the Executive Council, his salary for the same period.....	55	11	1½	
.... do	The Hon. Joseph Wells, Member of the Executive Council, his salary for the same period	55	11	1½	
.... do	The Hon. John B. Robinson, Chief Justice, his salary for the same period	833	6	8	
.... do	The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, his salary for the same period.....	500	0	0	
.... do	The Hon. James B. Macaulay, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, his salary for the same period	500	0	0	
59 Geo. 3d, ch 13	The Hon. George H. Markland, Inspector General, his salary for the same period.....				202 15 6½
1 Wm. 4th, ch. 14,	John Beikie, Esquire, Clerk of the Executive Council, his salary for the same period	111	2	2½	
.... do	Robert S. Jameson, Esq., Attorney General, his salary for the same period.....	166	13	4	
.... do	Christopher A. Hagerman, Esq. Solicitor General, his salary for the year 1835.....	222	4	5	
.... do	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, his salary for the half year ended 31st December 1835				3666 13 3.
5 Wm. 4th, ch. 33,	Lieut. Col. William Rowan, Civil Secretary, his salary for the same period	104	0	0	388 17 9½
.... do	Edward McMahon, Esq., chief clerk in the Government Office, his salary for the same period	150	0	0	
.... do	Arthur Gifford, Esq., second clerk in the Government Office, his salary for the same period	100	0	0	
.... do	James McDonell, Esq. junior clerk in the Government Office, his salary for the same period.....	87	10	0	
		Continued, £	441	10 0	4258 6 6½

ABSTRACT OF WARRANTS,—Continued.

Enactment.	To whom paid and for what service.	Prov'l. Currency, Dollars at 5s					
	Continued, £	441	10	0	4258	6	6½
5 Wm. 4th, ch. 33,	William Lee, Esquire, chief clerk in the Executive Council Office, his salary for the same period	125	0	0			
.... do	James Stanton, Esq. second clerk in the Executive Council Office, his salary for the same period.....	85	0	0			
.... do	Bernard Turquand, Esq. chief clerk in the Receiver General's Office, his salary for the same period.....	150	0	0			
.... do	Walter Rose, Esq. second clerk in the Receiver General's Office, his salary for the same period.....	100	0	0			
.... do	James G. Chewett, Esq., senior Surveyor and Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Department, his salary for the same period.....	150	0	0			
.... do	John Radenhurst, Esq. chief clerk in the Office of the Surveyor General, his salary for the same period	150	0	0			
.... do	Mr. Wm. Spragge, junior clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, his salary for the same period.....	85	0	0			
.... do	Mr. John M. Caldwell, junior clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, his salary for the same period.....	85	0	0			
.... do	James Nation Esquire, chief clerk in the Inspector General's Office, his salary for the same period.....	125	0	0			
.... do	Raymond Raby Esquire, second clerk in the Inspector General's Office, his salary for the same period.....	85	0	0			
.... do	Mr Thomas Phipps, Usher of the Court of King's Bench his salary for the same period.....	10	0	0			
.... do	Mr. James Bridgland, Keeper of the Court of King's Bench, his salary for the same period.....	10	0	0			
.... do	Philip Durnford Esquire, junior clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, his salary from the 11th November to the 31st December 1835. inclusive	23	15	0			
.... do	Lt. Colonel William Rowan, Civil Secretary being the amount of postage of public letters to and from the Government Office for the quarter ended the 31st December 1835.....	141	17	3			
.... do	John Beikie Esq. clerk of the Executive Council, being the amount of his account of the contingent expenses of his Office for the half year ended the 31st December 1835.....	50	19	5			
.... do	Robert S. Jameson Esquire, Attorney General, the residue of his salary for the same period.....	208	6	8			
.... do	Lt. Colonel William Rowan, Civil Secretary, the balance of his account of the contingent expenses of the Government Office for the same period.....	204	15	1			
.... do	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General. the amount of his account of the contingent expenses of his Office for the year 1835.....	202	16	4½			
.... do	James Nation Esquire, being the balance of his account of the contingent expenses of the public Offices for the year 1835. .	114	0	7			
.... do	The Hon. Geo. H. Markland Inspector General, being the amount of his account of the contingent expenses of his Office for the half year ended the 31st December 1835.....	39	0	8			
.... do	Mr. William Spragge, second clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, being the amount due on his salary at the rate of £250 per annum from the 4th September to the 31st December 1835. inclusive.....	26	0	2½			
.... do	Christopher A. Hagerman Esquire, Solicitor General, the residue of his salary for the year 1835.....	152	15	7	2766	16	10½
4 Geo. 4th, ch. 6,	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his salary for the half year ended 31st December 1835.....	182	10	0			
.... do	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his allowance for the contingent expenses of his Office for the same period.....	42	10	0			
.... do ....27	Colonel Walter O'Hara, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, his salary for the same period.....				225	0	0
1 Wm. 4th, ch 16,	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, clerk of the Crown in Chancery, his salary for the same period.....				100	0	0
41 G. 3, ch. 12, &c.	Marshall S. Bidwell, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, his salary for the same period.....	100	0	0	37	10	0
	Continued £	100	0	0	7387	13	5

ABSTRACT OF WARRANTS,—Continued.

Enactment.	To whom paid and for what service.	Prov'l. Currency, Dollars at 5s	
	Continued, \$	100 0 0	7387 18 5
41 G. 3, ch. 12, &c.	Grant Powell, Esquire, clerk of the Legislative Council his salary for the same period.....	100 0 0	
.... do	James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, clerk of the House of Assembly, his salary for the same period	100 0 0	
.... do	The Reverend Thomas Phillips, chaplain of the Legislative Council, his salary for the same period.....	25 0 0	
.... do	D'arcy Boulton, Esquire, Master in Chancery, his salary for the same period	25 0 0	
.... do	Stephen Jarvis, Esquire, gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod, his salary for the same period.....	25 0 0	
.... do	David Mc Nabb, Esquire, Sergeant at arms, House of Assembly, his salary for the same period.....	25 0 0	
.... do	Mr Hugh Carfrae, Doorkeeper, Legislative Council, his salary for the same period	10 0 0	
.... do	Mr. Hugh McLennon, Doorkeeper, House of Assembly, his salary, for the same period.....	10 0 0	
.... do	Grant Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council, being the allowance for copying Clerks in his office, 2nd Session, 12th Provincial Parliament.....	25 0 0	
.... do	James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, being for the same period.....	25 0 0	
			470 0 0
2 Geo. 4, ch. 4, &c.	Mr. Peter Miller, his pension for the same period.....	10 0 0	
.... do	Mr. James Carroll, his pension for the same period.....	10 0 0	
.... do	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, her pension for the same period.....	10 0 0	
.... do	Mrs. Catherine McLeod, her salary for the year 1835.....	20 0 0	
.... do	Mrs. Charlotte Weir, her pension for the year ending 30th June 1836	20 0 0	
			70 0 0
48 G. 3, ch. 16, &c.	The Rev. D. Macaulay, Master of the Home District School, his salary for the half-year, ending the 31st December, 1835....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. Colin Gregor, Master of the Ottawa District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	John Whitlaw, M. D. Master of the Niagara District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. Geo. Baxter, Master of the Midland District School, his salary for same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	The Rev. Hugh Urquhart, Master of the Eastern District School his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. William Kay, Master of the Bathurst District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. W. C. Crofton, Master of the Newcastle District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	The Rev. William Johnson, Master of the Western District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	The Rev. John Smith, Master of the Johnstown District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. Eli Chadwick, Master of the London District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. John Rae, Master of the Gore District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
5 Wm. 4th, ch. 30	Charles Duncombe, Esquire, being the residue of the appropriation for the purchase of a steam dredging machine		550 0 0
4 Geo. 4th, chap. 8	Henry Beasley, Esquire, Treasurer of the Gore District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in the said District, for the year 1835.....	250 0 0	500 0 0
.... do	Francis T. Billings, Esquire, Treasurer, Home District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in said District, for the year 1836.....	250 0 0	
.... do	Alexander McLean, Esquire, Treasurer of the Eastern District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in said District for 1835.....	250 0 0	
.... do	The Honorable Zaccheus Burnham, Treasurer of the Newcastle District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in said District for 1836.....	250 0 0	
	Continued, \$	1000 0 0	8977 13 5

ABSTRACT OF WARRANTS,—Continued.

Enactment.	To whom paid and for what service.	Prov'l. Currency, Dollars at 5s	
	Continued, £	1000 0 0	8977 13 5
4 Geo. 4, chap. 8,	Thomas Markland, Esquire, Treasurer of the Midland District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in said District for 1836.....	250 0 0	
.... do	Adiel Sherwood, Esquire, Treasurer of the Johnstown District, being the sum appropriated in aid of Common Schools in said District for 1836.....	250 0 0	
			1500 0 0
Add. II. of Assembly	Nichol H. Baird, Esquire, Civil Engineer, on account of surveys performed by him in the Newcastle District.....	350 0 0	
.... do	Nichol H. Baird, Esquire, Civil Engineer, on account of do.....	100 0 0	
.... do	Nichol H. Baird, Esquire, Civil Engineer, being the balance of his account for surveys in the Newcastle District.....	251 8 7	
.... do	Marshall S. Bidwell, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, being an advance on account of the contingent expenses of the House of Assembly, 2nd Sess 12th Provincial Parl't.....		701 8 7
3 Wm. 4th, ch. 37,	William Chisholm, Esq., Commissioner of the Burlington Bay canal, being the annual appropriation for a light at the said canal.....		1000 0 0
4 Geo. 4th, ch. 8,	The Hon. George H. Markland, being the appropriation for common and Sunday School books for 1836.....		100 0 0
150 0 0			
Add. II. of Assembly	Marshall S. Bidwell, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, being an advance on account of the contingent expenses of the House of Assembly 2nd Session, 12th Provincial Parl't.....		1000 0 0
11 Geo. 4th, ch. 12	The Honorable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, being for the redemption of Government Debentures Nos. 194, 197, and 200, with interest to 15th January 1836.....		1351 0 7½
5 Wm. 4th, ch. 32,	Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, being the balance of the appropriation to defray the cholera expenses of 1834.....		50 3 0
11 Geo. 4th, ch. 10	John B. Askin, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of the London District, be'g the amt. appropriated in aid of sd. society.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Joseph Smith, Esquire, President of the Agricultural Society of the Western District, being the amount of do.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Arnold Dorland, Esquire, President of the Prince Edward District Agricultural Society, being the amount of do.....	100 0 0	
.... do	The Honorable James Crooks, President of the Gore District Agricultural Society, amount of do.....	100 0 0	
.... do	Archibald McLean, Esquire, President of the Eastern District Agricultural Society, amount of do.....	100 0 0	
.... do	David Pattie, Esquire, President of the Agricultural Society of the county of Prescott, amount of do.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Edward W. Thompson, Esquire, President of the Home District Agricultural Society, amount of do.....	100 0 0	
3 Wm. 4th, ch. 35,	The Hon. Geo. H. Markland, Inspector Gen., being the annual appropriation for maintenance of lighthouse for the year 1836.....		550 0 0
600 0 0			
6 do 30	Charles C. Small, Esquire, Trustee for the improvement of the Kingston road, be'g on acct of the appropriation for said work.....	1000 0 0	
.... do	William Baldwin, Esquire, Trustee for the improvement of the Dundas street road, being on account of the appropriation of for said work.....	1000 0 0	
.... do	Jesse Ketchum, Esquire, Trustee for the improvement of the Yonge street road, on account of do.....	2000 0 0	
.... do	William W. Baldwin, Esquire, Trustee for the improvement of the Dundas street road, on account of ditto.....	1000 0 0	
5 do 43	George S. Boulton, Esquire, President of the Cobourg Harbor Company, being the residue of the loan to said Company.....		5000 0 0
500 0 0			
4 do 46	Jonas Jones, Esquire, Commissioner, being on account of the appropriation for the improvement of the River St. Lawrence.....		30000 0 0
5 do 37	Mr. Joseph Sweetman being his additional salary as Keeper of the Duck's Light House for the half year ended 31st Dec. 1835.....		18 15 0
7 Geo. 4th, chap. 6,	The Honorable John H. Dunn, Receiver Gen; being the am't. of Militia pensions pd. by him for the half year ended 30 June 1836.....		430 0 0
Sundry Acts	The Honorable John H. Dunn, Receiver General, being the am't. of interest on Debentures paid by him during the same period.....		4998 12 6
1 Wm. 4th, ch. 14	Lt. Colonel William Rowan, Civil Secretary, being the amount of the Lieutenant Governor's salary from the 1st January to the 25th January 1836.....		151 15 9½
	Total Currency, £		57079 8 11

RECAPITULATION.

Enactment.	SERVICE.	Currency.
		£ s. d.
1 Wm. 4th. chap.14,	Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government	3818 9 0½
5 do 33,	Support of the Civil Government.....	2766 16 10½
1 do 15,	Salary of the Receiver General.....	388 17 9½
59 Geo. 3, chap. 13,	Salary of the Inspector General.....	202 15 6½
4 Geo. 4, chap. 6,&c.	Adjutant General's Establishment.....	325 0 0
1 Wm. 4th, chap. 16,	Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	37 10 0
41 Geo. 3, ch. 12,&c	Officers of the Legislature.....	470 0 0
2 George 4, ch. 4, &c	Pensions	70 0 0
48 Geo. 3, ch. 16, &c	District School Masters.....	550 0 0
5 Wm. 4th, chap 30,	Residue of appropriation for Dredging Machine.....	500 0 0
4 Geo. 4th, chap. 8,	Common School appropriation.....	1650 0 0
Address H. of Assembly	Expense of Surveys in the Newcastle District.....	701 8 7
.... do	On account of the contingent expenses of the House of Assembly	2000 0 0
3 Wm. 4th, chap.37,	Appropriation for a light at Burlington Bay Canal.....	100 0 0
11 Geo. 4, chap. 12,	Redemption of Debentures	1351 0 7½
5 Wm. 4th, chap.32,	Residue of appropriation for Cholera expenses.....	50 3 0
11 Geo. 4, chap. 10,	Appropriations in aid of Agricultural Societies.....	550 0 0
3 Wm. 4th, chap.35,	Appropriations for the maintenance of Light Houses.....	600 0 0
6 do 30,	Appropriations for the improvement of certain Roads.....	5000 0 0
5 do 43,	Residue of Loan to Cobourg Harbor Company.....	500 0 0
4 do 40,	Improvement of the River Saint Lawrence	30000 0 0
5 do 37,	Salary of the Keeper of the Duck's Light House.....	18 15 0
7 Geo. 4th, chap. 6,	Militia Pensions	430 0 0
Sundry Acts.	Interest on Government Debentures.....	4998 12 6
	Total, Currency, £	57079 8 11

GEORGE H. MARKLAND.
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, 8th Nov. 1836.

[COPY No. III.]

Upper Canada.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1836, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	Currency.	PAYMENTS.	Currency.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of Duties collected at the port of Quebec on importations by sea, for the quarters ending the 5th July and 5th October 1835, and on account of the quarter ending 5th January 1836.....	30871 8 7	Amount of the balance in advance by the Receiver General on the 31st December 1835, as pr. acc't No. 5 of last Sess	6418 4 8½
Amount of the 26th Bank Stock Dividend	1000 0 0	Amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, from the 1st January to 30th June 1836, as per abstract No. 2	57079 8 11
Amount of proceeds of Bill's of Exchange on London, on account of Debentures negotiated there	37138 17 9½		
Amount received from Collectors on acc't. of duties on Imports from the United States of America	5674 10 1		
Amount received from ditto on account of duties on Licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlers	92 5 0		
Am't. rec'd from do. on account of duties on Licences issued to Auctioneers and on sales at Auction.....	91 13 10½		
	Continued, £:74868 15 4		Continued, £:63497 13 7½

RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS,—Continued.

RECEIPTS.	Currency.	PAYMENTS.	Currency.
Continued, £	74868 15 4	Continued, £	83497 13 7½
Amount received from Inspectors on acc't of duties on licences issued to Shopkeepers, Innkeepers, Distillers, &c.	6184 2 3½	Amount of the Receiver General's allowance of one-half pr. ct. on £30871 8 7 currency, received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada	154 7 1½
Amount received on account of Tolls, viz : At Kettle Creek Harbor, £371 9 4 At River Trent Bridge.... 153 0 0 At York Turpike Roads.. 300 0 0	824 9 4	Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 30th June 1836.....	18406 1 2½
Amount of 12 months' interest on loan to the Cobourg Harbor Company	176 5 0		
Amount received on account of Duties on Ale and Beer Licences.....	4 10 0		
Total, Currency, £	82058 1 11½	Total, Currency, £	82058 1 11½

GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, 8th November, 1836.

[COPY No. IV.]

Upper Canada.

ABSTRACT of WARRANTS issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Receiver General of the Province, under Provincial Enactments, from the 1st July to the 5th October 1836, inclusive.

Enactment.	To whom paid and for what service.	Currency.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Wm. 4th, ch. 14,	John Joseph, Esquire, Civil Secretary, being the amount of the Lieutenant Governor's salary from the 26th January to the 30th June, 1836, inclusive,	959	6	5			
.... do	The Hon. John B. Robinson, Chief Justice, his salary for the half year ended 30th June 1836	833	6	8			
.... do	The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, his salary for the same period.....	500	0	0			
.... do	The Hon. James B. Macaulay, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, his salary for the same period	500	0	0			
.... do	The Hon. Peter Robinson, being his salary as a Member of the Executive Council, from the 1st Jan'y to the 12th March 1836,	21	17	1½			
.... do	The Hon. George H. Markland, Member of the Executive Council, his salary for the same period.....	21	17	1½			
.... do	The Hon. Joseph Wells, Member of the Executive Council, his salary for the same period	21	17	1½			
.... do	The Hon. Augustus Baldwin, Member of the Executive Council, his salary from the 17th March to the 30th June 1836.....	32	3	7			
.... do	The Hon. John Elmsley, Member of the Executive Council, his salary for the same period.....	32	3	7			
.... do	The Hon. William Allan, Member of the Executive Council, his salary for the same period	32	3	7			
.... do	The Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Member of the Executive Council, his salary for the same period	32	3	7			
.... do	John Beikie, Esquire, Clerk of the Executive Council, his salary for the half year ended 30th June 1836.....	111	2	2½			
.... do	Robert S. Jameson, Esq., Attorney General, his salary for the same period.....	166	13	4			
.... do	Christopher A. Hagerman, Esq. Solicitor General, his salary for the same period.	111	2	2½			
					3375	16	7½
59 Geo. 3d, ch 13	The Hon. George H. Markland, Inspector General, his salary for the same period.....				202	15	6½
1 Wm. 4th, ch. 15,	The Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, his salary for the same period				388	17	9½
4 Geo. 4th, ch. 6,	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his salary for the same period	182	10	0			
					182	10	0
	Continued, £	182	10	0	3967	9	11

ABSTRACT OF WARRANTS,—Continued.

Enactment.	To whom paid and for what service.	Currency.	
	Continued, £	182 10 0	3957 9 11
4 Geo. 4th, chap. 6	Colonel Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, his allowance for the contingent expenses of his Office for the same period.....	42 10 0	
.... do 27	Colonel Walter O'Hara, Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, his salary for the same period.....		225 0 0
41 Geo. 4, ch. 12.	Marshall S. Bidwell, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, his salary for the same period.....	100 0 0	100 0 0
.... do &c	Grant Powell, Esquire, clerk of the Legislative Council his salary for the same period.....	100 0 0	
.... do	James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, clerk of the House of Assembly, his salary for the same period.....	100 0 0	
.... do	D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. Master in Chancery, his salary for the same period.....	25 0 0	
.... do	The Reverend Thomas Phillips, chaplain of the Legislative Council, his salary for the same period.....	25 0 0	
.... do	Stephen Jarvis, Esquire, gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, his salary for the same period.....	25 0 0	
.... do	David Mc Nabh, Esquire, Sergeant at arms, House of Assembly, his salary for the same period.....	25 0 0	
.... do	Mr. Hugh Carfrae, Doorkeeper, Legislative Council, his salary for the same period.....	10 0 0	
.... do	Mr. Hugh McLeanon, Doorkeeper, House of Assembly, his salary for the same period.....	10 0 0	
1 Wm. 4th, ch 16.	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire, clerk of the Crown in Chancery, his salary from the 1st January to the 20th April 1836.....		420 0 0
6 do 30	Charles C. Small, Esq. Chairman of the Trustees for the improvement of certain roads in the Home District, on account of the appropriation for the said roads.....		22 14 11
.... do	Charles C. Small, Esq. do. do. for do.....	2000 0 0	
.... do	Charles C. Small, Esq. do. do. for do.....	1000 0 0	
.... do	Charles C. Small, Esq. do. do. for do.....	2000 0 0	
.... do	Jesse Ketchum, Esq. do. do. for do.....	2000 0 0	
.... do	Jesse Ketchum, Esq. do. do. for do.....	2000 0 0	
.... do	Jesse Ketchum, Esq. do. do. for do.....	2000 0 0	
.... do	Charles C. Small, Esq. do. do. for do.....	1500 0 0	
.... do	William W. Baldwin, Esq. do. do. for do.....	2000 0 0	
.... do	William W. Baldwin, Esq. do. do. for do.....	2000 0 0	
48 G. 3, ch. 16, &c	The Rev. D. Macaulay, Master of the Home District School, his salary for the half-year, ending the 30th June, 1836.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. John Rae, Master of the Gore District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. Eli Chadwick, Master of the London District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. W. J. Crofton, Master of the Newcastle District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	John Whitlaw, M. D. Master of the Niagara District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. Marcus C. Crombie, Master of the Prince Edward District School, his salary from the 2nd November to the 30th June, 1836.....	66 8 9	
.... do	Mr. William Kay, Master of the Bathurst District School, his salary for half year ended the 30th June 1836.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. Geo. Baxter, Master of the Midland District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	The Rev. Hugh Urquhart, Master of the Eastern District School his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	The Rev. John Smith, Master of the Johnstown District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	Mr. John Gregor, Master of the Ottawa District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
.... do	The Rev. William Johnson, Master of the Western District School, his salary for the same period.....	50 0 0	
4 Wm. 4th, ch. 40	Jonas Jones Esquire, Commissioner, being on account of the appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence.....		616 8 9
			30000 0 0
	Continued £		51851 13 7

ABSTRACT OF WARRANTS,—Continued.

Enactment.	To whom paid and for what service.	Currency.
	Continued, £	51851 13 7
4 Geo. 4, ch. 8,	Alexander McLean Esquire, Treasurer Eastern District, being the appropriation in aid of Common Schools in said District for 1836.....	250 0 0
.... do	William Clarke Esquire, Treasurer, Niagara District, being the appropriation for ditto. for 1836.....	250 0 0
.... do	Felix Hands Esquire, Treasurer of the Western District, being the appropriation for ditto. for 1836.....	250 0 0
.... do.... 28&c	Mr. James Carroll, his pension for the half year ending 30th June 1836.....	10 0 0
.... do	Mrs. Elizabeth Law, her pension for the same period.....	10 0 0
.... do	Mr. Peter Miller, his pension for the same period.....	10 0 0
6 Wm. 4, chap. 45	The Hon. Geo. H. Markland Inspector General, being the appropriation for repairing the residence of the keeper of the Light House at Gibraltar Point.....	100 0 0
1.... do ....14	The Honorable John Elmsley, Member of the Executive Council, being the amount of his salary from the 20th February to to the 21st December 1833, inclusive.....	92 16 11
5.... do ....11	Mr. Neil McQuarel, President of the Agricultural Society, County of Kent, being the appropriation in aid of said Society...	50 0 0
.... do	John B. Askin Esquire, President Agricultural Society, London District, being the appropriation in aid of said Society.....	100 0 0
.... do ....37	Mr. Joseph Swetman, Keeper of the False Ducks Light House, his salary for the half year ended 30th June 1836.....	150 0 0
	Total, Currency, £.....	52993 5 6

RECAPITULATION.

Enactments.	SERVICE.	Currency.
		£ s. d.
1 Wm. 4, chap. 14,	Appropriation for the support of the Civil Government	3468 13 6½
59 Geo. 3, chap. 13,	Inspector General's salary	202 15 6½
1 Wm. 4, chap. 15,	Receiver General's salary	388 17 9½
4 Geo. 4, ch. 6,&c.	Adjutant General of Militia and Assistant	325 0 0
41 G. 3, ch. 12,&c.	Officers of the Legislature.....	420 0 0
1 Wm. 4, chap. 16	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery his salary	22 14 11
6 do 30	Improvement of certain Roads in the Home District.....	16500 0 0
48 G. 3, ch. 16,&c.	District Schoolmasters.....	616 8 9
4 Wm. 4th, ch. 40,	Improvement of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence.....	30000 0 0
4 Geo. 4, chap. 8,	Appropriation in aid of Common Schools.....	750 0 0
.... do ....28,&c	Pensions	30 0 0
6 Wm. 4, chap. 45	Repairs of the dwelling house of Light House Keeper at Gibraltar Point	100 0 0
5 do ....11	Agricultural Societies	150 0 0
5 do ....37	Salary of Light House Keeper at the False Ducks' Islands.....	18 15 0
	Total Currency, £.....	52993 5 6

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
INSPECTOR GEN.

Inspector General's Office,
8th November, 1836.

[COPY No. V.]

Upper Canada.

STATEMENT of the Receiver General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue from the 1st July to the 5th October 1836 inclusive.

RECEIPTS.	CURRENCY.			PAYMENTS	CURRENCY.		
	£	s	d.		£	s	d.
Amount of the balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 30th June 1836	18406	1	2½	Amount of warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, from the 1st July to the 5th October, 1836, inclusive, as per Abstract No. 4.....	52993	5	6
Amount received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada, as this Province's proportion of duties collected at the Port of Quebec on importations by sea, for the quarters ended the 5th January and 5th April, and on account of the quarter ended 5th July 1836....	25483	16	7	Amount of the Receiver General's allowance of half per cent. on £25483 16 7 C'y. received from the Receiver General of Lower Canada.....	127	8	4½
Amount of the 27th Bank Stock Dividend,	1000	0	0	Balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 5th October, 1836.....	43661	2	6
Amount of proceeds of Bills of Exchange on London, on account of Debentures negotiated there.....	48924	12	1				
Amount received from Collectors on account of duties on Imports from the United States of America....	1392	15	11½				
Amount received from do. on account of duties on licenses issued to Hawkers and Pedlars.....	147	5	0				
Amount received from do. on account of duties on licenses issued to Auctioneers, and on sales at Auction.....	68	0	3½				
Amount received from Inspectors on account of duties on licenses issued to Shopkeepers, Innkeepers, Distillers, &c.	1334	4	0				
Amount received on account of Ale and Beer licenses.....	25	1	3				
Total C'y.	£96781	16	4½	Total C'y.	£96781	16	4½

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, 8th November, 1836.

[COPY No. VI.]

Upper Canada.

ACCOUNT of REVENUE arising from Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into this Province from the United States of America, from the 1st January to the 30th September 1836, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.

PORTS.	COLLECTORS.	Whole Collection.			Expense of Collection.			Net Revenue.					
		£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.			
River Aux Raisins.....	John Cameron.....	15	16	1½	7	18	0¾	7	18	1			
Cornwall.....	J. W. Crysler & G. S. Jarvis...	30	1	7½	15	0	9¾	15	0	9¾			
Prescott.....	Alpheus Jones.....	179	14	1	89	17	0½	89	17	0½			
Brockville.....	Richard D. Fraser.....	224	12	0½	100	0	0	124	12	0½			
Maitland.....	Alexander McQueen.....	10	0	1	5	0	0½	5	0	0½			
Johnstown.....	John Webster.....	17	15	6	8	17	9	8	17	9			
Gananoque.....	Ephraim Webster.....	187	4	9½	93	12	4¾	93	12	4¾			
Kingston.....	Thomas Kirkpatrick.....	1476	11	8½	100	0	0	1376	11	8½			
Bath.....	Colin McKenzie.....	196	7	1	98	3	6½	98	3	6½			
Hallowell.....	Edward Beeston.....	136	1	6	103	0	9	33	0	9			
		Continued, £			2474	4	6¾	621	10	4¾	1852	14	2

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE,—Continued.

Ports.	Collectors.	Whole Collection.	Expense of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Continued, £	2474 4 9½	621 10 4½	1852 14 2
Newcastle	Bernard McMahon	135 17 9	67 18 10½	67 18 10½
Belleville	Henry Baldwin	152 6 6½	76 3 3½	76 3 3½
Cohourg	Robert Brown *	81 9 0	40 14 6	40 14 6
Port Hope	William Kingsmill	243 16 4	100 0 0	143 16 4
Windsor	Henry Boys	139 0 8	69 10 4	69 10 4
Toronto	Thomas Carfrae	2331 4 4½	176 15 3½	2154 9 1½
Oakville	William Chisholm	192 2 2½	96 1 1½	96 1 1½
Burlington	John Chisholm	548 3 1	100 0 0	448 3 1
Dalhousie	John Clark	146 2 1½	73 1 0½	73 1 1
Niagara	Thomas McCormick	290 13 0½	100 0 0	190 13 0½
Queenston	Robert Grant	294 0 0	100 0 0	194 0 0
Fort Erie	Hon. James Kerby	318 16 6	100 0 0	218 16 6
Chippawa	James Secord *	177 2 10½	88 11 5½	88 11 5½
Dover	George J. Rykert	190 7 6½	95 3 9½	95 3 9½
Turkey Point	James Mitchell	No Returns.		
Talbot	Mahlon Burwell	8 12 11	4 6 5½	4 6 5½
Amherstburgh	Francis Caldwell	66 10 11½	33 5 5½	33 5 5½
Sandwich	Felix Hands	110 13 1	55 0 7½	55 12 5½
Penetanguishene	Thomas G. Anderson	6 16 3	3 8 1½	3 8 1½
Goderich	John Galt	30 4 8	15 2 4	15 2 4
Burwell	John Burwell	54 1 2½	27 0 7½	27 0 7½
Stanley	John Bostwick	483 10 0	100 0 0	383 10 0
Colborne	William B. Sheehan	209 10 11½	100 0 0	109 10 11½
Chatham	William Cosgrave	28 19 4	14 9 8	14 9 8
	Whole collection, £	8714 6 0		
	Expense of Collection,	£	2258 3 3½	
	Net Revenue,	£		6456 2 8½

* Returns to 30th June 1836.

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, 8th November, 1836.

[COPY No. VII.]

Upper Canada.

ACCOUNT of REVENUE arising from Duties on Licences issued to Shopkeepers, Innkeepers, Distillers, &c. from the 5th January to the 5th October 1836, as reported by the District Inspectors.

Districts.	Inspectors.	No. of steam boats	No. of Shops	No. of Innkeepers.	Stills. Galls.	Duty on Steam-boats.	Duty on Shops.	Duty on Innkeepers.	Duty on Stills.	TOTAL.
						£	£	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
* Ottawa	Donald McDonald	7	17	120	..	35	65 0	15 6 0	115 0 0	
Bathurst	Anthony Leslie	39	73	430	..	195	290 10	54 15 0	540 5 0	
Eastern	Hon. P. Vankoughnet	1	57	82	5	285	377 10	0 0 0	667 10 0	
Johnstown	John Weatherhead	42	69	122½	..	210	260 0	15 6 3	485 6 3	
Midland	James Sampson	35	117	718½	..	175	468 0	89 16 3	732 16 3	
Prince Edward	Adam Hubbs	17	22	125½	..	85	116 10	15 13 9	217 3 9	
Newcastle	Elias & H. W. Jones	37	69	1212½	..	185	303 0	151 11 3	639 11 3	
Home	Hon. Alex. McDonell	3	76	233	15	380	1267 0	148 0 0	1810 0 0	
Gore	John Willson	34	154	624½	..	170	667 10	78 1 3	915 11 3	
Niagara	John Jordan	39	155	860	..	195	686 10	45 0 0	926 10 0	
† London	James Mitchell	7	30	86	..	35	91 0	10 15 0	136 15 0	
Western	W. Hands & W. G. Hall	23	65	60	..	115	290 5	7 10 0	412 15 0	
		4	413	1086	5051½	20	2065	4882 15	631 8 9	7599 3 9
										Less Inspectors' allowance, £
										678 18 4½

* Returns to 5th July 1836. † Returns to 5th Feb'y. 1836.

Net Revenue, C'y. £ 6920 5 4½

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, 8th November, 1836.

[COPY No. VIII.]

Upper Canada.

ACCOUNT of REVENUE arising from Duties upon Licences issued to *Hawkers and Pedlers*, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1836, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.

Ports.	Persons Licenc'd.	Description.	Duty.			TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Kingston	John Mullen	On foot.....	5	0	0	15	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	William Wheelan.....	One horse.....	10	0	0				Bath	L. Scott..... do	10	0	0	40	0	0 do do	10	0	0 do	Lorenzo Kellog do	10	0	0 do	Stephen Soughworth do	10	0	0	Port Hope.....	Hugh Johnson.....	On foot.....	5	0	0	5	0	0	Toronto.....	James McEwen..... do	5	0	0	30	0	0 do	Duncan McLaren..... do	5	0	0 do	William Mackall..... do	5	0	0 do	Edward Buchan do	5	0	0 do	Benedict Winelugh..... do	5	0	0 do	Robert Quigley..... do	5	0	0	Burlington	C. W. Huyck..... do	5	0	0	35	0	0 do	Robert Foster.....	One horse.....	10	0	0 do	James Farque do	10	0	0 do	John McCrolly do	10	0	0	Niagara	Thomas Robertson do	10	0	0	30	0	0 do	James Hobkirk..... do	10	0	0 do	James Galliard.....	On foot.....	5	0	0 do	William Forsyth..... do	5	0	0	Burwell.....	George McIntyre	One horse.....	10	0	0	25	0	0 do	John Sutton.....	Two horses...	15	0	0	Colborne.....	John Harper	On foot.....	5	0	0	5	0	0	Chippawa.....	Roswell Barney	One horse.....	10	0	0	30	0	0 do	Roswell Barney do	10	0	0 do	Ira Scriver	On foot.....	5	0	0 do	J. B. Slosson..... do	5	0	0	Newcastle.....	Michael Donoghue..... do	5	0	0	30	0	0 do	John Campbell..... do	5	0	0 do	Alexander McDonell do	5	0	0 do	Francis Armstrong..... do	5	0	0 do	Patrick McManemon	One horse.....	10	0	0							245	0	0	Allowance to Collectors £							12	5	0	Net Revenue, Currency, £				
Bath	L. Scott..... do	10	0	0	40	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
 do do	10	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
 do	Lorenzo Kellog do	10	0					0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
 do	Stephen Soughworth do	10	0				0	Port Hope.....	Hugh Johnson.....	On foot.....	5	0	0	5	0	0	Toronto.....	James McEwen..... do	5	0	0	30	0	0 do	Duncan McLaren..... do	5	0	0 do	William Mackall..... do	5	0	0 do	Edward Buchan do	5		0	0 do	Benedict Winelugh..... do				5	0	0 do	Robert Quigley..... do	5	0	0	Burlington	C. W. Huyck..... do	5	0	0	35	0	0 do	Robert Foster.....	One horse.....	10	0	0 do	James Farque do	10	0	0 do	John McCrolly do	10	0	0	Niagara	Thomas Robertson do	10	0	0	30	0	0 do	James Hobkirk..... do	10	0	0 do	James Galliard.....	On foot.....	5	0	0 do	William Forsyth..... do	5	0	0	Burwell.....	George McIntyre	One horse.....	10	0	0	25	0	0 do	John Sutton.....	Two horses...	15	0	0	Colborne.....	John Harper	On foot.....	5	0	0	5	0	0	Chippawa.....	Roswell Barney	One horse.....	10	0	0	30	0	0 do	Roswell Barney do	10	0	0 do	Ira Scriver	On foot.....	5	0	0 do	J. B. Slosson..... do	5	0	0	Newcastle.....	Michael Donoghue..... do	5	0	0	30	0	0 do	John Campbell..... do	5	0	0 do	Alexander McDonell do	5	0	0	 do	Francis Armstrong..... do	5	0				0 do	Patrick McManemon	One horse.....	10	0	0							245	0	0	Allowance to Collectors £							12	5	0	Net Revenue, Currency, £						232	15	0													
Port Hope.....	Hugh Johnson.....	On foot.....	5	0	0	5	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Toronto.....	James McEwen..... do	5	0	0	30	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
 do	Duncan McLaren..... do	5	0				0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
 do	William Mackall..... do	5	0				0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
 do	Edward Buchan do	5	0				0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
 do	Benedict Winelugh..... do	5	0				0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
 do	Robert Quigley..... do	5	0				0	Burlington	C. W. Huyck..... do	5	0	0	35	0	0 do	Robert Foster.....	One horse.....	10	0	0 do	James Farque do	10	0	0 do	John McCrolly do	10	0	0	Niagara	Thomas Robertson do	10	0	0	30	0	0 do	James Hobkirk..... do	10	0	0 do	James Galliard.....	On foot.....	5	0	0 do	William Forsyth..... do	5	0	0	Burwell.....	George McIntyre	One horse.....	10	0	0	25	0	0 do	John Sutton.....	Two horses...	15	0	0	Colborne.....	John Harper	On foot.....	5	0	0	5	0	0	Chippawa.....	Roswell Barney	One horse.....	10	0	0	30	0	0 do	Roswell Barney do	10	0	0 do	Ira Scriver	On foot.....	5	0	0 do	J. B. Slosson..... do	5	0	0	Newcastle.....	Michael Donoghue..... do	5	0	0	30	0	0 do	John Campbell..... do	5	0	0 do	Alexander McDonell do	5	0	0 do	Francis Armstrong..... do	5	0	0 do	Patrick McManemon	One horse.....	10	0	0							245	0	0	Allowance to Collectors £							12	5	0	Net Revenue, Currency, £						232	15	0																																																																					
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GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, }
8th November, 1836. }

[COPY No. IX.]

Upper Canada.

STATEMENT of REVENUE arising from Duties on Auctioneers' Licences and Sales at Auction, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1836, as reported by the Collectors of Customs.

PORTS.	PERSONS LICENCED.	DUTY.	TOTAL.
Kingston	James Linton.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
do	Robert Jackson.....	5 0 0	
do	Thomas Baker.....	5 0 0	
do	Angus Cameron.....	5 0 0	
Bellville.....	Hiram Tulford.....	5 0 0	20 0 0
do	David B. Sole.....	5 0 0	
Port Hope.....	Thomas T. Orton.....	5 0 0	10 0 0
do	Erasmus Fowke.....	5 0 0	
Toronto.....	James M. Strange.....	5 0 0	10 0 0
do	Patrick Burke.....	5 0 0	
do	John W. Crosby.....	5 0 0	
do	William Wakefield.....	5 0 0	
do	Alexander Madonald.....	5 0 0	
do	Robert McClure.....	5 0 0	
do	Terence O'Neil.....	5 0 0	
do	George Hendry.....	5 0 0	
Burlington.....	Benjamin Harrison.....	5 0 0	40 0 0
do	Walter Wilson.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Sandwich.....	Messrs. Hall & Thobo.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Stanley.....	Abraham Brown.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Total, £.....		100 0 0
	DUTY ON SALES.		
	Kingston.....	34 11 1	
	Belleville.....	1 15 7	
	Toronto.....	188 10 11½	
	Niagara.....	1 18 6½	
			226 14 1½
		£	326 14 1½
	Less 5 per cent. to Collectors,		16 6 8½
	Net Revenue, £		310 7 5

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office, }
6th November, 1836. }

[COPY No. XIII.]

Upper Canada.

STATEMENT of MONIES paid to the Receiver General by Collectors and Inspectors since the 5th October, 1836, in liquidation of balances then outstanding, or on account of Duties subsequently collected.

COLLECTORS.	Currency.	COLLECTORS.	Currency.
	£ s. d.	Continued, £	2115 3 10
John Galt.....	4 0 6	William Kingsmill.....	130 0 0
Henry Baldwin.....	50 0 0	Mahlon Burwell.....	4 6 5½
Richard D. Fraser.....	115 0 0	Thomas Carfrae.....	1718 5 9
John Chisholm.....	406 10 0	Thomas G. Anderson.....	3 8 1½
George J. Ryerse.....	66 5 0	William Cosgrave.....	14 10 0
Hon. James Kerby.....	55 0 0		
Ephraim Webster.....	87 0 0		£4086 14 2
Edward Beeston.....	30 0 0		
Thomas Kirkpatrick.....	922 6 5		
Bernard McMahon.....	28 10 0		
Alpheus Jones.....	29 10 0		
Robert Grant.....	68 16 1		
Felix Hands.....	36 5 0		
Colin Mackenzie.....	58 0 0		
Walter B. Sheehan.....	69 10 0		
John Burwell.....	28 8 1		
Henry Boys.....	65 18 9		
John Clarke.....	72 2 6		
George S. Jarvis.....	4 1 6		
			255 13 6
			£4342 7 8
	Continued, £		2115 3 10

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
INSPECTOR GEN.

Inspector General's Office,
5th November, 1836.

[COPY No. XIV.]

Upper Canada.

STATEMENT of PUBLIC MONIES due to the Government by late Collectors and Inspectors on the 5th October, 1836, for Provincial Duties.

LATE COLLECTORS.	Currency.	LATE INSPECTORS.	Currency.
	£ s. d.	Continued, £	2195 13 1½
John Symington.....	£43 17 5½	Isaac Swayze.....	£250 2 4
A. McMillan.....	34 4 5½	John Cumming.....	545 10 0
Robert Smith.....	6 11 5½	Alexander Macdonell.....	141 6 0
Marcus F. Whitehead.....	78 8 0	Elias Jones.....	100 16 7½
John Wilson.....	158 18 10½	John Claus.....	608 3 0½
Andrew Deacon.....	677 12 9½		
George Savage.....	313 3 10		1645 18 0
John Warren.....	105 15 2		
Robert Kirkpatrick.....	41 12 10		Total, £
Dugald Cameron.....	344 11 11½		3841 11 1½
William M. Bullock.....	337 7 3½		
Walter H. Denaut.....	53 9 1		
	2195 13 1½		

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Inspector General's Office,
5th November, 1836.

Upper Canada.

NAMES of Persons licenced as Shopkeepers to Retail Spirituous Liquors, from the 5th January to the 5th October, 1836, as reported by the Inspectors of Licenses.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

1 Jane McLeod,	13 Dorey & Brothers,	25 Allan McPherson,
2 John McTaggart,	14 James Fraser,	26 Benjamin Lyman,
3 George Hay,	15 Orton Hancox,	27 Richard Holton,
4 Bland McVickar & Co.	16 Henry Lasher,	28 Post & Co.
5 John Turnbull,	17 W. Holditch,	29 John O'Brien,
6 D. Stuart & Co.	18 James Linton,	30 Joseph Bruce,
7 John Mowatt,	19 Arthur Foster,	31 Rose & Cameron,
8 Joseph McGrinnis,	20 Robert F. Hope,	32 Peter C. Davis,
9 Armstrong & Co.	21 McNabb & Co.	33 Parker & Wood,
10 James Williamson,	22 Daniel Hopper,	34 Hugh Cameron,
11 W. Ross,	23 George Armstrong,	35 William Beamish,
12 James Williamson,	24 John Abbot,	

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

1 John Laylor,	14 John Lister,	26 Walter Boswell,
2 William Henderson,	15 James Lawless,	27 Frederick Ferguson,
3 D. McLeod & Co.	16 John Knowlson,	28 John Wilson,
4 Robert Howden,	17 Conger & Scott,	29 John Crowford,
5 John A. Boswell,	18 Robert Waddell,	30 Thomas Crowford,
6 Kenneth McKenzie,	19 Joseph Bettis,	31 John Brophy,
7 William Burnham,	20 Thomas Allen,	32 Sowden & Wilkie,
8 Benjamin Throop,	21 J. B. Fortune,	33 James Curran,
9 James Calcutt, jun.	22 Eli Ward,	34 Charles McLean,
10 Howard & Thompson,	23 Henry C. Hughes,	35 John Bevis,
11 Charles Bowinan & Co.	24 Ralph Swinbourne,	36 John R. Benson,
12 D. Smart & Co.	25 Lewis Moffatt,	37 Aughty Morrow.
13 Howard & Thompson,		

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

1 Daniel F. Britton,	15 E. M. & D. J. Church,	29 Aaron Merrick,
2 James H. Cousall,	16 John Redmond,	30 Samuel Crauc & Co.
3 William Gibson,	17 Charles Jones,	31 E. H. Whitmarsh,
4 John McDonell,	18 Charles Jones,	32 Alexander McQueen,
5 Benjamin Tett,	19 Edward S. Thomas,	33 Kernaham & Woods,
6 Wellington Landon,	20 John Bland & Co.	34 Averill & Houker,
7 John Blakey,	21 Ephraim Danham,	35 Thomas D. Campbell,
8 McDonald & McKay,	22 Hooker & Bell,	36 Felix Deloram,
9 Asa H. Griffin,	23 Thomas Newsom,	37 Thomas Torr,
10 Hooker & Henderson,	24 A. & W. Morris & Co.	38 Nathaniel Fenton,
11 James W. Parmenter,	25 Mather & M. Lean,	39 Robert F. Jones,
12 H. & J. Jones,	26 William Blackburn,	40 Solomon Henderson,
13 Samuel Reynolds,	27 Geo. C. Mittleburger,	41 Samuel Higginson,
14 Thomas D. Campbell,	28 Ezekiel Phillips,	42 Kerr & Chambers.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

1 Philip Vankoughnet,	7 Felix McLaughlin,	13 James Groves,
2 William Cline,	8 Peter Chesley,	14 George Robertson,
3 Howard, Thompson & Co.	9 Daniel Waggouer,	15 Donald McLennon,
4 Howard & Co.	10 William Lindsay,	16 William Kyle,
5 Laughlin McDonell,	11 Keezar & Dix,	17 Walter Bell,
6 Peter McSweeney,	12 William Clarke,	18 James Holden,

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Continued.

19 William Lighterness	32 George Sutherland,	45 Thomas Flynn.
20 James McCarvey,	33 John Bell,	46 G. A. Masson,
21 Michael Pillar,	34 Wm. McIntosh & Co.	47 Angus Catanach,
22 Thomas McCaw & Co.	35 McIntosh, Gilchrist & Co.	48 Angus McDonell,
23 William Mattice,	36 Dancan McIntire & Co.	49 John McDougall,
24 William Mattice,	37 Robert Sharp,	50 Fieley Sinclair,
25 Martin Carman & Co.	38 Donald McNichol,	51 J. & D. Link,
26 John P. Crysler,	39 Elizabeth Moore,	52 Michael McCricket,
27 Duncan McLeod,	40 Simon Fraser,	53 James Tracy,
28 Guy C. Wood,	41 James Sanderson,	54 John Waldroff,
29 Caleb Knight,	42 George Cook,	55 Michael Morrison,
30 John Proudfoot,	43 Angus McPherson & Co.	56 A. & M. McGillivray,
31 James Forsyth,	44 Norman C. Hover,	57 Joseph E. Moss.

HOME DISTRICT.

1 Hugh D. Wilson,	27 Peter Brown,	52 F. E. Thornberry,
2 Robert H. Smith,	28 James F. Westland,	53 Daniel Knowles,
3 William Pollock,	29 George Moore,	54 James Coffield,
4 Abraham Farewell,	30 Peter Milne,	55 Paul F. Whitney,
5 Alexander Legg,	31 Alexander Badenach,	56 William Harris,
6 Joseph Cawthra,	32 Charles Scadding,	57 Alexander Ogilvie,
7 John Cawthra,	33 John Manghon,	58 Spreuill & Kay,
8 James Clifford,	34 William S. Sloan,	59 Margaret Clark,
9 John Robinson,	35 Murray, Newbigging & Co.	60 Henry Forbes,
10 Michael Kane,	36 George Weston,	61 Robert Smith,
11 Sydney M. Sandford,	37 William Wilson,	62 Alfred Turner & Co.
12 William Hayden,	38 Edward Skea,	63 J. O. Bouchier,
13 James F. Smith,	39 John Welsh & Co.	64 William Turroff,
14 Peter Secord,	40 Robert Darling,	65 William Proudfoot,
15 George Stegman,	41 Allan Chisholm,	66 John Proudfoot,
16 Cornelius Van Ostrand,	42 Thomas Burrell,	67 Richard Wood,
17 G. D. Reid,	43 James Mair,	68 Edward Dunn,
18 Thorne & Parsons,	44 Richard Matchell,	69 John Deans,
19 Thorne & Parsons,	45 P. M. & A. Nichol,	70 Robert McKay,
20 Arnold Evans,	46 Arthur McMahon,	71 James Hunter,
21 John Armstrong,	47 Richard Harrison,	72 Lawrence Walsh,
22 Joseph Lee,	48 S. B. Sterne,	73 John Healy,
23 Robert Alexander,	49 Thomas Robson,	74 William Ware,
24 John Sproule,	50 John Gravely,	75 John Robinson,
25 Donald Ross,	51 Charles King,	76 Henry Middlemist.
26 Donald S. Ross,		

GORE DISTRICT.

1 James R. Andrus,	13 W. M. Patterson,	24 Richard Erwin,
2 Edward Montgomery	14 Daniel Snyder,	25 Smith & Chisholm,
3 James Coleman,	15 John McFarlane & Co.	26 Robert Caldwell,
4 John Gentle,	16 George Middleton,	27 Ewart & Stanton,
5 James Beaty,	17 James McKenzie,	28 George W. Clark,
6 Geo. M. Richardson,	18 E. & J. W. Ritchie & Co.	29 William Thorpe,
7 Thomas Sandilands,	19 William Muirhead,	30 George Lanprey,
8 Alexander Fee,	20 Emanuel Overfield,	31 ——— Cready,
9 Binly & Hooper,	21 Thomas Young,	32 Oliver Hammond,
10 James Henry,	22 John Young & Co.	33 John & W. Miller.
11 John Galbraith,	23 James Jackson,	34 Daniel Campbell,
12 Christian Brown,		

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

1 John Hoover,	3 Richard Woodruff,	5 John L. Burns,
2 Daniel Thorburn,	4 James Kerr,	6 Peter Drummond,

NIAGARA DISTRICT.—Continued.

7 James Moss,	18 Rykert & Co.	29 John Fleet.
8 James Osburne,	19 Bain & Stewart,	30 William Duff,
9 William Offord,	20 James Humphries,	31 James Dittrick & Co.
10 J. M. Hoggan,	21 Hoover & Ramsay,	32 Andrew Thompson,
11 W. C. Chase,	22 William Woodruff,	33 Duncan McFarland,
12 William Hepburne,	23 John Durward,	34 Henry Mittleberger,
13 John Robertson,	24 Samuel Falconbridge,	35 John Vanhosen,
14 Jesse H. Lacey,	25 John G. Stockley,	36 Jacob Keefer,
15 Alexander Douglass,	26 Benjamin Chadwick,	37 J. & L. Clarke,
16 James McMicking,	27 Nelson Forsyth,	38 William Fell & Co.
17 Woodruff & Lowell,	28 Nicholas Mattinberg,	39 Stocking & Grier.

LONDON DISTRICT.

1 Henry Finkle,	4 Hugh O. Browne,	6 Ritchie & Co.
2 John McKay,	5 Edward Mitchell,	7 Welcome Yale.
3 Colin Ross,		

BATHURST DISTRICT.

1 William Burton,	14 Daniel Johnson,	27 Roderick Matheson,
2 Arthur Hopper,	15 John Baird,	28 Andrew Dickson,
3 Henry Graham,	16 George Ellis,	29 Hubbell & Denaut,
4 William Graham,	17 Rogers & Thompson,	30 Alpin McMillan,
5 Daniel O'Connor,	18 McKinnon & Boyd,	31 John Drisdale & Co.
6 Cormack & McIntosh,	19 Thomas Read,	32 James Wylie,
7 William Stewart,	20 Louis Grison,	33 Thomas Brooke & Co.
8 George Paterson,	21 Edward Malloch,	34 J. Goodman & Co.
9 John Martin,	22 Robert Bell,	35 Archibald Wilson,
10 Wells & McCrae,	23 Barrelle & Aumonde,	36 John McArthy,
11 Henry Glass,	24 John Robinson,	37 William H. Thompson,
12 John Hall,	25 Daniel Fisher,	38 Thompson & Co.
13 John McGraves,	26 Simon Fraser,	39 Thompson & Burke.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1 John Sloan,	9 George Jacob,	17 Fisher & St. Clair,
2 Alexander Duff,	10 James W. Little,	18 James Babby,
3 Herman Verhoeff,	11 P. F. Verhoeff,	19 William Ambridge,
4 William Duff,	12 James Dougall,	20 E. & A. Toulman,
5 Lewis G. Gordon,	13 Peter Taylor,	21 Robert Begg,
6 George Durand,	14 James Read & Co.	22 J. & E. Strong,
7 John Vanallan,	15 John G. Watson,	23 P. H. Morin,
8 John R. Forsyth,	16 Vernon Sumner,	

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

1 David Barker,	7 John M. Williams,	13 Thomas McMahon,
2 Griffith Howell,	8 R. J. Chapman & Co.	14 Andrew McMurray,
3 Stephen W. Randall,	9 Andrew Kerr,	15 E. D. S. Wilkins,
4 Roderick Ross,	10 Archibald McFaul,	16 Hugh Scanlan,
5 G. W. Randall & Co.	11 J. & J. Miller,	17 Francis Fanish,
6 James A. Cummings,	12 Robert Brese,	

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

1 Hamilton & Low,
2 Allan Grant,
3 J. W. Marston,

4 W. Macalpin,
5 D. McDonell,

6 G. & R. Lang,
7 Coyens & Brothers.

RECAPITULATION OF SHOP LICENCES ISSUED.

Midland District	35
Newcastle do.....	37
Johnstown do.....	42
Eastern do.....	57
Home do.....	76
Gore do.....	34
Niagara do.....	39
London do.....	7
Bathurst do.....	39
Western do.....	23
Prince Edward do.....	17
Ottawa do.....	7

At £5 each.... 413

Upper Canada.

NAMES of Persons Licenced as Innkeepers to retail Spirituous Liquors, from 1st January to the 5th October, 1836, as reported by the Inspectors of Licences.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	Continued, £	130	0	0
1	3	0	0	33	6	0	0	0
2	3	0	0	34	6	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	35	6	0	0	0
4	3	0	0	36	6	0	0	0
5	3	0	0	37	3	0	0	0
6	3	0	0	38	6	0	0	0
7	3	0	0	39	3	0	0	0
8	3	0	0	40	6	0	0	0
9	3	0	0	41	3	0	0	0
10	4	0	0	42	3	0	0	0
11	4	0	0	43	4	0	0	0
12	3	0	0	44	4	0	0	0
13	4	0	0	45	3	0	0	0
14	4	0	0	46	6	0	0	0
15	4	0	0	47	3	0	0	0
16	4	0	0	48	3	0	0	0
17	3	0	0	49	4	0	0	0
18	6	0	0	50	3	0	0	0
19	3	0	0	51	3	0	0	0
20	3	0	0	52	3	0	0	0
21	3	0	0	53	6	0	0	0
22	6	0	0	54	3	0	0	0
23	6	0	0	55	3	0	0	0
24	6	0	0	56	3	0	0	0
25	6	0	0	57	6	0	0	0
26	3	0	0	58	6	0	0	0
27	6	0	0	59	3	0	0	0
28	4	0	0	60	3	0	0	0
29	3	0	0	61	3	0	0	0
30	6	0	0	62	6	0	0	0
31	6	0	0	63	6	0	0	0
32	6	0	0	64	6	0	0	0

Continued, £ 130 0 0

Continued, £ 268 0 0

MIDLAND DISTRICT.—Continued.

No.	Continued, £	0	0	0	No.	Continued, £	100	0	0
65	Thomas Mennis.....	6	0	0	92	Hugh Carnahan.....	6	0	0
66	Nathan Johnson.....	3	0	0	93	James Birmingham.....	3	0	0
67	Henry Franklin.....	3	0	0	94	James Mathewson.....	3	0	0
68	John B. Lockwood.....	3	0	0	95	John Lance.....	6	0	0
69	Thomas Collins.....	3	0	0	96	Ebenezer Adzit.....	3	0	0
70	Daniel Fraser.....	3	0	0	97	Patrick Fleming.....	6	0	0
71	George Charters.....	3	0	0	98	David Daley.....	3	0	0
72	Simeon Ashley.....	3	0	0	99	John Duffy.....	3	0	0
73	Daniel Spohn.....	3	0	0	100	Thomas Horne.....	3	0	0
74	Cornelius Milligan.....	3	0	0	101	Andrew McAdoo.....	3	0	0
75	Adam Ashley.....	3	0	0	102	James Dillon.....	6	0	0
76	J. C. Jackson.....	3	0	0	103	Edward Grenier.....	3	0	0
77	James Campbell.....	3	0	0	104	Milo Haight.....	3	0	0
78	Mary Marsh.....	6	0	0	105	Jacob Steel.....	6	0	0
79	Patrick Rogers.....	3	0	0	106	John Windover.....	3	0	0
80	George Clarke.....	3	0	0	107	Archibald Hitchcock.....	3	0	0
81	Thomas Bamford.....	6	0	0	108	S. B. Picard.....	6	0	0
82	Jacob Detlor.....	4	0	0	109	Robert McIntyre.....	3	0	0
83	John Davey.....	3	0	0	100	John G. Chute.....	4	0	0
84	Robert Wyrrot.....	3	0	0	111	William Smith.....	3	0	0
85	George Hay.....	6	6	0	112	Andrew Rogers.....	6	0	0
86	Hiram Weeks.....	6	0	0	113	Reuben White.....	3	0	0
87	Charles McFarland.....	3	0	0	114	Samuel Brown.....	3	0	0
88	Margaret Franklin.....	3	0	0	115	Daniel Pringle.....	3	0	0
89	Florence Donohue.....	6	0	0	116	William Brass.....	3	0	0
90	Francis Dempsey.....	3	0	0	117	William Walker.....	3	0	0
91	John Switzer.....	3	0	0					
	Continued, £	100	0	0		Total, C'y. £	468	0	0

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

No.	£	s	d.	No.	Continued, £	156	0	0	
1	James Stone.....	3	0	0	36	Henry Stewall.....	3	0	0
2	Alexander McElhain.....	6	0	0	37	Dennis Macaulay.....	6	0	0
3	William N. Sanford.....	5	0	0	38	James Burns.....	3	0	0
4	Thaddeus P. Ketchum.....	6	0	0	39	Jane Johnson.....	3	0	0
5	William Gregg.....	6	0	0	40	John Deyell.....	3	0	0
6	William Lowden.....	6	0	0	41	William Battle.....	6	0	0
7	William McKenzie.....	5	0	0	42	John McFaul.....	5	0	0
8	John Hodgins.....	3	0	0	43	Asa B. Downer.....	5	0	0
9	Joel Draper.....	4	0	0	44	Joseph Graham.....	3	0	0
01	Elizabeth Ladner.....	6	0	0	45	Thomas Johnston.....	3	0	0
11	Joseph D. Brown.....	4	0	0	46	Cyrus Weaver.....	6	0	0
12	William Black.....	3	0	0	47	James Wilson.....	3	0	0
13	George Drury.....	4	0	0	48	John B. Macauley.....	3	0	0
14	Edward Clark.....	4	0	0	49	Ann Elliott.....	4	0	0
15	Hiram Ash.....	4	0	0	50	Barnabas Blecher.....	5	0	0
16	Jacob Vanalstine.....	5	0	0	51	James Hazard.....	3	0	0
17	William S. Marsh.....	4	0	0	52	Jeremiah Wood.....	4	0	0
18	Allan McIntosh.....	4	0	0	53	Reuben Gillet.....	3	0	0
19	A. B. Soper.....	5	0	0	54	Robert Crowford.....	6	0	0
20	George Perry.....	6	0	0	55	Thomas Scott.....	6	0	0
21	Simeon Kellogg.....	5	0	0	56	Elizabeth Bates.....	5	0	0
22	Edward C. Neill.....	3	0	0	57	John VanCamp.....	5	0	0
23	John McChesney.....	6	0	0	58	Edmund Grindall.....	5	0	0
24	Lewis Stiles.....	6	0	0	59	Foster Sprague.....	6	0	0
25	Gustavus Dundas.....	3	0	0	60	Perigrine Warreu.....	6	0	0
26	John D. Peck.....	3	0	0	61	Stephen Crandell.....	4	0	0
27	William H. Palmer.....	3	0	0	62	John Bradford.....	3	0	0
28	William H. Hamilton.....	3	0	0	63	William Rasborough.....	6	0	0
29	Alphonso Hines.....	5	0	0	64	Robert Heard.....	3	0	0
30	Henry Pomeroy.....	3	0	0	65	Timothy Donohue.....	5	0	0
31	Elizabeth Hutchison.....	3	0	0	66	Samuel Ramsay.....	4	0	0
32	John Cleghorn.....	5	0	0	67	John Ackland.....	5	0	0
33	Ira Hodges.....	5	0	0	68	Robert Milburn.....	3	0	0
34	Charles Bullock.....	4	0	0	69	Elizabeth Hilton.....	4	0	0
35	Oran H. Stroug.....	6	0	0					
	Continued, £	156	0	0		Total, C'y. £	303	0	0

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Continued.

No.	Continued, £	230 0 0	No.	Continued, £	306 0 0
53	Catherine Macdonell.....	4 0 0	68	James Crysler.....	4 0 0
54	Sylvanus Town.....	6 0 0	69	Samuel Moss.....	6 0 0
55	Alexander Macdonell.....	6 0 0	70	Jane Chisholm.....	4 0 0
56	Michael Swart.....	6 0 0	71	Donald McGillis.....	4 0 0
57	Harmonius Cryderman.....	6 0 0	72	Dougald McMillan.....	6 0 0
58	David Bruce.....	6 0 0	73	Angus McDonell.....	4 0 0
59	John Lane.....	6 0 0	74	John H. Cleveland.....	4 0 0
60	Alexander Park.....	4 0 6	75	George Bell.....	6 0 0
61	Hiram Southworth.....	6 0 0	76	John Kennedy.....	6 0 0
62	William Wood.....	6 0 0	77	Thomas H. Maxwell.....	4 0 0
63	John McCollum.....	4 0 0	78	Sewel Cutler.....	4 0 0
64	John J. Weart.....	4 0 0	79	Charles Le Clair.....	4 0 0
65	John Baker.....	4 0 0	80	George Bancroft.....	4 0 0
66	Richard Markle.....	4 0 0	81	Seth Warner.....	7 10 0
67	William J. Hamilton.....	4 0 0	82	John White.....	4 0 0
		Continued, £ 306 0 0			Total, Chy. £ 377 10 0

HOME DISTRICT.

No.	Continued, £	260 10 0	No.	Continued, £	523 10 0
1	Richard Carney.....	3 0 0	46	Alexander Monro.....	3 0 0
2	Henry Bingham.....	5 0 0	47	H. H. Clark.....	7 10 0
3	John Nixon.....	6 0 0	48	William Falls.....	7 10 0
4	Edward Musson.....	5 0 0	49	John Elson.....	4 0 0
5	John Muir.....	7 10 0	50	Thomas Smith.....	7 10 0
6	Thomas Mosier.....	6 0 0	51	William Bettes.....	10 0 0
7	John Lepard.....	4 0 0	52	Agnes Bruce.....	3 0 0
8	Hiram Moore.....	5 0 0	53	Joseph Hewitt.....	6 0 0
9	Adney Penfield.....	3 0 0	54	Timothy Daly.....	5 0 0
10	Joel F. Robinson.....	2 0 0	55	John Sibbald.....	3 0 0
11	Matthew Gowland.....	7 10 0	56	Jacob Kleiser.....	7 10 0
12	Thomas Reed.....	6 0 0	57	Henry Jackson.....	7 10 0
13	Francis O'Hearn.....	7 10 0	58	Thomas Rothrea.....	7 10 0
14	Robert Wilcox.....	7 10 0	59	Robert Atkinson.....	7 10 0
15	John Hong.....	7 10 0	60	John Youngson.....	7 10 0
16	Thomas Anderson.....	6 0 0	61	Matthew Hayes.....	5 0 0
17	John Bennet.....	7 10 0	62	John Keefe.....	5 0 0
18	John Armstrong.....	7 10 0	63	Ellen Hart.....	6 0 0
19	Alexander Dallas.....	4 0 0	64	Johnathan Gates.....	7 10 0
20	John Edmonson.....	4 0 0	65	William H. Elliott.....	7 10 0
21	Francis Kerby.....	3 0 0	66	Michael Nuson.....	5 0 0
22	George Theri.....	6 0 0	67	Alexander McGregor.....	5 0 0
23	Thomas Wright.....	5 0 0	68	Robert Bowman.....	4 0 0
24	Stiles Stevens.....	7 10 0	69	Francis Dempsey.....	5 0 0
25	John Gilmour.....	3 0 0	70	Wilfred Halliday.....	6 0 0
26	James Ramage.....	5 0 0	71	Patrick Mitchell.....	5 0 0
27	George Stevens.....	5 0 0	72	Richard Evans.....	5 0 0
28	Daniel McLeod.....	7 10 0	73	Thomas Fury.....	5 0 0
29	Thomas Ryan.....	7 10 0	74	John Harley.....	7 10 0
30	Joseph Roberts.....	5 0 0	75	Thomas Blenkinsop.....	5 0 0
31	John D. Finch.....	7 10 0	76	Samuel Taylor.....	5 0 0
32	Matthew Lymburner.....	6 0 0	77	John Kerr.....	5 0 0
33	John Rockridge.....	5 0 0	78	William Phair.....	7 10 0
34	Joseph Armstrong.....	5 0 0	79	Mary Ann Gray.....	5 0 0
35	John Muir.....	7 10 0	80	Robert Horsley.....	7 10 0
36	Richard Cook.....	5 0 0	81	George Dunnington.....	5 0 0
37	Peter Stenhouse.....	5 0 0	82	William Kendrick.....	7 10 0
38	John Baker.....	7 10 0	83	John G. Schofield.....	7 10 0
39	Henry H. Clark.....	5 0 0	84	Thomas Archdeacon.....	3 0 0
40	J. & G. Ballingar.....	7 10 0	85	Evander Driscoll.....	5 0 0
41	William Wray.....	5 0 0	86	Benjamin Collard.....	7 10 0
42	Jacob Cook.....	7 10 0	87	John Stevenson.....	5 0 0
43	Elias Place.....	5 0 0	88	James McLean.....	5 0 0
44	Thomas Elliott.....	10 0 0	89	John Francis.....	5 0 0
45	Robert Matthews.....	5 0 0	90	Thomas Dunlop.....	5 0 0
		Continued, £ 260 10 0			Continued, £ 523 10 0

HOME DISTRICT.—Continued.

No.	Continued, £	523 10 0	No.	Continued, £	899 0 0
91	John Browne.....	7 10 0	163	Edward Wright.....	5 0 0
92	James Hamilton.....	5 0 0	164	William Davis.....	5 0 0
93	Sydney S. Hamilton.....	7 10 0	165	William Mathers.....	5 0 0
94	William Stewart.....	10 0 0	166	Michael Keating.....	5 0 0
95	Ann Patterson.....	5 0 0	167	Thomas Moore.....	7 10 0
96	Michael O'Connor.....	5 0 0	168	Alexander Henry.....	3 0 0
97	William Campbell.....	10 0 0	169	Mark Barker.....	5 0 0
98	John Anderson.....	7 10 0	170	Jude M. Lawrence.....	3 0 0
99	James Bell.....	7 10 0	171	Francis Juissome.....	3 0 0
100	George Henderson.....	7 10 0	172	Stephen Jeffrey.....	5 0 0
101	William C. Coote.....	5 0 0	173	William Walker.....	5 0 0
102	John Cowan.....	5 0 0	174	John Wesley.....	7 10 0
103	Samuel Davidson.....	5 0 0	175	Richard Carnie.....	3 0 0
104	James Madden.....	5 0 0	176	William Hudson.....	5 0 0
105	John McNulty.....	7 10 0	177	John Cresser.....	3 0 0
106	Joseph Davis.....	3 0 0	178	Richard Hodges.....	3 0 0
107	John Plank.....	3 0 0	179	William W. Bacon.....	7 10 0
108	John Macdonald.....	5 0 0	180	William Surr.....	4 0 0
109	Finnan Macdonald.....	3 0 0	181	Solomon Sly.....	3 0 0
110	George Hunter.....	4 0 0	182	Samuel Turner.....	7 10 0
111	William Cook.....	6 0 0	183	Peter Addison.....	3 0 0
112	Robert Walker.....	7 10 0	184	James Stephens.....	7 10 0
113	Moses Polly.....	5 0 0	185	James Evans.....	4 0 0
114	Stillwell Willson.....	7 10 0	186	John Saville.....	7 10 0
115	John Power.....	5 0 0	187	John Cotter.....	10 0 0
116	John Fleming.....	5 0 0	188	Henry Rumohre.....	5 0 0
117	John Bell.....	5 0 0	189	Francis Phelps.....	7 10 0
118	James Rosseter.....	5 0 0	190	Henry Fraser.....	3 0 0
119	Sarah Thompson.....	5 0 0	191	James Watson.....	5 0 0
120	John Holden.....	5 0 0	192	George Sloan.....	5 0 0
121	John Muns.....	5 0 0	193	David Botsford.....	10 0 0
122	Alexander Erskine.....	7 10 0	194	Christopher Walls.....	5 0 0
123	William Heather.....	5 0 0	195	Richard Weatherall.....	7 10 0
124	Thrift Meldrum.....	3 0 0	196	William Franks.....	5 0 0
125	Richard Drury.....	3 0 0	197	Robert Finch.....	3 0 0
126	Thomas Thomas.....	5 0 0	198	William Foster.....	4 0 0
127	Thomas Garlick.....	5 0 0	199	Isaiah Wilmot.....	7 10 0
128	Hugh Trainer.....	7 10 0	200	Jacob Cook.....	7 10 0
129	William Hunt.....	3 0 0	201	Arthur Milligan.....	5 0 0
130	John Hays.....	4 0 0	202	Francis Taylor.....	5 0 0
131	Monis Lawrence.....	5 0 0	203	Joseph Farr.....	7 10 0
132	Thomas Cockson.....	3 0 0	204	William Rapson.....	5 0 0
133	George Monro.....	7 10 0	205	Asa Post.....	7 10 0
134	Patrick Madden.....	5 0 0	206	David McCaslin.....	3 0 0
135	Hugh Henderson.....	5 0 0	207	Richard Bywater.....	7 10 0
136	John Torrens.....	7 10 0	208	Thomas Shepherd.....	7 10 0
137	George Topscott.....	5 0 0	209	Lewis J. Clement.....	3 0 0
138	John Sutherland.....	3 0 0	210	William Belford.....	5 0 0
139	Francis Osborne.....	3 0 0	211	James Trotter.....	5 0 0
140	John Nicholson.....	5 0 0	212	John Sweeney.....	5 0 0
141	Richard Crispin.....	5 0 0	213	David Chase.....	3 0 0
142	John H. Smith.....	4 0 0	214	James Feehan.....	5 0 0
143	John Henderson.....	5 0 0	215	Thomas Montgomery.....	7 10 0
144	Joseph Palin.....	5 0 0	216	Parker Mills.....	7 10 0
145	Daniel Simmons.....	5 0 0	217	John Bland.....	4 0 0
146	Michael Whitmore.....	5 0 0	218	Hugh Pullin.....	3 10 0
147	Job Baker.....	5 0 0	219	Thompson Smith.....	7 10 0
148	John Paul.....	5 0 0	220	Robert Cosway.....	5 0 0
149	Hugh Marlow.....	3 0 0	221	Robert Hodgson.....	4 0 0
150	Robert Nichol.....	3 0 0	222	William Falls.....	7 10 0
151	John Grantham.....	7 10 0	223	Dennis McEnery.....	3 10 0
152	Jane Platt.....	5 0 0	224	James Jamieson.....	3 10 0
153	Robert McKay.....	3 0 0	225	William Bellas.....	5 0 0
154	William McPherson.....	5 0 0	226	James Russel.....	3 10 0
155	John Latimer.....	3 0 0	227	Patrick Kane.....	3 10 0
156	Robert Wallace.....	3 0 0	228	George Monkman.....	4 0 0
157	John James.....	7 10 0	229	Martin Salsbury.....	5 0 0
158	John Lobb.....	3 0 0	230	Robert Scott.....	3 10 0
159	William Crier.....	7 10 0	231	John Bingham.....	3 0 0
160	Thomas Lally.....	5 0 0	232	Joshua Biles.....	3 10 0
161	Robert Howard.....	5 0 0	233	Adna Bates.....	7 10 0
162	Miles Sweeney.....	5 0 0			

Continued, £ 899 0 0

Total, C'y. £1267 0 0

GORE DISTRICT.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	Continued, £	280	0	0	
1	George Thompson	3	0	0	70	Edward Cochran	6	10	0
2	James Cray	8	0	0	71	Christopher Batty	3	0	0
3	Plumber Burley	8	0	0	72	Lyman Lull	4	0	0
4	George Chisholm	8	0	0	73	James Mullen	3	0	0
5	James Jamieson	3	10	0	74	John Young	4	0	0
6	William Douby	6	0	0	75	Henry Merwin	4	0	0
7	Hugh Brock	3	0	0	76	John Peer	5	0	0
8	William Martin	3	0	0	77	Joseph Harris	3	0	0
9	Andrew Eadie	5	0	0	78	Henry Odle	4	0	0
10	Jacob Terriberry	3	0	0	79	Henry Burton	6	0	0
11	Andrew Armstrong	4	10	0	80	Mahlon Palmer	5	0	0
12	Andrew McEluey	4	0	0	81	Heman G. Barlow	4	0	0
13	John Lovejoy	6	10	0	82	David Hagar	6	0	0
14	David Brown	3	0	0	83	Philip Buck	6	0	0
15	W. D. Dutton	6	10	0	84	Henry Carpenter	6	0	0
16	John H. Tisson	3	10	0	85	William Chisholm	6	0	0
17	Peter Hopkins	6	0	0	86	Ephraim Post	6	0	0
18	Adam Black	3	0	0	87	Samuel Daken	6	0	0
19	Thomas J. Powell	4	0	0	88	Henry Brown	4	0	0
20	Samuel C. Talnage	6	0	0	89	Patrick Flanagan	4	0	0
21	William Hardy	4	0	0	90	William Macdonald	6	0	0
22	Henry Rouns	3	10	0	91	Henry Erb	4	0	0
23	Thomas Armstrong	4	10	0	92	Isaac Sulverds	4	0	0
24	Daniel Luty	4	0	0	93	Barnard Groggs	4	0	0
25	John Hamil	4	0	0	94	John McElrey	4	0	0
26	James Flynn	3	0	0	95	Samuel Smithwick	4	0	0
27	Thomas Thompson	3	0	0	96	Cosper Rol	3	0	0
28	William McArthur	8	0	0	97	William Dainage	4	0	0
29	Christian Beacher	4	0	0	98	John Triller	4	0	0
30	Thomas Lynn	4	0	0	99	Neil McLean	3	0	0
31	William Hobson	3	0	0	100	John W. Secord	6	0	0
32	Francis Cochner	4	0	0	101	Wm. P. Gibson	6	0	0
33	William Clement	3	0	0	102	William Thompson	3	0	0
34	Claudius Dupuis	4	0	0	103	John W. Tyson	3	10	0
35	Samuel Chandler	3	10	0	104	John Ford	3	0	0
36	Margaret Terriberry	3	0	0	105	Thomas Willson	8	0	0
37	Henry McNully	4	0	0	106	William Bullock	8	0	0
38	Edward Everitt	3	0	0	107	Donah Hill	5	0	0
39	Theobald Lawrence	4	0	0	108	Phillip Duffy	8	0	0
40	William Anglemyers	4	0	0	109	Andrew Armstrong	6	0	0
41	Frederick Gangle	4	0	0	110	Theophilus Sampson	4	0	0
42	Thomas Robinson	3	0	0	111	Thomas Shaw	3	0	0
43	Jesse Swartz	4	0	0	112	Samous Daniels	8	0	0
44	Jacob Stricker	4	0	0	113	Isaac Robertson	6	10	0
45	Windlin Stephens	3	0	0	114	James Cook	3	0	0
46	John Grysierburgh	4	0	0	115	Andrew McVan	4	0	0
47	Charles Wilfer	4	0	0	116	Geo. Mickleborough	4	0	0
48	Richard Haste	4	0	0	117	William Penfold	4	0	0
49	Martij Whitmore	3	10	0	118	Anthony Monger	4	0	0
50	Martin Martin	3	0	0	119	Alexander Blythe	3	0	0
51	John Jones	3	0	0	120	Adam Winters	4	0	0
52	Hugh Black	3	0	0	121	James Prines	3	0	0
53	Charles McFague	4	0	0	122	Richard Hull	5	0	0
54	William Parly	3	0	0	123	John Martin	3	0	0
55	James Hamilton	3	0	0	124	Wilder Babcock	4	0	0
56	Adam Black	3	0	0	125	William Hume	3	0	0
57	Peter Bommerger	6	0	0	126	Wm Lyburner	3	0	0
58	Andrew Groff	3	10	0	127	L. P. Lawson	3	0	0
59	Andrew Eadie	5	0	0	128	Zebulon Andrus	5	0	0
60	Eneas Sampson	4	0	0	129	Henry Oliver	4	0	0
61	Samuel McAllister	5	0	0	130	Edward Bowen	4	0	0
62	Marcie & McQueen	5	0	0	131	Corelius Chatfield	6	0	0
63	Charles Ollie	4	0	0	112	David Brown	4	0	0
64	Thomas Wright	4	0	0	133	Charles Hyatt	6	0	0
65	John Campbell	3	0	0	134	Ananias Smith	5	0	0
66	Adam Vaultenbury	4	0	0	135	Moses Lindley	4	0	0
67	James Westbrook	4	0	0	136	Daniel Dewey	6	0	0
68	Ryer Cryser	4	0	0	137	James Tilly	3	0	0
69	William Morrison	3	0	0	138	William Armstrong	4	0	0

Continued £ 280 0 0

Continued £ 596 10 0

GORE DISTRICT.—Continued.

No.	Continued £	50s 10 0	No.	Continued, £	631 10 0
139	Charles Duffy.....	4 0 0	147	Caleb Marlatt.....	5 0 0
140	John Kenneday.....	8 0 0	148	Jacob Bloom.....	4 0 0
141	Thos. C. Pinkett.....	3 0 0	149	John T. Basted.....	3 0 0
142	Abm. Van Orman.....	4 0 0	150	Charles Payne.....	4 0 0
143	Barney McSherry.....	3 0 0	151	Philo Bates.....	5 0 0
144	Isaac Marlatt.....	5 0 0	152	William Dayley.....	4 0 0
145	Robert Hughson.....	3 0 0	153	John Caville.....	5 0 0
146	Geo. W. Alderman.....	5 0 0	154	John Tidy.....	6 0 0
Continued £		631 10 0	Total, C'y. £		667 10 0

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	Continued £
1	Thomas Search.....	53	Chester Wadsworth.....
2	Lilly Coleman.....	54	Thomas Humphries.....
3	William Bell.....	55	Joseph Winn.....
4	S. Cleaveland.....	56	John Graham.....
5	Lawrence Furry.....	57	Henry Kitson.....
6	Robert White.....	58	Cronah & Press.....
7	John Eakins.....	59	Frederick Gibbs.....
8	Robert Slater.....	60	Josiah Starkie.....
9	Robert McGuire.....	61	Sophia Cooper.....
10	Eber Rice.....	62	James Govy.....
11	John McDade.....	63	James Moss.....
12	Anthony Upper.....	64	Richard Wood.....
13	David Homberger.....	65	Samuel Thorald.....
14	John Smith.....	66	John Gray Bell.....
15	Thos. McChesney.....	67	Robert Hamah.....
16	John Wright.....	68	J. W Sanderson.....
17	John M. Bastedo.....	69	Thomas Bryant.....
18	E. G. Hause.....	70	Christopher Young.....
19	John Huntley.....	71	J. F. Stewart.....
20	James Hurst.....	72	George Kitson.....
21	Martin Dorshimer.....	73	Adam Room.....
22	James Farman.....	74	Jacob Wilson.....
23	Louis House.....	75	Henry Hudson.....
24	Peter Buchman.....	76	Jacob Hundershot.....
25	James Dowdy.....	77	Martha Cooke.....
26	J. Bowman.....	78	John Buss.....
27	Robert Paterson.....	79	Patrick McMahon.....
28	Benjamin Woodruff.....	80	Mrs P. Farr.....
29	Thomas Read.....	81	Aaron Mellick.....
30	Joseph Brooks.....	82	F. Windecar.....
31	Robert Weir.....	83	Chs. Sauselaugh.....
32	Luther Dyer.....	84	Chs. Lymburner.....
33	John Kull.....	85	Bernard Roddy.....
34	Aaron Donn.....	86	Lewis Donohy.....
35	John Evans.....	87	Jacob Louca.....
36	Samuel Steel.....	88	Henry Adley.....
37	Bartomius Farr.....	89	John P. Hannet.....
38	Samuel Russ.....	90	John Milton.....
39	Peter Cain.....	91	Elijah Armstrong.....
40	Samuel S. Moore.....	92	Mar in Cairns.....
41	John Marlatt.....	93	David Cooper.....
42	John F. Kembell.....	94	Mrs. McArille.....
43	Patrick Kenny.....	95	Joseph Archer.....
44	Edmund Dwyer.....	96	Jabez Johnson.....
45	Sarah Clement.....	97	Robert Miller.....
46	John McCarthy.....	98	James Miller.....
47	Walter Dietrick.....	99	Walter Elliott.....
48	George H. Kerr.....	100	John Webster.....
49	Murray & Hall.....	101	Josiah Brown.....
50	James Le-nox.....	102	George Cook.....
51	James Goslin.....	103	Thomas McMahon.....
52	Gilbert Anderson.....	104	Obadiah Vandeburgh.....
Continued £		Continued £	

NIAGARA DISTRICT.—Continued.

No.	Continued £	No.	Continued £		
105	Paul Horton.....	3 10 0	131	Christopher Campbell.....	3 0 0
106	Peter Mieser.....	4 0 0	132	John C. Davis.....	6 0 0
107	John W. Lewis.....	4 0 0	133	Charles Edwards.....	6 0 0
108	William Fitch.....	3 10 0	134	Theophs. Brundage.....	6 0 0
109	Ke neth Maxwell.....	4 0 0	135	Robert Frolick.....	4 0 0
110	James McGarvy.....	4 0 0	136	William Orderly.....	5 0 0
111	Benjamin Tomlinson.....	4 0 0	137	Robert Mudie.....	3 10 0
112	Matthew Seaburn.....	4 0 0	138	Jac. b Osman.....	3 10 0
113	Henry Sloan.....	3 0 0	139	Robert Doan.....	3 10 0
114	David Price.....	4 0 0	140	Eleanor Keefer.....	5 0 0
115	Peter Brickbee.....	4 0 0	141	Seth Keith.....	4 0 0
116	Johnson Orr.....	4 10 0	142	Aaron Helmer.....	3 0 0
117	William Mattatt.....	6 0 0	143	James Thompson.....	3 0 0
118	William Anderson.....	6 0 0	144	Hiram Wait.....	5 0 0
119	John McLavaglin.....	6 0 0	145	William Read.....	4 0 0
120	Richard Howard.....	6 0 0	146	Robert Blinard.....	3 0 0
121	Emmanuel Hoover.....	3 0 0	147	Ebas Braylie.....	3 0 0
122	Mathias Donohue.....	6 0 0	148	William Sewick.....	3 0 0
123	John Grier.....	3 0 0	149	Wm. Ducksender.....	3 0 0
124	William Lefreer.....	6 0 0	150	Thos. Hardison.....	3 0 0
125	Thomas Macdonald.....	4 10 0	151	Deby Colerain.....	4 10 0
126	Charles Roselle.....	3 10 0	152	George Nugent.....	4 10 0
127	George Cate.....	3 0 0	153	Patrick Flanger.....	4 10 0
128	Ezra Durham.....	4 0 0	154	Jacob Turner.....	3 0 0
129	Francis Wilson.....	6 0 0	155	H. Crysler.....	7 10 0
130	Alonzo Welber.....	3 0 0			
	Continued £		Total C'y. £	686 10 0	

LONDON DISTRICT.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	Continued £		
1	Nathaniel Hill.....	3 0 0	16	John Tompkins.....	3 0 0
2	Peter McKenny.....	3 0 0	17	Amos Wheeler.....	3 0 0
3	Archibald Miller.....	3 0 0	18	Daniel Carroll.....	4 0 0
4	Enos Scott.....	3 0 0	19	William Norton.....	3 0 0
5	Alexander Daley.....	3 0 0	20	Walter Chase.....	3 0 0
6	David Anderson.....	3 0 0	21	Chancey Lewis.....	3 0 0
7	H. & S. Lowell.....	3 0 0	22	Wm. W. Brennan.....	3 0 0
8	James Nash.....	3 0 0	23	Paul Castle.....	3 0 0
9	Samuel Fleming.....	3 0 0	24	Jacob Patrick.....	3 0 0
10	Henry Young.....	3 0 0	25	John McKay.....	3 0 0
11	Abraham Sudworth.....	3 0 0	26	William Hicks.....	3 0 0
12	John Caughill.....	3 0 0	27	David Curtis.....	3 0 0
13	Eran Whitsell.....	3 0 0	28	Isaac Kattenburg.....	3 0 0
14	William Wilcox.....	3 0 0	29	John McKensey.....	3 0 0
15	Samuel N. York.....	3 0 0	30	Jonathan Miller.....	3 0 0
	Continued £	45 0 0	Total C'y. £	91 0 0	

WESTERN DISTRICT.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	Continued £		
1	John Holland.....	6 5 0	10	Richard Goodbody.....	3 5 0
2	Lewis P. Arnold.....	4 10 0	11	John B. Petre.....	4 10 0
3	Dominique L. Anglois.....	3 10 0	12	John Traylor.....	4 10 0
4	Joseph Renard.....	4 10 0	13	Matthew McCormick.....	3 10 0
5	James Moore.....	3 5 0	14	John Crow.....	4 10 0
6	Zaduck Augustin.....	3 5 0	15	David S. Baldwin.....	3 10 0
7	Benjamin Chapin.....	3 10 0	16	John Gibson.....	3 10 0
8	Thomas Sharpe.....	3 5 0	17	John Palmer.....	3 10 0
9	Honor Hawkins.....	5 0 0	18	John Jackson.....	3 10 0
	Continued £		Continued £		

WESTERN DISTRICT.—Continued.

No.	Continued £	No.	Continued £
19	Samuel Dowler.....	43	John Mears.....
20	Jacques Senesac.....	44	Joseph Dezilat.....
21	Leonard Wigie.....	45	John B. Laforest.....
22	William Crow.....	46	Francis Oulette.....
23	Benjamin Trudelle.....	47	Oliver Allen.....
24	William D. Roberts.....	48	Jean Benetan.....
25	William F. Rowan.....	49	Barney McKinnon.....
26	Henry S. Larced.....	50	Veronique Charon.....
27	Louis Gallenau.....	51	Catherine Donolly.....
28	Peter Stover.....	52	Joseph Mofarion.....
29	James Ruddle.....	53	Wheeler Cornwall.....
30	William Smith.....	54	Elisha Ward.....
31	Michael Smith.....	55	William Murray.....
32	Edmund Baby.....	56	Lewis Davenport.....
33	Michael Fox.....	57	Frederick Maisenville.....
34	Robert Mason.....	58	Ann Drake.....
35	John Dauphin.....	59	Samuel Gustages.....
36	Joachim Reudiet.....	60	John Eberly.....
37	William Brooker.....	61	Charles Haresine.....
38	Norman L. Freeman.....	62	Shadrach Jenkins.....
39	John B. du Liberte.....	63	Joseph Hands.....
40	William Hall.....	64	Noel Radier.....
41	Daniel Carlisle.....	65	George Bullock.....
42	Francis Anlin.....		
	Continued £		Continued £
			290 5 0

BATHURST DISTRICT.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	Continued £
1	William Cross.....	38	Augus McGilvary.....
2	Archibald McGillis.....	39	Pierre L'Esperance.....
3	Matvey Nowlan.....	40	George Edge.....
4	William Macadam.....	41	William Fraser.....
5	John Ferguson.....	42	William Moore.....
6	Joseph Lagery.....	43	Simon Hogan.....
7	John Clarke.....	44	Hugh Bell.....
8	Thomas O'Neil.....	45	William Vaughan.....
9	Julius Burfree.....	46	Chr. Graham.....
10	George Nowlan.....	47	Michael Rody.....
11	Andrew Forbes.....	48	Narcisse Paul.....
12	John McEwen.....	49	Lewis Penard.....
13	John Little.....	50	Watson Little.....
14	Richard McArthy.....	51	James Jackson.....
15	Donald McArthur.....	52	Peter Kerr.....
16	John Chitty.....	53	Wm. McFurlane.....
17	James Maclean.....	54	Ewen Cameron.....
18	Thomas Murray.....	55	Alexander Maxwell.....
19	James Murray.....	56	Maria Hill.....
20	James McLarea.....	57	Widow Cowan.....
21	Widow Burrows.....	58	Catherine Remington.....
22	William Matheson.....	59	Thomas Laudon.....
23	Josiah Bradley.....	60	Doncan Keppen.....
24	John Preston.....	61	John Grant.....
25	Jackson Street.....	62	Archibald McNece.....
26	William Kemp.....	63	William Wardie.....
27	John Johnson.....	64	James McMaster.....
28	Thomas Cororan.....	65	William Brown.....
29	J. R. Stanley.....	66	Thomas Thompson.....
30	Louis Ruinville.....	67	Peter Cummins.....
31	David Lackie.....	68	William Bell.....
32	Charles Mager.....	69	Isa Hyde.....
33	John Armstrong.....	70	Widow McNaughton.....
34	Robert Makensome.....	71	Alexander Brownlee.....
35	William Swensman.....	72	Edward Courcy.....
36	James Armstrong.....	73	John Cavanagh.....
37	Alexander Barry.....		
	Continued £		Total C'y. £
	146 0 0		290 10 0

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	Continued, £	40 0 0			
1	Hiram Johnson.....	7	0 0	10	D. McDonald.....	3	0 0
2	John O. Brien.....	7	0 0	11	Archibald Louck.....	3	0 0
3	L'Anglois junior.....	4	0 0	12	John Dandy.....	4	0 0
4	William Moody.....	4	0 0	13	J. Cunningham.....	3	0 0
5	William Kirby.....	4	0 0	14	M. Ryan.....	3	0 0
6	A. W. Wells.....	4	0 0	15	William Brennan.....	3	0 0
7	Charles Hersey.....	4	0 0	16	E. Daragh.....	3	0 0
8	T. F. Lee.....	3	0 0	17	T. E. Woodberry.....	3	0 0
9	Daniel Daragh.....	3	0 0				
Continued, £			40 0 0	Total, C'y. £			65 0 0

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	Continued, £	49 0 0			
1	Thomas Garratt.....	4	0 0	12	Samuel Munro.....	5	10 0
2	Nelson Weller.....	5	0 0	13	Thomas Eyre.....	7	10 0
3	George Lawrence.....	5	0 0	14	John D. Dulmage.....	4	0 0
4	William Ogden.....	4	0 0	15	William Snider.....	7	10 0
5	Auron Kemp.....	5	10 0	16	Samuel Patingall.....	7	10 0
6	Ananias Smith.....	4	0 0	17	Timothy McGuire.....	4	0 0
7	John Cooley.....	4	0 0	18	John C. Whiteman.....	4	0 0
8	Richard Davenport.....	4	0 0	19	William P. Ketchum.....	7	10 0
9	Edward Fegan.....	4	0 0	20	Edmund Marsh.....	5	0 0
10	Peter Stickles.....	5	10 0	21	James Wycott.....	7	10 0
11	Henry Lambert.....	4	0 0	22	David M. Hopkins.....	7	10 0
Continued, £			49 0 0	Total, C'y. £			116 10 0

RECAPITULATION OF INNKEEPERS' LICENCES ISSUED.

Midland District.....	117	£468	0 0
Newcastle do.....	69	303	0 0
Johnstown do.....	69	260	0 0
Eastern do.....	82	377	10 0
Home do.....	233	1257	0 0
Gore do.....	154	667	10 0
Niagara do.....	155	686	10 0
London do.....	80	91	0 0
Bathurst do.....	73	290	10 0
Western do.....	65	290	5 0
Prince Ed. do.....	23	116	10 0
Ottawa do.....	17	65	0 0
	1,086	£4,872	15 0

Upper Canada.

NAMES of Persons Licenced as Distillers, from the 5th January to the 5th October, 1836, as Reported by the District Inspectors.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

No.	Name	No.	Quantity	Price
1	John Renni.....	80		
2	William Garratt.....	254		
3	Joseph McGinnis.....	169		
4	Israel Everden.....	70		
5	Arthur Develin.....	40		
6	John Flindall.....	55		
7	Port and Co.....	50	=718½ gals at 2s. 6d.	£89 16 3

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

No.			
1	James Calcutt, Junior.....	79	
2	John C. Boswell.....	80	
3	Thomas Palmer.....	50	
4	Alexander Davidson.....	177½	
5	John Simpson.....	142½	
6	Robert L. amilton.....	125	
7	Eliakam Barnham.....	75½	
8	James Deyell.....	45	
9	Andrew W. Roach.....	40	
10	Sally Crawford.....	134½	
11	Wilkie and Sowden.....	81½	
12	Samuel Hutton.....	82	
13	William H. Thompson.....	100	=1212½ gals. at 2s. 6d. £151 11 3

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

1	William Merrick.....	42½	
2	Chauncey H. Bellamy.....	80	=122½ gals. at 2s. 6d. £15 6 3

HOME DISTRICT.

1	Ebenezer Beck.....	27½	
2	James Hogg.....	40	
3	James Hogg, for 1885.....	40	
4	C. Van Ostrand.....	40	
5	James McDavid.....	126	
6	Michael Fierheller.....	100	
7	John Scott.....	70	
8	George Proctor.....	80	
9	Hamilton Hall.....	60	
10	S. B. Sterne.....	70	
11	William Stroner.....	28	
12	Charles Payne.....	100	
13	Nicholas Howell.....	65	
14	Francis Logan.....	70	
15	Abraham Franks.....	32½	
16	William Arthurs.....	50	
17	Neil McIntire.....	7½	
18	Keanan and Murtra.....	25	
19	William Armstrong.....	72½	
20	Thomas Burrell.....	80	=1184 gals. at 2s. 6d. £148 0 0

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

1	James Oswald.....	40	
2	Rykert and Co.....	100	
3	John Kirkpatrick.....	100	
4	Eber Rice.....	30	
5	Martin Udell.....	50	
6	Martin Udell.....	40	=360 gals. at 2s. 6d. £45 0 0

GORE DISTRICT.

No.	Name	Quantity	Rate	Total
1	James K. Andruss.....	95		
2	William Kirby.....	48		
3	Job Loder.....	124		
4	Samuel Chandler.....	50		
5	James Henry.....	55		
6	James Oliver.....	37½		
7	Jacob C. Snyder.....	100		
8	Smith and Chisholm.....	30		
9	George Grange.....	45		
10	John Mullen.....	40	=624½ gals. at 2s. 6d.	£78 1 3

BATHURST DISTRICT.

No.	Name	Quantity	Rate	Total
1	William H. Thompson.....	65		
2	George Lyon.....	100		
3	Robert Twaddle.....	42		
4	Isaac Smith.....	86		
5	John Ferguson.....	32		
6	John Shedden.....	50		
7	Peter McArthur.....	33		
8	David King.....	30	=438 gals. at 2s. 6d.	£54 15 0

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

No.	Name	Quantity	Rate	Total
1	John Henderson.....	100		
2	Joseph Solmes.....	25½	=125½ gals. at 2s. 6d.	£15 13 9

LONDON DISTRICT.

No.	Name	Quantity	Rate	Total
1	Nathaniel Crawford.....	50		
2	Duncan McPhail.....	36	=86 gals. at 2s. 6d.	£10 15 0

WESTERN DISTRICT.

No.	Name	Quantity	Rate	Total
1	Duncan Warren.....	60	=60 gals. at 2s. 6d.	£7 10 0

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

No.	Name	Quantity	Rate	Total
1	William McAlpin.....	120	=120 gals. at 2s. 6d.	15 0 0

Total, 5051½ gallons.

£ 681 8 9

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

R E P O R T

Of the Government Directors of the Welland Canal for the year 1836.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The undersigned were appointed by resolutions of the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly, in conformity with the 4th Wm. 4th, c. 39, sec. 8th, to the important duty of Directors in the Welland Canal Company, to represent the Provincial Stock in that work.

The honor, as well as the importance, of a correct discharge of the duty of Directors, is such in the estimation of your Directors, that they conceive a special Report to be necessary, particularly so from the acts of the Board, the particular situation of the works, the finances of the Company, and necessary change of the character of the Board.

Your Directors took their seat at the Board of Directors immediately after their appointment, and continued to attend the monthly meetings until they found their counsel in general was unavailing. Indeed your Directors, after July sitting, particularly Mr. Thorburn, felt constrained to discontinue his attendance, (from the coarse and personal abuse he received at the Board from Captain Creighton, a member of the Board, representing private stock,) unless an ample apology was made to him, which he demanded from the Board through the President, and gave notice of his intention accordingly, but no such apology being made, Mr. Thorburn could not resume his seat—(See Documents herewith.)

Mr. Woodruff attended at one subsequent sitting, but finding the views of the majority of the Board so different from his, on important questions, he has not since attended.

Indeed, your Directors hesitate not to say, that an efficient Board cannot be formed of the complex nature the Charter of the Company at present authorises,—a Board of Directors of seven members, three of which in behalf of the public, the peculiar influence of prominent private Stockholders successively secures an influence to re-elect the four members allowed by the statute to private Stockholders, notwithstanding the express enactment that two of those members shall retire from the direction, for at least one year—(See 17th c. 4th Geo. 4th, sec. 29)—and the Charter giving certain powers to buy and sell real estate, the property of the Company.

The sale and re-purchase of the hydraulic privileges, will at once justify your Directors in this opinion: your Directors have only the public weal in view, being in no way trammelled by private interest to mar the prosperity and general usefulness of connecting an uninterrupted navigation of Lake Erie and Ontario. Indeed, they believe that an uninterrupted navigation for vessels navigating the Lakes, to be very essential to the prosperity of the whole Province. Your Directors trust that their views cannot be questioned on the score of private interest or narrow-mindedness on public questions, special and peculiar situations of the work.

The locks are now from the decay of their ma-

terials, and the position in which they are placed, far more expensive to keep in a state of temporary repair, than the increasing business of transportation will warrant.

Your Directors, therefore, conceive, that unless a permanent and substantial work is made, the navigation between the Lakes must inevitably cease, as the increasing toll cannot keep up the communication, from the rapid decay of materials, and present insecure position of many of the locks. A review of former years expenses with the present, to keep up the uninterrupted navigation, will at once test the correctness of this as a fact.

The Board found themselves deficient of funds, after the expenditure of two thousand pounds, authorised by two Branches of the Legislature, as a loan to enable the Company to put the works in a state of repair. This sum was obtained by the Company, by a loan on the faith that the Royal assent would not be withheld from the bill. Notwithstanding the application of this sum to enable the Company to open the navigation in proper season, the Company found themselves still deficient of funds, to secure the opening and continuing an uninterrupted passage. The credit of the Company to obtain money, by loan, in the usual manner, apparently was at an end—the majority of the Board agreed to issue notes of various amounts, such as from one to ten dollars, headed—

"CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT."

"The Welland Canal Company, will pay Henry Fitzhugh, or bearer, on demand, at their Office, in Saint Catharines, one year after date, with interest, for value received."

Signed by the President and Secretary, with the impress seal of the Company. The propriety of this measure was frequently discussed at the Board, and strenuously objected to by your Directors. At next meeting of the Board, when one of your Directors was absent from the Province upon his private business, the other was constrained from attending, for the reasons already mentioned. The Board of Directors, at this Session, agreed to issue the notes above referred to, and did carry their resolution forthwith into effect, even before the resolution, by the existing by-laws or rules of the Board, could be at maturity. One of the by-laws for the regulation of the Board is, "that no resolution be carried into effect, until read a second time at the first ensuing Board, and if then approved of, is a legal authority for the Company to act by, if not inconsistent with special laws directly enacted by the Legislature of the Province.

At the September Board, when the minutes of the August Board were read, in which was the resolution to issue the notes, your Director present, Mr. Woodruff, objected to the measure.

The amount of such paper issues, your Directors cannot specify, but believe it to be to a large extent, as contracts are now entered into for large quantities

of materials, to be delivered, to mend and repair the rickety part of the works, as likewise contracts to carry the repairs into effect, in course of the ensuing winter.

At the September sitting, your Director present thinks amount exceeding Fourteen Thousand Pounds. Your Director strenuously objected to this course of proceeding, knowing as he did the great anxiety the Legislature had manifested the previous Session, of having the works put in a permanent position, under one common interest, and one common end and view—the work to be for the special benefit of the public in general, and the prosperity of the whole Province.

Your Directors cannot close this Report, without recommending the early and serious attention of the Legislature, to an immediate and permanent relief, by a continuance to the uninterrupted navigable communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario, that the agricultural and commercial interest of this growing and rising Colony, may thereby be promoted.

DAVID THORBURN.

WILLIAM WOODRUFF,

Two of the Government Directors W. C. Co.

(No. 1.)

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,

St. Catharines, 27th July, 1836.

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that the Board of Directors will meet at this Office, on Wednesday next, 3rd August, at the usual hour.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CLARK,

Secretary W. C. Co.

To DAVID THORBURN, Esq.

Government Director W. C. Co.

Queenston.

(No. 2.)

(Copy.)

QUEENSTON, 29th July, 1836.

SIR,

At the last monthly Board, (6th instant,) I gave notice to the Board, through the President, that I would not again take my seat at the Board, unless an ample apology was made to me; for the gross insult I had that day received from Captain Creighton, when sitting as a Director,—no apology being made, will account for my absence at the Board on

the third proximo, which you have notified me of, under date 27th instant.

I will report the ease to the Legislature.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your's truly,

(Signed,) DAVID THORBURN.

To JOHN CLARK, Esq.

Secretary W. C. Co.

(No. 3.)

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,

St. Catharines, 5th August, 1836.

SIR,

Your letter of the 29th July, was submitted to the Board on the 3rd instant, and I am directed to furnish you with a copy of Captain Creighton's letter to the President, herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN CLARK,

Secretary W. C. Co.

DAVID THORBURN, Esq.

Government Director W. C. Co.

Queenston.

(No. 4.)

ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 3d, 1836.

To the President Welland Canal Company.

SIR,

Before the rising of the last Board, I had the honor to state to this Board, that if any expression had fallen from me at the Board, which was improper or unbecoming in me as a Director, I did then most fully and unequivocally apologize to the President and the Board for the same, which was considered, at the time, satisfactory.

It appears, by a letter from one of the Government Directors, (Mr. Thorburn,) that he will not take his seat at the Board, unless an ample apology is made "by me to him," I consider the matter now resting wholly between Mr. Thorburn and myself, with which the Board has no concern;

And have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

OGDEN CREIGHTON,

Director W. C. Co.

[For Documents on Affairs of Province, sent down by His Excellency 21st November, (marked No. 4,) see Appendix to Report on Duncombe's Petition to the House of Commons.]

(No. 4.)

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on that part of His Excellency's Speech relating to King's College.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

November 16, 1836.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at the commencement of this Session, which relates to the University of King's College, beg leave to inform your Honorable House, that in discharge of the duties entrusted to their care, they have necessarily had reference to the proceedings of the Committee on Education of a former Session, and have agreed to report herewith the bill for the amendment of the Charter of King's College, which was reported to your Honorable House by that Committee, on the 21st November, 1832, with some amendments, which are detailed in the Appendix hereto annexed.

All which is most respectfully submitted,

M. BURWELL,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Commons House of Assembly,

November 18, 1836.

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING REPORT.

Minutes of Committee.

November 14, 1836.

Committee on Charter of King's College met. Mr. Burwell in the Chair.

PRESENT.

Messieurs SHERWOOD,
AIKMAN,
CAMERON, and
DRAPER.

Charter of Incorporation, and bill formerly submitted, read, moved, seconded, and

Resolved, That certain alterations appear necessary to be made in the said Charter, in order to meet the desire and circumstances of the Colony, and that the said Charter may produce the benefits intended.

Committee adjourned till Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Committee met.

PRESENT.

The CHAIRMAN.
Messieurs SHERWOOD,
AIKMAN, and
DRAPER.

Moved and seconded, and

Resolved, That the bill, as read a first time on the 6th February, 1834, be reported by the Committee to the House, with the amendments following:—that is, as regards the appointment of the President of the said University, that the words "on any future vacancy," be expunged, and that the word "five," be inserted instead of "six," before the words "Professors of Arts," in the second line of the last page, and after the word "College," in the third line of the last page, be inserted, "and of the Principal of the Minor or Upper Canada College;" and that after the words, "subscribe to any articles of religion," in the latter part of the bill, the following be inserted:—"other than a declaration that they believe in the authenticity and Divine inspiration of the Old and New Testament, and in the doctrine of the Trinity."

Moved, seconded, and

Resolved, That to the said bill be added the following clauses:—

"And whereas it is expedient that the Minor or Upper Canada College, lately erected in the City of Toronto, should be incorporated with, and form an appendage of the University of King's College: *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Minor or Upper Canada College, should be incorporated with, and form an appendage of the University of King's College, and be subject to its jurisdiction and control.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Principal of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, shall be appointed by the King during His Majesty's pleasure.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Vice Principal and Tutors of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, shall be nominated by the Chancellor of the said University of King's College, subject to the approval or disapproval of the Council thereof.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Chancellor of the said University, for the time being, to suspend or remove, either the Vice Principal or Tutors of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, provided that such suspension or removal be recommended by the Council of the said University, and the grounds of such suspension or removal recorded at length in the Books of the said Council."

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

To whom was Referred the Petition of the

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

OF THE

WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.*To the Honourable the House of Assembly;*

THE COMMITTEE, to whom was referred the PETITION of the President and Directors of the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY, with other Documents relating to that Work, beg leave to make a FURTHER REPORT:—

That the Stock of the Welland Canal Company amounts to £250,300, held as follows—

Private Stockholders,	£117,800
Province of Upper Canada,	107,500
Province of Lower Canada,	25,000
	£250,300

The names of the Stockholders, with the amount held by each, is contained in the annexed List, (marked C.)

The whole amount expended upon the Canal, Hydraulic Works, &c. up to the 1st January, 1836, was £434,833 : 13 : 11½, as appears by the balance-sheet, A., made out by Mr. Cameron, accountant to the Canada Company, and Mr. Murray, book-keeper to the Bank of Upper Canada, assisted by Mr. Beaton, book-keeper to the Welland Canal Company:—and the amount expended during the present year was

Less Cash on hand,	£1926 16 0	
Advanced on Contracts,	1516 5 11½	
		3,443 1 11½
		£16,685 12 3½

as appears by balance-sheet, B., made out by the Secretary of the Company from their books; thus making the whole cost of the Work,

The funds to meet the above expenditure, it appears, have been raised from the following sources:—

Stock Paid in,	£250,300 0 0	
Forfeited Stock,	540 0 0	
		£250,840 0 0
7th Geo. IV. cap. 20, Loaned by the Province in 1826,	25,000 0 0	
11th Geo. IV. cap. 11, Loaned by the Province in 1830, ...	25,000 0 0	
1st William IV. c. 18, Loaned by the Province in 1831,	50,000 0 0	
		100,000 0 0
Loaned by the British Government,		55,555 11 2
Other Items contained in Balance Sheet, A.,		28,438 2 9½
Items in Balance Sheet, B.,		16,685 12 3½
		£451,519 6 2¾

The direct increase of revenue to the Province,—evident from the fact, that, in the year 1824, the duties received at the ports of Chippawa and Fort Erie amounted to £30 : 15 : 9½, while, in the year 1835, the duties at these ports amounted to £1068 : 14 : 7½,—is, in the opinion of your Committee, attributable in a great degree to the construc-

tion of the Welland Canal, which has introduced a considerable population with a large capital in that part of the Province, expended upon, and in the neighbourhood of, the works. In 1824 but one manufacturing flouring mill was erected in the District of Niagara; there are now four additional ones upon the Canal, erected at a cost little short of £20,000, with mills for 30 saws, together with furnaces and other machinery,—in all worth perhaps L.50,000. In addition to which, upon the whole line of the Canal, houses and other erections are built, costing quite as much.

The increase of the value of land in the immediate neighbourhood and all above, it is impossible for your Committee to estimate with any degree of certainty. Your Committee are, however, fully impressed that the construction of this great and most important work has already added thousands and thousands of pounds to the value of the Province, and to an extent far exceeding the amount of the outlay in principal and interest.

As to the value of the hydraulic powers with the erections thereon, together with the lands, houses, &c.,—detailed in the testimony of Mr. McDonell, hereto annexed, and of which Mr. McDonell gives a very flattering account, (and which your Committee cannot consider as exaggerated.)—no correct opinion can be formed. The amount which will be required to be paid for the hydraulic and other erections not now owned by the Company, in the event of their being vested in the Province, can, however, be ascertained by the commissioners to be appointed for the management and superintendance of the Canal in behalf of the Province; and the Committee understand that the present proprietors are willing to leave the valuation either to arbitrators to be indifferently named, or to the judgment of the commissioners alone. The amount, your Committee are assured, cannot exceed L.20,000.

For the purchase of the private stock, debentures are required to be issued, redeemable in 20 years without interest, till 1840, at which time 3 per cent. will be required to be paid, amounting to

.....	£3,534	0	0
In 1841, 4 per cent. amounting to	4,712	0	0
„ 1842, 5 per cent. amounting to	5,890	0	0
„ 1843, 6 per cent. amounting to	7,068	0	0

And thereafter a like sum annually until the redemption of the bills; when the tolls received shall amount to L.25,000 in any one year, the further sum of 3 per cent. on the stock amounting to L.3,534 is required to be paid annually till the receipt of the tolls shall amount to L.50,000, when 6 per cent. on the amount of the stock is to be paid, amounting to L.7,068 annually, until the interest in arrear upon the stock from the time of the investment shall be fully paid. The interest on the private investments may be calculated from about 1826.

From the peculiar situation of the Canal, being by far the shortest and most direct route between the Lakes, it must, when completed and the confidence of the public is insured, be the greatest channel through which the supplies for the West and the return products of the soil will be transported, yielding a revenue quite beyond the power of your Committee to estimate, and fully equal to meet the expenditure which has already been incurred and which may yet be required to complete it.

There does not appear, from the information laid before the Committee, any claims for damages remaining unsettled to any considerable extent.

The amount due by the Company is as follows:—

To the Bank of Upper Canada,	£4,500	0	0
To the Commercial Bank,	1,500	0	0
Notes issued,	8,115	15	0
From which deduct, provided by Act of last Session, ..	£2,000	0	0
Advanced on Contract, (see No. 1.)	516	5	11½
Cash in hand, (Balance Sheet, B.)	1,926	16	0
		<u>5,443</u>	<u>1 11½</u>
		£8,672	18 0½
The Amount required for Temporary Repairs to keep the Navigation open during the next Season, as per Mr. Hall's Estimate, No. 2, will be	14,100	9	11
		<u>£22,773</u>	<u>2 11½</u>

Your Committee are of opinion they cannot safely estimate the sum required, as above, at less than L.25,000.

The sum necessary, under any circumstances, to make the Canal a complete and permanent work, your Committee, from the Reports of Judge Wright and Mr. Hall, and from their own inspection, cannot venture to estimate at anything less than L.200,000.

This is under the expectation that the locks be made of stone and the width extended two feet beyond their present dimensions. This expenditure to take place in three years.

The amount therefore required to make the Canal strictly a public work, with all the hydraulic property attached to it; make the necessary temporary repairs; and complete the work in a permanent manner—will be:—

For the Purchase of the Private Stock,	£117,800	0	0
To Repay the Proprietors on the Hydraulic Works—say	20,000	0	0
For Debts and Temporary Repairs,	25,000	0	0
For Completing the Canal permanently,	200,000	0	0
The Amount already expended upon the Work, as hereinbefore stated, ..	451,519	6	2½

Probable Cost of the Canal when completed,

£814,319	6	2½
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By the proposed arrangements, you not only obtain the whole property in the Canal as a navigable communication between the Lakes, but you acquire the immensely and increasing valuable hydraulic works, which will undoubtedly produce a very large percentage on the cost.

Your Committee is of opinion, that, although it may be advisable to appropriate at once the full amount required to make the work permanent, in order that the public may have the necessary assurance that the Legislature is determined to complete and support the work in a manner commensurate with the trade of the country, the sum of L.100,000 will be sufficient for the ensuing year to pay for the hydraulic improvements, discharge the debts of the Company, make the necessary temporary repairs, and authorise the expenditure of L.55,000 towards rebuilding the proposed stone locks.

By this proceeding a sum of *six thousand pounds* only for interest will be required to be advanced, and the tolls to be raised from the Canal will no doubt meet this expenditure.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JONAS JONES,
Chairman.

Committee Room, 17th December, 1836.

APPENDIX.

MONDAY, 12th December, 1836, COMMITTEE Met.

**ALEXANDER McDONELL, Esq. Vice-President of the Welland Canal Company,
Examined.**

QUEST. I.—Can you give a statement of the property at this time owned by the Company ?

Ans.—The LANDED PROPERTY consists—

First. Of 12 acres of land at Dunnville, (Grand River Dam,) on which a grist-mill, carding-machine, and six saw-mills are now erected on lease. This place is situated five miles from Lake Erie. It commands an extent of country of many miles; no stream leads into the Lake for 25 or 30 miles on either side of it; the river is level for 16 miles, and navigable for rafts, &c. 100 miles above in the Spring and Fall,—and the banks abound with valuable timber and gypsum of the best description.

Second. 15,000 acres adjoining the Canal in Wainfleet and Humberstone. This land is situated on either side of the Canal, and is the richest soil in this part of the country. A village is already laid out in the centre of this tract, named Marshville, (now called Milton,) where there is a grist and saw mill erected, with 14 feet fall of water.

Third. Five acres at and below the aqueduct over the Welland River.

Fourth. 75 acres at Port Robinson, on which a town-plot is laid out and some lots sold. It is a commanding situation, at the junction of the Canal with the Welland,—having that river navigable for 30 miles above and 9½ below, where it intersects the Niagara. It is pleasantly situated; and, it is hoped, will have a daily line of packets the ensuing season passing to and from Buffalo and the Grand River Dam.

Fifth. 70 acres at Allanburgh, (foot of the Deep Cut,) on which a saw-mill, grist-mill, carding-machine, fulling-mill, furnace, shingle-mill, lath-mill, and other machinery are now erected. This will also be a commanding situation, from the hydraulic power it possesses,—being the first fall where the water can be used for the purpose of machinery and afterwards brought into a lower level of the Canal. A village is already laid out at this place, and, from its being surrounded by a rich and populous country, there is every reason to anticipate a rapid growth.

Sixth. 100 acres at the Reservoir, near the village of Thorold. There are two grist-mills, containing six run of stones, erected at this place; four saw-mills; a carding-machine; a fulling-mill, &c.

There are likewise in operation—a saw-mill with two saws, near Centreville; four grist and four saw-mills; pail-factory and turning-lathe at and near St. Catherine's; and a saw-mill at Port Dalhousie.

A brief outline of the advantages which it possesses, is shown from the following statement:—

HYDRAULIC SITUATIONS.

The Niagara Peninsula, which separates Lakes Erie and Ontario, is composed of two table lands:—the first extending from Lake Erie to the Mountain Ridge, running in a line from Niagara Falls as far up as Patterson's Creek, (Long Point,) a distance of 90 miles, including the townships of Bertie, Willoughby, Crowland, Humberstone, Wainfleet, Moulton, Canboro', Walpole, Rainham, and part of Woodhouse; and, on the opposite side of the Welland River, Stamford, Thorold, Pelham, Cnistor, Gainsboro', and Binbrooke. The second table-land, below the Mountain Ridge, continues from Niagara to Dundas Creek at the head of Burlington Bay, a distance of about 60 miles, comprising the Townships of Niagara, Grantham, Louth, Clinton, Grimsby, Salfleet, and part of Barton.

The River Welland being almost a dead level, and running parallel with Lake Erie through nearly the centre of this peninsula, there is not a single stream affording a continual or steady supply of water for an extensive flouring establishment within the territory above described, except the Grand River. It is bounded by the Niagara River on the one side, and by Patterson's Creek, (which empties into Lake Erie) and Dundas Creek (a tributary of Burlington Bay) on the other; both of which are durable streams of considerable power.

The western country above this to a great distance, and the American side opposite, are likewise destitute of water-privileges to any extent; and this is the nearest and most convenient point to which their merchants and traders can resort for manufacturing purposes on a scale commensurate with their wants. It is not necessary, however, to take so extended a view of the advantages and importance of the hydraulic power on the line of this Canal. A similar instance in the State of New York will suffice for example. The small stream leading from Crooked to Seneca Lake in the County of Yates, only six miles in length, has already flouring-mills erected upon its banks, within sight of each other, the whole distance; and no one contains less than three run of stones. Here the country generally is in a good state of cultivation, and the soil and climate peculiarly adapted to the growing of wheat;—consequently, an immediate and increasing demand exists for the erection of mills and machinery of every description.

The extent of water-power is unlimited. The principal situations on the first level are at the Grand River Dam, (the point where the Ship Canal will hereafter enter Lake Erie;) at Marshville; at Robinson; and at

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON WELLAND CANAL.

Allanburg. (where the first descent takes place.) The next are at Thorold, (where the water is brought round four locks.) From thence it passes half-way down the mountain, in rear of the locks; it then crosses the Canal, and is taken to St. Catharine's on the other side, in a distinct raceway or ditch. Thus, in the whole descent of 346 feet, the water may be used for machinery on each level successively, wholly independent of the Canal,—so that the works will not be liable to interruption, even should the water be drawn off the main levels for the purpose of making repairs.

QUEST. II.—What portion of this has been disposed of; to whom; and upon what conditions?

ANS.—This property was originally sold to the late J. B. Yates, Esq., payable in 10 years, with interest annually,—the object of disposing of it being more immediately to create an impetus to trade by machinery, and thereby increase the transit on the Canal. The cause of the sale arose from circumstances purely accidental, and need not now be made a subject of remark. The sum at which they were disposed of—being £25,000—a scrupulous disposition of the property was held necessary by Mr. Yates, who had disposed of one-third to myself, but still held the control through me. Before the resale of the property very little land had been sold, and but a few water-privileges rented.

In 1834, the Company agreed to pay the Partnership then formed the sum of £17,500 in 40 years, with interest, together with the property at Gravelly Bay, and Allanburgh, subject to the confirmation or rejection of the House of Assembly during their ensuing session. The requisite titles were then made for the purpose of confirming the agreement, and regularly executed.

[Witness here handed in the Article of Agreement, appended, marked G.]

QUEST. 3.—What does the property of the Company now consist of?

ANS.—It consists of what is contained in my Answer to Quest. No. 1, with the exception of about 300 acres of land sold in Wainfleet, and perhaps 10 acres at Port Colborne, Allanburgh, Thorold, and on the line. The most of the purchase-money is now due; not over £200 having been received by the Company on those sales.

QUEST. 4.—What is the value of the Hydraulic Privileges, without reference to the improvements made upon them?

ANS.—The value may be inferred from the rents now actually received, which rents amount to £1,087, 10s., as shown from the following return made by Mr. Beaton from the books of the Company, which I now hand in to the Committee, marked H. But when we reflect on the extent of those privileges on a fall of nearly 340 feet, and that the water is capable of being used, over and over, every 10 or 20 feet, and returned to the Canal without injury, in my opinion, the water-power alone will yield the interest, or at least £100,000.

QUEST. 5.—What is the value of the improvements made and now owned by the Company?

Two run of stone, below St. Catharine's, and Saw-Mill, equal to	£1,000
At Marshville,	1,000
Two Storehouses, at Dunnville, Port Robinson, (now a plaster-mill,) and at Port Dalhousie,	300
Six Houses on line of Canal, and the Farm at Vanderburg's, of A. Phelps,	1,200
	<hr/>
	£3,500

There were various other outlays for draining lands, roads, providing materials, &c. which tended to increase the value of the whole property, which cannot be enumerated—say actually £3,500.

QUEST. 6.—What is the value of Improvements made by the present holders, which would require to be paid in order to have the same invested in the Company?

ANS.—Those Improvements consist in the erection at Gravelly Bay, on Lot No. 27—two warehouses; flouring-mill; two run stone; saw-mill on an extended scale; carding and fulling-machine; steam-engine; ditching and clearing, of which a detailed account of expenses will be proved—say about

£8,000
At Allanburg the expenses were kept in a general account,—erections on houses which are on lands not purchased from the Company; therefore would prefer having the erections or buildings on this place valued by two disinterested individuals named by the parties.

There has also been expended by Mr. Yates at Marshville, Butler's Mills, ditching land, roads, and material, on the entire line of Canal, of which an account will be furnished, not exceeding

5,000
Making in all, except Allanburg, about

£11,000
QUEST. 7.—What is the present income for Rents of Property leased by the Company?

ANS.—This is shown by return in answer to Quest 4.

QUEST. 8.—What is the present income held by others, which it is proposed to have vested in the Company?

ANS.—This cannot be answered with any degree of accuracy, as the property, having all been recently erected and held by the Hydraulic Company, has not been offered on rent. \$3000 per year has been offered for the erections at Gravelly Bay. If the object is to arrive at the value of this property, I would merely observe, that, in addition to those erections above named, for which the actual outlay was made, there is held at Gravelly Bay a town-plot, consisting of 140 acres of land laid out into village lots also at Allanburgh, the value of which would be underrated at

£25,000
And I feel satisfied, that, on the opposite side, the water-power alone would bring that money,

25,000
Making the property alone equal to

£50,000
However, in reply to Question, No. 4, I have stated the whole amount of the property which was heretofore held by Mr. Yates at £100,000; all of which his executors offer to relinquish for their actual expenditure.

(Signed)

ALEX. McDONELL.

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON WELLAND CANAL.

A.

WELLAND CANAL COMPANY'S BALANCE SHEET,

DR.

From the formation of the Company, to the close of the Year 1835.

CR.

FOLIO.	To	£	s.	d.	FOLIO.	By	£	s.	d.
5	To Yates & McIntyre,	11	4	11	1	By Capital Stock,	250,840	0	0
5	" W. H. Merritt,	140	12	8	4	" Bank of Upper Canada,	3	8	2
6	" Bosanquet & Co.	6	13	5	7	" British Government,	55,555	11	2
6	" Ellico & Co.	4	6	2	10	" Donations,	25	0	0
7	" Agency,	1,000	5	1	10	" Exchange,	7,156	15	5
8	" Contingencies,	9,253	19	3	17	" Toll and Forwarding, 1831,	3,607	14	8½
9	" Estimate,	373,592	18	8½	11	" Loans from Government,	100,000	0	0
10	" Awards by Arbitration,	3,914	7	0½	11	" Rents,	100	0	0
11	" Interests,	16,656	7	6½	23	" Toll, 1834,	3,710	1	1½
11	" N. Blackmore,	20	0	0	23	" Toll, 1835,	3,807	5	11½
12	" Engineers,	6,752	6	0	23	" George Keefer, Senior,	60	5	7
13	" Real Estate,	2,402	7	6½	23	" James Davis,	15	18	9
14	" Salaries,	6,932	9	8½	24	" Lands and Hydraulic Rents,	454	7	9½
19	" Cash,	185	14	3½	24	" Toll, 1832,	2,432	9	8½
20	" Profit and Loss,	6,711	17	2	24	" Toll, 1833,	3,618	1	7½
21	" Storehouses,	526	12	6	27	" Bank of Upper Canada—Loan account,	1,370	2	3
22	" Steam Dredge,	761	4	7	27	" George Smith,	67	13	2½
22	" Office at Port Colborne,	87	10	0					
22	" Office at St. Catharino's,	291	10	0					
22	" Steam-Boat Caroline,	125	0	0					
23	" Collectors of Toll, (1835),	236	10	8½					
23	" Grand River Claims,	795	10	0					
25	" Debit—Toll, 1832,	500	14	5½					
25	" Schooner Cartwright,	10	0	0					
26	" Forwarding, 1831,	2,528	16	0½					
26	" Debit for do. and Toll, 1831,	711	0	0					
26	" Suspense Account,	695	15	0					
		£434,833	13	11½					£ 434,833 13 11½

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON WELLAND CANAL.

C.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.—January 1st, 1835.

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.	RESIDENCE.	SHARES.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government of	Upper Canada,	4000	50000	0	0	107,500	0	0
Do. Comissioners	Of 1833,	600	7500	0	0			
Do. New Stock,	Of 1834,	4000	50000	0	0			
Hon. J. H. Dunn,	Toronto,	20	250	0	0			
H. J. Boulton,	do.	20	250	0	0			
William Allan,	do.	20	250	0	0			
J. Beverly Robinson,	do.	20	250	0	0			
Joseph Wells,	do.	20	250	0	0			
D'Arcy Boulton,	do.	10	125	0	0			
J. G. Bethune,	Cobourg,	1	12	10	0			
James Gordon,	Amherstburg,	3	37	10	0			
John McGregor,	do.	3	37	10	0			
W. Berezy,	do.	2	25	0	0			
Alexander McGregor,	do.	3	37	10	0			
D. Pastorius,	do.	2	25	0	0			
J. B. Maçon,	do.	2	25	0	0			
D. Fisher,	do.	1	12	10	0			
William Gibbons,	Pickering,	5	62	10	0			
C. Berezy,	Sandwich,	2	25	0	0			
W. H. Merritt,	St. Catharines,	38	475	0	0			
John Donaldson,	do.	15	187	10	0			
Alexander McDonell,	do.	20	250	0	0			
Thomas Butler,	Niagara,	20	250	0	0			
Ogden Creighton,	Falls of Niagara,	50	625	0	0			
George Keefer,	Thorold,	20	250	0	0			
		297				3712	10	0
Government of	Lower Canada,	2000				25000	0	0
C. F. Alywin,	Quebec,	2	25	0	0			
Henry Black,	do.	2	25	0	0			
J. O. Brunnette,	do.	4	50	0	0			
W. Budden,	do.	4	50	0	0			
Rev. R. R. Barrage,	do.	5	62	0	0			
Edward Burroughs,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Robert Cairns,	do.	4	50	0	0			
Archibald Campbell,	do.	4	50	0	0			
James Carey,	do.	4	50	0	0			
Thomas Carey,	do.	2	25	0	0			
Martin Chinic,	do.	2	25	0	0			
A. W. Cochrane,	do.	8	100	0	0			
W. B. Cotman,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Thomas Douglas,	do.	2	25	0	0			
Dr. Thomas Fargues,	do.	8	100	0	0			
Fisher & McLeod,	do.	2	25	0	0			
John Fraser,	do.	4	50	0	0			
Noah Freer,	do.	20	250	0	0			
Hamond Gowan,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Thomas Graham,	do.	4	50	0	0			
John Hale,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Hancox & Cringan,	do.	4	50	0	0			
James Hunt,	do.	8	100	0	0			
James Irvine,	do.	20	250	0	0			
Colonel Johnston,	do.	10	125	0	0			
John Jones, junr.	do.	2	25	0	0			
J. Lez. roft,	do.	10	125	0	0			
John McCallum,	do.	4	50	0	0			
Louis Massue,	do.	12	150	0	0			
James McTavish,	do.	5	62	10	0			
A. S. W. Mountain,	do.	8	100	0	0			
Samuel Neilson,	do.	4	50	0	0			
Patersons Weir,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Peter Puterson,	do.	2	25	0	0			
Michael H. Percival,	do.	4	50	0	0			
William Phillips,	do.	4	50	0	0			
Charles F. Roi,	do.	4	50	0	0			

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON WELLAND CANAL.

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.	RESIDENCE.	SHARES.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
H. W. Ryland,	Quebec,	10	125	0	0	4100	0	0
Thomas A. Stayner,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Jos. P. Shaw,	do.	10	125	0	0			
John Stewart,	do.	5	62	10	0			
A. A. Sturch,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Thomas Stolt,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Benjamin Tremain,	do.	2	25	0	0			
John Anderson,	do.	2	25	0	0			
William Burns,	do.	4	50	0	0			
Hon. W. Bell,	do.	5	62	10	0			
James Bell,	do.	4	50	0	0			
Francis Bell,	do.	4	50	0	0			
N. Douglas,	do.	25	312	10	0			
		328						
Horatio Gates & Co.	Montreal,	40	500	0	0			
J. O. Moffatt,	do.	5	62	10	0			
George Moffatt,	do.	10	125	0	0			
K. McK. Moffatt,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Forsyth, Richardson, & Co.	do.	50	625	0	0			
Maitland, Gardin, & Co.	do.	35	437	10	0			
Hart, Logan, & Co.	do.	50	625	0	0			
John Torrance,	do.	20	250	0	0			
F. W. Ermatinger,	do.	10	125	0	0			
F. Leonard & Co.	do.	2	25	0	0			
Robert Forest & Co.	do.	5	62	10	0			
H. Russel & Co.	do.	5	62	10	0			
S. Hatt,	do.	10	125	0	0			
S. Hatt, junr.	do.	5	62	10	0			
Margaret Hatt,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Augustus Hatt,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Matilda Hatt,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Emily Hatt,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Richard Hatt,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Mary Hatt,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Thomas Clark Hatt,	do.	5	62	10	0			
John Millchap,	do.	5	62	10	0			
J. Elmsley,	do.	12	150	0	0			
— Hart,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Rev. R. Whitewell,	do.	15	187	10	0			
John Molson, junior,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Jacob De Witt,	do.	5	62	10	0			
B. A. Goldsmid,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
Moses Hart,	do.	18	225	0	0			
H. Dickenson,	do.	1	12	10	0			
Mary Hale,	do.	1	12	10	0			
G. Davis,	do.	12	150	0	0			
William Dawson,	do.	90	1125	0	0			
John Hornby,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
Samuel Gale,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
James Leslie,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Harwood & Sons,	do.	2	25	0	0			
Alexander Miller & Co.	do.	10	125	0	0			
		778				9725	0	0
Yates & McIntyre,	New York,	720	9000	0	0			
William Macleod,	do.	200	2500	0	0			
Frederick Franks,	do.	260	3250	0	0			
John Hone,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
James Swiney,	do.	40	500	0	0			
Theodore Wood,	do.	20	250	0	0			
E. Seaman,	do.	85	1062	10	0			
J. B. Yates,	do.	70	875	0	0			
Archibald McIntyre,	do.	500	6250	0	0			
Seaman, Tobias, & Co.	do.	445	5562	10	0			
N. Kortright,	do.	140	1750	0	0			
D. Henderson,	do.	20	250	0	0			
D. D. Campbell,	do.	500	6250	0	0			
V. P. Don,	do.	30	375	0	0			

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NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.	RESIDENCE.	SHARES.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Henry Yates,	New York,	1210	15125	0	0	69,625	0	0
Retreat for Insane,	do.	400	5000	0	0			
Lombard Association,	do.	50	625	0	0			
W. Seymour,	do.	260	3250	0	0			
Thomas R. Mercer,	do.	200	2500	0	0			
Maitland, Kennedy, & Co.	do.	200	2500	0	0			
William Creighton,	do.	75	937	10	0			
R. Kortright,	do.	20	250	0	0			
Peter Schermerhorn, (Ogden Creighton, transferred.)		25	312	10	0			
		5570						
Thomas Merritt, junr.	New Brunswick,	20	250	0	0	500	0	0
N. Merritt,	do.	20	250	0	0			
		40						
Earl of Dalhousie,	England,	20	250	0	0	acquired 100 more.		
Charles Day,	do.	42	525	0	0			
Sir Francis Burton,	do.	8	100	0	0			
Duke of Wellington,	do.	50	625	0	0			
Right Hon. W. Huskisson,	do.	20	250	0	0			
“ “ H. Goulbourn,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Lord F. R. Gower,	do.	10	125	0	0			
R. W. Hay,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Sir H. Taylor,	do.	5	62	10	0			
Sir. H. Hardinge,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Lord Beresford,	do.	50	625	0	0			
Alexander Baring,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
Right Hon. R. W. Horton,	do.	10	125	0	0			
T. Wilson,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
T. Wilson,	do.	40	500	0	0			
H. Bliss,	do.	150	1875	0	0			
A. W. Roberts,	do.	50	625	0	0			
T. Telford,	do.	20	250	0	0			
James Putnam,	do.	60	750	0	0			
James Pritt,	do.	10	125	0	0			
John Hornby,	do.	50	625	0	0			
R. Barclay,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
George Mayer,	do.	5	62	10	0			
W. Myers,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Francis Jordan,	do.	20	250	0	0			
John Ewart,	do.	20	250	0	0			
Joseph Langton,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Alexander Nimmo,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Lewis Bliss,	do.	60	750	0	0			
S. Bosanquet, (none)	do.	20	250	0	0			
T. Pitt,	do.	20	250	0	0			
J. H. Anderson,	do.	20	250	0	0			
C. Franks,	do.	20	250	0	0			
S. W. Bosanquet, (none)	do.	20	250	0	0			
Rev. R. Blacow,	do.	20	250	0	0			
D. Willink,	Liverpool,	320	4000	0	0			
Lord Downes,	do.	20	250	0	0			
Robert Lewin,	do.	10	125	0	0			
E. Fletcher,	Bolton,	30	375	0	0			
James Alexander,	do.	90	1125	0	0			
John Schoolbred,	do.	90	1125	0	0			
Henry Porcher,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
Rev. G. Porcher,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
Edward Ellice,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
Colonel Addison,	do.	100	1250	0	0			
Susan Addison,	do.	8	100	0	0			
Caroline Addison,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Emma Addison,	do.	20	250	0	0			
Philip Gowan,	do.	50	625	0	0			
William Holloway,	do.	10	125	0	0			
Major Pringle Taylor,	do.	53	662	10	0			
Hon. G. C. Agar,	do.	50	625	0	0			
						30,137	10	0
		2411				£ 250,300	0	0

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON WELLAND CANAL:

ABSTRACT.

STOCKHOLDERS.	SHARES.	AMOUNTS.		
		£	s.	d.
Government of Upper Canada,	8600	107,500	0	0
Individual Stockholders in Upper Canada,	297	3,712	10	0
Government of Lower Canada,	2000	25,000	0	0
Individual Stockholders in Quebec,	328	4,100	0	0
do. do. Montreal,	778	9,725	0	0
do. do. New York,	5570	69,625	0	0
do. do. New Brunswick,	40	500	0	0
do. do. England,	2411	30,137	10	0
	20,024	£ 250,300	0	0

D.

WELLAND CANAL.

Estimate of Work at present under Contract.

Port Dalhousie Harbour,	£ 240	s. 0	d. 0
Bridge near Lock, No. 2,	100	0	0
Waste Wear at No. 3,	489	10	3½
Swing Bridge at No. 5,	50	0	0
Waste Wear at No. 6,	320	0	0
Sluice at Marlatt's,	240	15	4
Stop Gates at Allanburgh and Port Robinson,	450	0	0
Abutment for Chippawa Aqueduct,	785	1	6
Rebuilding 7 Locks, including Timber, Stone, Transportation, and Workmanship at Contract Rates,	10,275	2	9½
Repair of Locks from No. 1 to Port Robinson,	1,150	0	0
	Or \$56,402.	£ 14,100	9 11

E.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Welland Canal Company.

GENTLEMEN:—

At the close of the navigation for the season, I beg leave to present a Report upon the present state of the works and repairs in progress.

The Piers at Port Dalhousie, injured by the severe gale of 16th June last, are nearly repaired, and the surface planking will be executed by the middle of present month—no dredging has been required at this harbor during the season.

About 300 lineal yards of tow-path embankment requires to be raised one foot, between harbor and No. 2 lock; and a new bridge near dry dock is required.

The dam attached to No. 2 lock, requires renewal with masonry.

The great dam at lock No. 3, of solid masonry, is now raised beyond danger from sudden floods, and will be finished in all its parts by the end of ensuing month.

The dam of solid masonry, adjoining lock No. 6, is now raised 14 feet above its foundations, and will be completed early next month.

An extra waste wear has been placed at lock No. 7, which will effectually relieve it from danger by floods.

The waste wear, at Marlatt's, of solid masonry, is finished and in operation, and a sluice or let-off near the same place is in progress. The culvert at same place (Marlatt's) has also been made secure with solid masonry.

Broad Creek let-off has been re-constructed with timber and is now fit for use.

Three new bridges have been built upon the line during the season, viz: at lock No. 5, at Hurst's, and at Burger's.

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON WELLAND CANAL.

G.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this Month of June, in the Year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, between the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, and Alexander Macdonell, John B. Yates, and Ogden Creighton, of the second part.

WHEREAS the Welland Canal Company have heretofore sold to John B. Yates, the Real Estate and Hydraulic Power belonging to said Company, for the consideration of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds, as the same is more particularly described in a Deed from the Welland Canal Company to Alexander Macdonell, who holds the same for the party of the second part: AND WHEREAS the said Alexander Macdonell executed a Mortgage for the said consideration money, and accompanied by a Bond as collateral security for the same amount, payable in ten years from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, with the interest thereon payable yearly on the first day of January: AND WHEREAS further, it has been thought advisable, on the part of said Company, to re-possess the greater part of said property, so as to enable the Company more fully to controul the operations on said Canal.

It is therefore agreed by and between the parties aforesaid, in consideration of the sum of Seventeen Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, that the said Alexander Macdonell shall re-convey to the said Welland Canal Company, all the aforesaid Hydraulic Power and Real Estate, except the part lying on the mountain, near the east end of the summit level, at a place called Allanburgh, and the lot and property at Gravelly Bay; and also that the said Alexander execute to the said Company, a conveyance of such property as may have been purchased by him, near the village of St. Catharines, from Oliver Phelps, together with an assignment of all obligations yet due and unpaid; and all leases for property or water power, sold or leased, or all other portions of said property, except that reserved at Allanburgh, as aforesaid—the said conveyances to be executed when required by said Company, after the following conditions shall be complied with.

The said Company, on its part, agrees to execute in due form of law, a discharge of the Bond and Mortgage aforesaid, and issue, also, when required, the notes or obligations of the Company, for Seventeen Thousand, Five Hundred Pounds, in sums of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds each, payable in the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Four, on the first day of January, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first days of July and January, at the office of the Welland Canal Company, to commence running on the first day of January last. The said obligations shall be drawn, payable to the order of Alexander Macdonell, and indorsed by him, the seal of the said Company being first impressed thereon and signed by the President of the said Company, and countersigned by the Secretary; and that the same be then transferable, by the holder thereof, as shares of the Capital Stock in said Company are now transferable, except that an endorsement by the holder thereof shall be a sufficient evidence of transfer, instead of a regular Power of Attorney, that a separate book shall be provided for the entry of the said transfer.

It is further agreed, that if, in consequence of any Legislative alteration of opinion heretofore expressed in relation to such an arrangement, the Legislature shall, at their next Session, by Resolution, express an opinion that such re-purchase is not necessary, the said Welland Canal Company shall be desirous to rescind this agreement, now made, and shall, within three months hereafter, give due notice thereof to the party, the said party of the second part stipulate in case the property shall be placed in the state in which it now is, they will consent to such a measure—and will return to the Welland Canal Company all the Bonds or obligations which shall have been issued and received as aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS, the income from the property thus re-conveyed and sold to the Welland Canal Company, may not equal, for a short time, the semi-annual interest on the obligations, the said party of the second part agree, that if the amount of reserved rent money received, or sales and proceeds of sales of timber, or any product of the land shall not equal the semi-annual interest on the obligations aforesaid, they will pay an amount sufficient to pay such a deficiency to the Treasurer of the Company, by way of rent, for the said property and water at Allanburgh, and the lot at Gravelly Bay.

IN WITNESS whereof, the said Welland Canal Company have caused the seal of said Company to be affixed to this agreement, and signed by the President, and the said party of the second part have set their hands and seals at the Canal office, in St. Catharines, on the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed, and delivered }
in the presence of }

JOHN CLARK.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, } [L. S.]
President, W. C. C. }

ALEXANDER MACDONELL, [L. S.]

JOHN B. YATES, [L. S.]

OGDEN CREIGHTON, [L. S.]

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON WELLAND CANAL.

H.

Water Privileges rented, and Machinery in operation, on the Welland Canal, and annual rent paid for the same.

TO WHOM RENTED.	RUN OF STONE.	No. OF SAWS.	CARDING AND FULLING MILLS.	OTHER MACHINERY.	ANNUAL RENT.
					£ s. d.
DUNNVILLE.					
Hezekiah Davis,	1	2		.....	75 0 0
H. N. Camp,		2		{ Lath-Saw, Shingle-Saw, Cut-Saw } { and Filly-Saw,	62 10 0
Andrew Thompson,		1	1		.....	37 10 0
James R. Benlon,		2		.....	50 0 0
Joseph Clark,	1	1		.....	50 0 0
John Vanhausen,		1		.....	25 0 0
Luther Cross,		1		.....	25 0 0
Joshua Thompson,		2		.....	50 0 0
A. S. St. John,	2			.....	50 0 0
Thomas Chapin,		1		.....	25 0 0
J. S. Egan,		2		.....	50 0 0
MARSHVILLE.					
Lee & Graybiel,	2	1		.....	30 0 0
THOROLD.					
Jacob Keefer,		2		.....	50 0 0
Squire & Christie,	2	1	1	.....	90 0 0
W. K. Emery,		1		.....	25 0 0
George Keefer,		1		.....	25 0 0
Alexander Christie,		1		.....	25 0 0
St. CATHARINES'.					
Thomas Butler,	2	1		.....	125 0 0
Water Power Company,	6	2	1	1 Bark-Mill, and 1 Pail Factory,.....	125 0 0
Oliver Phelps,	3	2		1 Thrashing-Machine,	87 10 0
William May,		1		.....	25 0 0
John Christie,		1		1 Circular-Saw,	25 0 0
John Donaldson,				1 Plaster-Mill—Port Robinson,	25 0 0
Hiram Slate,	2	1		Port Colborne,	30 0 0
	21	30	3		£ 1187 10 0

By order of the Commons House of Assembly.

J. H. LAWRENCE, Printer, Guardian Office.

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

In conformity with Your Excellency's commands conveyed to me by Mr. Secretary Joseph, in his letter, dated 13th October last, I lost no time in communicating to the Honorable Mr. Pothier of Montreal, the Arbitrator named on the part of Lower Canada, my appointment as Arbitrator for this Province; to determine in conjunction with him, and according to the provisions of the Imperial act 3rd Geo. chap. 119, the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada for the term of four years, next succeeding the 1st July 1836, of the duties levied in Lower Canada, on goods imported by sea, I also expressed my readiness to meet him at Montreal, at the earliest period which might suit his convenience.

Mr. Pothier having in his reply intimated his desire for an immediate meeting, I proceeded to Lower Canada as soon as I had provided myself with the returns of the provincial population, and other requisite documents, and had my first interview with that gentleman, at his own residence, on the 5th day of November. After the perusal of our respective commissions and a preliminary discussion of the matters referred to our arbitrament, I submitted the original returns of the population of Upper Canada, prepared by the clerks of the peace for the several districts upon the census for the present year, taken by the township assessors, with an abstract thereof, and estimate drawn up by myself shewing a total of 375,000 souls. I claimed for Upper Canada a new apportionment of Revenue for the current term, according to the actual numbers of the people in each Province, and requested a statement of the population of Lower Canada, as it might be shewn to have stood in the early part of the present year, in order that I might more precisely set forth our claim. Mr. Pothier observed that no census had been taken in Lower Canada since 1831, but that he would, nevertheless, consider the subject, and probably prepare an estimate for my examination at our next meeting.

On the 7th instant I again saw the Honorable Arbitrator for Lower Canada, and received from him a memorandum, according to which, the population of the Lower Province at the commencement of the present year, was estimated at 600,827 souls.

The Arbitrators then entered fully into an investigation of the general questions connected with the apportionment of the Revenue.

The Arbitrator for Lower Canada adverted at this interview to the particular grounds, on which, he had at a former period, strenuously, though in vain, contended, that while comparative population formed the best general basis for calculating the consumption of dutiable articles in each Province, special circumstances affecting such consumption were known to exist, which demanded some modifications in the estimate favourable to Lower Canada. On this I observed, that I could not possibly concur in any mode of establishing a new proportion of duties for Upper Canada, which did not proceed simply and entirely upon an enumeration of the inhabitants in each Province—that by no other mode, than comparative population (a mode established since 1817) could a result be now arrived at, in any respect equitable, or satisfactory to Upper Canada—that it was not practicable, by any means that could be devised, to ascertain the exact consumption within this Province, of the several descriptions of merchandise, subject to ad valorem, and specific duties and, that as uncertainty and conjecture to some extent, would necessarily embarrass every attempt to ascertain the precise character and amount of the rapidly augmenting importations through, or from, the Lower, into the Upper, Province no better measure of their respective consumption seemed at the present time to offer than the ratio, which the population of the one might be found to bear to that of the other.

After some further discussion of this matter at subsequent meetings, and due deliberation, the Honorable Mr. Pothier said that he would on this occasion, consent to an award founded solely on comparative population.

The fundamental principle on which the arbitration was to rest, having been thus adjusted, the amount of the population of each Province was next to be ascertained to our mutual satisfaction. The official returns, already adverted to, had warranted my estimate for Upper Canada of 375,000 souls; similar means were not to be found for authenticating an estimate for Lower Canada. After careful enquiry and calculation, I at last thought myself justified in agreeing with Mr. Pothier to compute the population of that Province at 600,000 souls. The documents marked F will explain this estimate.

Taking then 375,000 as the enumeration for the Upper, and 600,000 as the enumeration for the Lower Province, the proportion of duties for each would be as follows:

For Upper Canada.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
For Lower Canada.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The exact apportionment to Upper Canada, eventually agreed on, was 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but in order to render an award for this amount valid, I conceived that the Arbitrators in the first place named for the

Provinces, should proceed to the election of a third Arbitrator, and that the three Arbitrators should then meet to hear and determine claims according to the 17th clause of 3rd Geo. 4th, chap. 119, commonly called the Canada Trade Act. The Honourable Mr. Pothier thought that as the Arbitrators acting on behalf of their respective Provinces agreed in opinion on the division of the duties, there was no legal necessity for appointing a third Arbitrator. Finding, however, that I could not concur with him on this point, though still adhering to his own interpretation of the statute, he acquiesced in the appointment of a third Arbitrator, and proposed the Honourable Mr. De Rocheblave, a gentleman of high character for honour and rectitude, to whose nomination I readily assented. By an instrument of which a copy is herewith submitted marked A, he was accordingly appointed third Arbitrator.

On the 14th November, the three Arbitrators met at Mr. Pothier's house, and after some discussion adjourned in order that the third Arbitrator might be allowed time for enquiry and deliberation. On the 18th of the same month the third Arbitrator having at another conference stated the difficulty which he experienced in satisfying himself respecting the propriety of the rule of apportionment adopted by his colleagues, and his unwillingness under all the circumstances to create further delay, the two other Arbitrators, being a majority, prepared and executed a paper marked B and herewith submitted, awarding to Upper Canada for the four years next succeeding 1st July, 1836, thirty-eight and a half per cent. as its share of the proceeds of duties levied in Lower Canada, under the authority of the Acts of that Province upon merchandise imported therein by sea, within that period.

By the 27th section of the act 3rd Geo. 4. chap. 119, the Arbitrators are directed to receive claims in behalf of each Province with respect to its proportion of duties levied under the authority of the British act 14 Geo. 3rd chap. 88 and report the same with the evidence thereon to the Lords commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in order that they may make such order respecting the proportion in which the same shall be expended for defraying the charges of the administration of justice and the support of the civil Government within each of the said Provinces, respectively, as to them shall seem meet. The object of this provision appears to have been to reserve to either Province the right of demanding a division of the duties levied under the 14 Geo. 3rd, not according to consumption of dutiable articles, as in the case of duties levied under Provincial acts, but in proportion to the necessary charges of the two Provinces in the administration of justice and the support of the civil Government,—to which objects the said duties were originally applicable within the old Province of Quebec.

Under this section of the statute, I beg leave to state to your Excellency, that I preferred no claim on behalf of Upper Canada.

It does not appear that since the date of the first Arbitration, when the question of arrearages was disposed of, either Province had produced any claim under this head. Both seem to have remained satisfied that the proceeds of the duties levied by the authority of the British statute 14 Geo. 3rd ch. 88 should be distributed in the same proportion as the duties levied under Provincial enactments, for which due provision has been made.

Subsequently to the passing of the Trade Act, other acts have been framed by the Imperial Parliament, to wit, 6 Geo. IV. ch. 111, and others, as noted in the paper marked M, by the authority of which considerable sums have been levied at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal on sea—imported commodities, which after payment of salaries to the officers of the customs and incidental expenses, have been held solely to, and for, the public uses of the Province of Lower Canada. A return which has been furnished me respecting this branch of the revenue is herewith appended under mark.

It is a fair supposition, that the Imperial Parliament in framing this Statute did not intend to disturb the principle of distribution established by the Canada Trade Act, for apportioning the revenue derived from duties levied at the Sea Ports on merchandise imported by the Gulf; nevertheless the interests of this Province do appear on this occasion to have been overlooked: for by the 13th section of the act it is directed: "that the produce of duties so received by the means and powers of this act, except such duties as are payable to His Majesty under any act prior to the eighteenth year of his late Majesty as aforesaid, shall be paid by the Collector of the Customs into the hands of the Treasurer or Receiver General of the Colony, or other proper officer authorised to receive the same, in the Colony in which the same shall be levied, to be applied to such uses as shall be directed by the local Legislatures of such Colonies respectively."

The whole of the revenue thus raised by virtue of statute 6 Geo. IV. ch. 111, while it was in force, has remained at the disposal and for the sole use of Lower Canada. I do not understand that any alteration has been made in this respect by the statute 3rd and 4th Wm. IV. ch. 59 by which the former has been repealed. It appears by the journals of the assembly that this matter has not escaped the notice of our Provincial Legislature. The claims of this Province to a proportion of the duties collected in Lower Canada, under the Imperial acts 3rd Geo. IV. ch 44 and 45, and 6 Geo. IV. ch. 119, are stated in the report of the committee on Finance in the year 1827, to have been referred for the consideration of His Majesty's Government. The same committee also adverts to the minute of the Honorable Executive Council of Lower Canada, who reported to the Governor in Chief, "that as the award of the arbitrators is limited to duties levied under the authority of acts passed in the Province of Lower Canada, and the statute 3rd Geo. IV. ch. 119, is silent as to any duties levied under any British act of Parliament, save and except the 14 Geo. III. ch. 88, it appeared to the Council, that the Province of Upper Canada has no claim to any proportion of the duties levied under the statutes 3 Geo. IV. chs. 44, 45, and 119."

Though the Government of Lower Canada thus pronounced an opinion on this subject unfavorable to Upper Canada, it is not within my knowledge that the Legislature of the Lower Province has manifested any disposition to refuse us an equitable participation in this portion of the Revenue levied at the sea ports. It would indeed be a gratifying occurrence, if an amicable arrangement of this matter could be agreed upon by the Provinces. All that is needful is a short enactment on the part of Lower Canada, directing the payment to our Receiver General, of such proportion of the proceeds of duties levied or to be levied under the Imperial statutes adverted to, as has been paid, or may now or hereafter be payable under the award of Arbitrators respecting the duties levied under Provincial Acts.

The adoption of such a course by Lower Canada at the desire of this Province, would render any renewed representations to the Imperial Government unnecessary. A denial of justice by Lower Canada, which in a case so clear cannot reasonably be anticipated, would undoubtedly require the intervention of the supreme authority of the Empire, by which such an amendment of the Imperial statutes might be made, as would provide effectual security for the just claims of Upper Canada for the past, as well as for the future. It is true that the amount of the duties hereafter to be collected by virtue of these statutes, may not prove to be more than adequate to the support of the Custom Houses at the sea ports in Lower Canada; yet a remedy should be sought for the omissions in the statutes, more especially since the sum due this Province for arrearages is considerable.

By the 30th section of the statute (3rd Geo. IV, chap. 119.) it is among other things provided, "that the expense of improving the navigation of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, shall in future be defrayed by such measures and in such proportions, as the Arbitrators to be appointed under the provisions of this Act shall determine, upon the prayer of either Province. Provided always, that no such determination shall be carried into effect, until sanctioned and enacted by the Legislature of both Provinces."

It does not appear that this section of the Act has been proceeded upon since the year 1824, when an Act was passed by the Legislature of this Province, to sanction and make valid an agreement made at Montreal on the 5th August, 1823, by the Arbitrators appointed for the Provinces, for obtaining a survey of the River St. Lawrence, and for the appointment of Commissioners for that purpose. The object of this agreement was as follows:

"First.—That as a preliminary measure, three Commissioners should be appointed in the usual manner to enquire into the present state of the River, to suggest improvements in the navigation thereof, and to procure plans and estimates of the improvements they may recommend.

"Second.—That the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, being an object of common interest to both Provinces, the sum remaining unexpended of the duties heretofore levied in Lower Canada, under the Act of the Legislature of that Province, (48th Geo. III) should be appropriated generally to that purpose without reference to boundaries."

But though ratified by the Parliament of Upper Canada, this agreement was not "sanctioned and enacted" in Lower Canada, and it has therefore remained ineffective. In the mean time, however, surveys have been made on the River St. Lawrence between Lachine and Coteau du Lac, under the authority of the Lower Province, and money applied to that purpose, of which a small portion probably consisted of the balance of £5,203, adverted to by the Arbitrators, and stated by the Assembly of this Province in its address to His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated 13th March, 1823, as ascertained in a great measure to have been levied on the trade of Upper Canada. The Lachine canal also has been constructed in Lower Canada, while this Province has made great progress in a canal at the Long Sault of dimensions suitable to the character of the noble stream, to the navigation of which it is to be auxiliary.

Since the failure of the attempt in 1824 to induce a co-operation in the improvement of the great channel of inter-colonial trade, neither Province has evinced much solicitude to make a further effort. Communications, it is true, have been addressed to the Government of Lower Canada respecting the St. Lawrence Canal, since its commencement, and the same Engineers by whom the waters within our boundaries had been surveyed, were subsequently employed by the Commissioners of Lower Canada, to prosecute examinations and surveys of similar character between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Lewis. The channels through those Lakes have also been sounded; and an Act has recently passed the Legislature of Lower Canada, naming Commissioners to treat with Commissioners from Upper Canada, on "matters of common concern to both Provinces, respecting the imposing and collecting of duties on importations, the improvement of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and roads of communication between the two Provinces"—but as no correspondent provision has yet passed the Legislature of this Province, the enactment of the Lower Province remains without effect.

The time according to my humble conceptions has arrived, when wider and more decided views should be taken with respect to the navigable communications between the great Lakes and the tide waters of the St. Lawrence than may a few years ago have been esteemed judicious or prudent. To explore the interior and ascertain the capabilities of the country, and more particularly of that section which lies between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River is undoubtedly a measure of high importance, though more so in a national view than in one merely Provincial. The construction of a Canal for the connection of those waters, even under local advantages of the most favorable description, could not fail to be attended with

an outlay of money which the inhabitants of the cultivated portions of this colony, with so many alluring schemes of improvement at their doors, will probably be reluctant to incur in a remote wilderness—and that too principally for the benefit of other communities. Be this, however, as it may, and setting aside the consideration of merely local projects, we have before us the St. Lawrence in the whole sweep of its majestic course, the mightiest artery of this vast continent. Chiefly in the possession of England, this fine River, expanding into a succession of inland seas, gives her the power of extending at pleasure and almost without limit, the market for her merchandise. Within a very short space of time, the country drained by this river will contain millions of inhabitants, nearly all indeed with a taste for British manufactures, and possessing ample means of gratifying that taste. Shall then the trade of countries about to teem with such masses of people be preserved to its natural outlet, or be diverted through artificial channels formed by the labour and enterprise of the States of the American Union, to any others? It is a stirring spectacle that is exhibited by the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, each with a fine spirit of commercial ambition and invincible enterprise, constructing lines of internal communication for the purpose of attracting to their busy Atlantic Cities, the trade of the countries bordering on the great lakes. But the natural emporium of those immense regions is situated at the foot of the rapids of the St. Lawrence—and it intimately concerns both the Canadas, even more than it does England, to emulate the zeal for commercial advancement displayed by our neighbors, and meet them with countervailing energy and spirit.

At present the navigation from Lake Erie to tide-water in Lower Canada, is subject to the control of not less than four distinct authorities.

1st. The Welland Canal connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario is in the hands of a chartered company.

2nd. The St. Lawrence Canal of Upper Canada, designed to facilitate the navigation between Johnstown and Lake St. Francis, is in the hands of Provincial Commissioners.

3rd. The small locks at Coteau-du-Lac and the Cascades in Lower Canada, are in the hands of the Military authorities.

4th. The Lachine Canal, overcoming the difficulties of the navigation at the rapids of St. Lewis is in the hands of commissioners of the Province of Lower Canada.

Now it is evident that if, instead of these four distinct and independent boards with as many distinct and separate sets of regulations and rates of toll, one general board were constituted for the superintendence of the whole, there would be every reason to expect that the canals would be managed more advantageously for the public interests and in a manner more likely to meet, with effect, that strenuous competition, which the active and enterprising character of our neighbors should prepare us to look for.

If this view of the subject be just, our obvious course then, will be, to spare no effort in accomplishing the union of these separate interests, under one efficient administrative board. For this purpose a kind of Joint Stock Company might be formed to consist of three partners, viz. Great Britain, Lower Canada, and Upper Canada, each of which might hold a certain given amount of capital stock, on which dividends of the proceeds of tolls should be paid in proportion to the vested interests of the respective parties. Each partner might appoint two commissioners for the management of the canals, and all of the commissioners should be resident inhabitants of Canada, connected with it by the possession of real estate and other causes of attachment. The six members of the board thus nominated might elect a seventh, and the president should then be chosen by a majority of votes, and be bound at a reasonable salary, to devote his whole time and ability to the duties of his station. Effectual and harmonious legislation by the three parties to this project would of course be essential to its success, and to the purchase of the vested interests, along the whole course of the navigation that might be effected by its adoption.

These are in substance my opinions respecting the policy to which circumstances appear to me to call the present attention of these Colonies, if they desire to retain the advantages which nature, by the configuration of the continent, bounteously designed for them. Whether it be really practicable, or whether some plan more judicious might not be devised, I respectfully leave it to the better judgment of the Legislature to consider and determine.

Besides the reference to Arbitrators of questions connected with the improvement of the River St. Lawrence, the 30th section of Geo. IV, holding it proper that, "the productions of Upper Canada should be permitted to be exported without being made subject by any act of the Province of Lower Canada, either directly or indirectly to duties or impositions, on their arrival in that Province or in passing through the waters thereof"—enacts, "that all and every the boats, scows, rafts, cribs and other craft belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, and coming from the Province of Upper Canada into the Province of Lower Canada, not laden with the productions of any foreign country, shall be allowed freely to pass into and through the said Province, and shall not be subject to any rate, tax, duty, or imposition, other than any charge which may now exist for pilotage, or which may now be established for toll of any lock or other work now actually erected on the navigable waters thereof, any law, statute, or usage of the Province of Lower Canada to the contrary notwithstanding."

With a view of obtaining information respecting this among other matters, for the use of the Legislature, I addressed to the Collector at Coteau du Lac, a note, which with his answer and the papers accompanying it, are hereunto appended, under mark G.

I was subsequently favored by the Civil Secretary of His Lordship the Governor in Chief with a copy (also appended under mark Y.) of the law passed last winter in Lower Canada, viz. 6th Wm. IV, chap. 24, entitled "An Act to regulate and establish the salaries of the Officers of the Customs at the inland ports in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

By the first and second sections of this act, certain stated salaries and allowances are granted unto the officers employed in the customs at Coteau-du-Lac, "in lieu and stead of all other fees or allowances whatsoever."

The 11th section establishes the hours of public business, which prove to be such as are specified in the letter from the collector of Coteau-du-Lac.

The 9th section is as follows, "And be it enacted &c. "That all and every the boats belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, and coming from the Province of Upper Canada into this Province, shall enter and report at the Port of Coteau-du-Lac, or any other Port or Ports hereafter to be established according to law."

This part of the law may be complied with by boats descending the river Saint Lawrence, but in what manner boats descending the Ottawa are to conform to it does not appear. Probably the establishment of a Port of Entry at some place on the latter river, was in the contemplation of the framers of the statute.

I beg however to express the opinion, that boats concerned solely in the intercourse between the Provinces should not be compelled to enter at any other Port than Montreal, if that should be their place of destination. The security of the Lower Canadian revenue does not really appear to demand that such boats should be delayed at any intermediate place to report the variety of particulars now required of them. The collector at Coteau-du-Lac, by receiving reports, as stated by him at all hours or days, late or early, endeavors to accommodate the trade; and it is reasonable that he succeeds in this worthy object to some extent. Nevertheless the inconvenience and delay inseparable from the call to report at Coteau-du-Lac, continue to be great; and it is not easy to imagine on what ground the Legislature of Lower Canada, if invited by us to a revisal of the law in this particular, should be induced to decline it. The boats, barges and other craft belonging to the King's subjects which ply on the St. Lawrence might I venture to think, be safely permitted to descend the river with Canadian cargoes, without losing time in making entries, until their arrival at the Port of Montreal.

The 10th section of this act prescribes rules for the reporting of boats *ascending* the rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and enacts; that any "person in charge of any bateau, boat or other vessel or of any land carriage conveying goods to Upper Canada, shall deliver to the collector of the customs at Coteau-du-Lac (or to the comptroller to be stationed on the Ottawa, if they shall be conveyed by that route) a statement shewing the quantity and value of the different kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, in the form of the schedule annexed to this act, under a penalty of forty shillings currency on any such person who shall present a false statement, or shall pass by without delivering such statement as aforesaid, and such penalty shall be recoverable with costs before any one or more justices of the peace on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the defendant, under the warrant of such justice or justices of the peace and one moiety of such penalty shall belong to the prosecutor and the other moiety to His Majesty."

The plain intention of this section was to provide the arbitrator for Lower Canada with evidence of the actual consumption within this Province of sea-imported commodities, classified according to the tariff of duties.

In the letter of Mr. Simpson Collector at Coteau-du-Lac, attached to this report, as already stated, will be found some account of the reasons for which this part of the statute is deemed impracticable. In further explanation of the difficulties that would attend its enforcement, I annex a paper marked I.

How far the adoption of a measure of this nature, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, without the knowledge or concurrence of the co-ordinate authorities in this Province, is consistent with the courtesy which in former days was observed, in transactions affecting inter-provincial interests; how far it is likely to attain, under such circumstances, the end at which it aims, or be regarded as harmonizing with the spirit of certain sections of the Trade Act, are questions which it is not my duty to discuss.

By recurring to the provisional agreement concluded at Montreal in 1797, and continued in force from that time until 1817, it will be found that boats canoes and carriages were obliged to stop and report such articles of their lading as were subject to duties, to an Inspector appointed and stationed for that purpose at Coteau-du-Lac, "at the joint and equal expense," and with the formal consent of both Provinces. Strict regulations were made for ensuring conformity to this arrangement, and severe penalties imposed for the neglect or violation of its articles. It was expressly provided that Lower and Upper Canada should both "take

"immediate steps for carrying into effect the regulations stipulated in the articles of agreement." And yet the system thus established with the mutual approbation of the Provinces, failed to give satisfaction, even at a time when their intercourse with each other was comparatively limited, and it was finally abandoned, "as no longer suitable" by the Legislature of both Provinces, as willingly as it had been originally adopted.

Should it be the decision of the Legislature to authorise the appointment of Commissioners to treat on the part of this Province, with the Commissioners of Lower Canada on certain specified matters of common concern, a desire may be expressed by the latter to make further attempts at ascertaining the exact character and value of our consumption of sea-imported merchandise. The prevailing opinions in each Province on this point, are so directly at variance, that it may deserve attentive consideration in what manner such attempts might be made with the best prospect of a useful result. I am inclined to the opinion that this Province, if urged to the measure, need not apprehend injurious consequences to herself alone. It should, if undertaken, be regarded as merely experimental. All that is attainable under any system of regulations and restrictions is an approximation to the truth, more or less satisfactory, and I fear that no system can be devised, that will not in practice be found extremely inconvenient and vexatious.

In the draft of a memorial to the Royal Commissioners (Paper I) a suggestion is hazarded on this question. Though I would not desire to be understood as recommending any attempt of this nature, the following mode of procedure seems to me the most likely to produce results approaching to accuracy, viz: to require, under a heavy penalty, recoverable in a summary way, from the seller, a return deliverable at the Custom House, within a certain time after sale, and in the form prescribed by the act of Lower Canada now in force, of goods about to be forwarded into Upper Canada, and to render it also penal on the part of any person concerned in the Carrying Trade to ship packages, unless accompanied by a Permit or other proper document from the Custom House at Montreal. During winter, an officer of the customs should be in attendance at Lachine, where his vigilance however, would be severely tasked in preventing carriages from passing into Upper Canada unreported.

By this method, or one somewhat similar, an approach, or something like an approach to the real value and character of the annual consumption of dutiable goods in this Province might be effected. Still we should be left to form conjectures respecting the sterling value, on which the duties might have been paid in many instances, the purchases for private use, &c. and the information actually gained, such as it might be, would occasion much vexation and trouble to the mercantile part of the community of both Provinces.

So grievous, indeed, it is to be feared that this system of reporting would prove to all persons concerned in trade, that it ought not to be sanctioned, like that contemplated by the existing Statute of Lower Canada, for so long a space as four years. It might perhaps be tolerated for a single year, after long intervals of time, in which the character and amount of our consumption of the importations by the St. Lawrence might be conceived to have undergone important changes.

I am led by my investigation into the trade of the Provinces, to entertain an opinion that Upper Canada cannot but gain by any mode of estimating her consumption more exact and accurate in its results than that to which, in the absence of a better, she has hitherto been forced to adhere; viz. comparative population. It must be obvious to every one who possesses any knowledge of the habits and condition of the people of the two Provinces, that the Upper Canadian yeoman obtains from his land far greater returns, and consumes far more in value of imported merchandise, than the peasant or *habitant* of the Lower Province. With regard to persons of British origin, engaged in agriculture in Lower Canada, it is fair to admit them to an equality with our own rural population, in the consumption of dutiable goods. The only item besides Salt, in the list of articles consumed in Lower Canada, which has long counterbalanced our superiority in the consumption of goods subject to the ad-valorem duty, is RUM. By examining the Returns marked J and N, and also reverting to the statement of importations in years antecedent to the period which it embraces, it will be seen that a material diminution has taken place in the consumption of that article. For instance, the importation of Rum in 1825, is stated at 1,025,081 gallons; in 1830, at 1,334,862 gallons; in 1831, at 1,457,612 gallons: while in 1835, it had decreased to 955,710 gallons;—and in the year 1836 had still further decreased to 457,654, gallons up to 10th October. The whole importation of the present year, as shewn by the paper marked H, does not amount to 5,000 puncheons. The fact is, that the Lower Canadian has acquired a taste for Whiskey, which is now distilled at his own door, and also largely exported from this Province for his use. Whiskey, indeed, promises soon to exclude the inferior (i. e. the Leward Island) Rum from the Canadian market, while of the superior (i. e. Jamaica) a considerable part of the importation will continue as at present, to find its way into this Province. The papers marked S and T, will shew that the consumption of Whiskey in Lower Canada already exceeds 600,000 gallons per annum, with a prospect, unless exported by the gulf, of a rapid increase, far beyond that amount—causing at the same time, a commensurate reduction in the importation and use of West Indian liquors. Of the Wines and Teas, Brandy and Gin, Muscovado and Refined Sugars, the best qualities imported by the river are sent in large proportions to Upper Canada.—In the article of Salt however, which yields a yearly revenue of upwards of £4,000, the advantage rests with Lower Canada.

For the purpose of aiding the enquiries of any Legislative Committee to which it may be deemed expedient to refer the existing relations with the Lower Province, I have obtained and hereunto appended certain documents marked J. M. and N. which exhibit for a series of years the amount which each of the duties levied on importations by the river, separately contributes to the revenue and also the authority under which certain duties are levied.

Among the subjects which should be discussed, in the event of the appointment of commissioners to confer with the commissioners of Lower Canada, may be ranked the claim of this Province to a participation in the revenue arising from the resort of ships to the sea ports of Quebec and Montreal.

The Commissioners might also with propriety treat of such matters as the following.

1st. The Trade with the United States.

At present the Provinces do not legislate in concert on this head; and one of the consequences is that advantage may be and often is taken of this circumstance, to import through one Province for consumption in the other, to the manifest prejudice of the latter, in point of revenue.

Formerly it was not so, as the 6th article of the Provisional agreement of 1797 shews: It is as follows: "That the Legislature of Upper Canada shall impose and levy upon all articles subject to duties in Lower Canada, which shall be brought into Upper Canada from the United States of America, without passing through Lower Canada, duties equal to those that are, or shall be imposed and levied on similar articles when brought from the United States into Lower Canada; and that the Legislature of Upper Canada shall take the most effectual measures that their local situation will admit of for enforcing the collection of such duties." The advantages of harmonious legislation on this question seem to have been overlooked since the period of the unfortunate Provincial differences, i. e. the year 1821.

2nd the Passenger Act of Lower Canada.

This Act is entitled, "An Act to create a fund to defray the expense of providing medical assistance for sick emigrants and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to their place of destination," and was last winter continued for two years by 6th W. IV. c. 13. Of both these Acts copies are here with, submitted under marks. X. Y. Z.

It will be observed on examination of the first named of these Acts, that an inhabitant of Upper Canada, returning home by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is liable to a sort of capitation tax on landing in Lower Canada. Hence it becomes worthy of enquiry, notwithstanding the humane object of the impost, whether these laws are strictly in consonance with the spirit of the Canada Trade Act, (especially of its 29th section,) and the constitutional rights of His Majesty's subjects residing in this Province.

3rd. The Metallic Currency.

The close commercial relations subsisting between the Provinces, render it most important, that on this point their laws should be identical. In both, is to be found, in defiance of law, a wretchedly debased Copper currency. In Lower Canada, there is to a certain extent, a depreciated Silver currency,—old French Half-Crowns being cherished as a lawful tender at 2s 9d. each—i. e. at 10 per cent beyond their proper value, as recognized by their neighbours on the south and west.

In Upper Canada on the other hand, British Silver coins of the recent emissions, are by a temporary enactment raised from 4½ and 5 per cent to 8 and 12½ per cent above nominal par—and Crowns of the value of 5 shillings sterling, pass at the rate of 4s 1d. to the dollar, and shillings at the rate of 4s. to the dollar, while the Crown and all its parts pass in Lower Canada at the rate of 4s 6d. to the dollar. For instance, an English shilling piece is current here at 1s 3d., and in Lower Canada at 1s 1d.

This, however, appears to be a question peculiarly requiring the regard of the Imperial Government, as important in its bearings on the general intercourse and dealings between the Colonies themselves, and also between them and the Mother Country. Hitherto the regulation of the value of coins current in the Canadas has been left to the local Legislatures, and in the earlier days of legislation, the Parliament of this Province seems to have followed in the steps of that of Lower Canada. Uniformity in the value of coins should, according to my impression, be established in all the North American Colonies, and this end can be most effectually attained by means of Imperial Legislation.

4th. The rate of Interest.

This is the same in both Provinces, viz: Six per cent per annum but it has been recently proposed to raise it to an equality with the legal rate established in the State of New York, which is seven per cent.

5th. The Inspection Laws of Lower Canada.

On this subject, nothing further is required, than to represent to the Commissioners of that Province the propriety of some regard being paid by the Legislature, while amending or in any manner modifying the existing laws to the effect thereby likely to be produced on the interests of Upper Canadians embarked speculative purchases of Ashes, Flour, and other produce. That Legislature is usually in session at the time when the dealer in Upper Canada has packed or is engaged in packing provisions largely for the markets of Lower Canada, and in his transactions conforms to the Inspection laws of that Province, which he does not imagine liable to any sudden change. Enactments therefore whereby alterations are made in the several established qualities of provisions, &c, or in the form dimensions and character of casks, of which

the dealer in this Province cannot be apprised until his purchases have been prepared and perhaps even shipped, according to the old regulations, must necessarily occasion him loss and damage. Instances of injury of this kind are known to have heretofore occurred. All that is strictly needful on the part of Lower Canada, for the future protection of our speculators in Ashes and produce, is to suspend the operation of new laws relating to inspection for twelve months, or other reasonable time; and in the mean while transmit copies of such laws to the Government of this Province, for publication in the Gazette. It is a fair presumption that the information and knowledge which may be got from the exporting merchants at the sea ports relative to foreign markets, will always enable the Legislature of Lower Canada to enact the most judicious and proper regulations for the inspection of our produce, and it is under such circumstances for the common benefit that our shipments should remain subject to such legislative control on the part of Lower Canada. We shall only have cause of complaint when that province proceeds to the revisal of her inspection laws without regard to the immediate effects on Upper Canadian interests.

6. The Revisal of the Tariff of Duties levied on goods imported by the Saint Lawrence.

The alterations in the general trade of Canada, and in the consumption of dutiable commodities in each of the Provinces, may possibly, be found, on due enquiry, to call for a modification of the specific duties.

For the protection of Upper Canada, a particular manner of proceeding in the abolition of existing duties levied under provincial authority, and in the imposition of other duties, is provided by the statute 3rd Geo. IV. ch. 119.

The 28th Section enacts that the existing duties "shall be payable and shall be levied according to the provisions contained in any such (Provincial) acts, until any act or acts for repealing or altering the said duties or any part thereof respectively, shall be passed by the Legislative Council and assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, and until such act or acts repealing or altering such duties, shall after a copy thereof has been transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the government of the Province of Upper Canada, be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament according to the forms and Provisions of 31st. Geo. 3rd. ch. 31. and the Royal assent thereto proclaimed within Lower Canada."

By the 29th. Section, it is provided that no act of the Legislature of Lower Canada imposing new duties on articles imported by Sea, whereby this Province may be directly or indirectly affected, shall be valid, until laid before the Imperial Parliament and communicated to the Government of this Province within one month from the time of presenting the same for the Royal assent, it being at the same time declared that if the Legislature of this Province should signify its concurrence in the act, before it shall have been presented for the Royal assent, it shall not be necessary to lay it before the Imperial Parliament.

Much stress was on a former occasion laid by the Arbitrator for Lower Canada on the matter contained in a petition by the Quebec Committee of Trade to the Legislature of that Province in the Year 1832. From the manner in which the Committee itself urged the reduction of the duties on certain descriptions of Merchandize, an inference was perhaps intended that the Upper Canadian trader alone was induced by the State of the law to "derive part of his supplies of certain articles from the United States." Considering that such an inference would not be warranted at least by the present actual circumstances of the trade, I have endeavoured to procure authentic information respecting the recent importations into both Provinces of the articles particularly adverted to in the Quebec Petition. The paper marked (Q) exhibits the total importations from the United States into this Province of Coffee, Molasses and Sugar in the Years 1833, 1834, 1835. By reference to the papers marked P. J. & N. it will be seen that with respect to Coffee especially, the importation into Lower Canada is in a state of rapid increase, and that it is at the present time nearly equal to the importation of that article by sea.

The Quebec Committee of Trade, naturally anxious for the prosperity of the Gulf trade, proceed in their Petition to set forth the advantages which they conceive would be derived from a reduction, wholly or in part, of the following duties.

- 1st. Taking off the whole of the Provincial duty on coffee.
- 2nd. Taking off the whole of the Provincial duty on Molasses.
- 3rd. Taking off the whole of the Provincial duty on Salt, the produce of, and direct importation from the United Kingdom or her colonies.
- 4th. Reducing the Provincial duty on Muscovado Sugar from 4s. 8d. currency per cwt to 2s. 6d. currency.
- 5th. Reducing the Provincial duty on Refined Sugar from 1d. to ½d per lb.
- 6th. Taking off the duty on Tea.

Were all the alterations in the duties thus prayed for by the Quebec Committee to be determined on, they would certainly occasion a very material diminution of the public income. The probable effect therefore

of adopting one or all of these proposed alterations is the first and most important point for consideration.—When as at present a large debt has been contracted in furtherance of public works, and an earnest desire is manifested for engaging in many new schemes of improvement, which, if entered upon, could not fail to add considerably to the public burdens, the necessity of protecting and, if possible, of augmenting the Revenue, is not to be questioned.

The second consideration, perhaps, is the effect which such alterations might have on the trade of the Provinces.

Now the abolition of the colonial duty of 2d per lb on Coffee might be advisable, provided that the importation of that article by the Saint Lawrence could be thereby materially encouraged and augmented, but of the probability of such a result reasonable doubts may be entertained. The importation into each Province from the United States seems to be nearly equal.

The Colonial duty on Molasses is five pence currency per gallon. The Returns shew that the abolition of this duty on the ground of its being prejudicial to Trade, would not be likely to have any important effect on the Revenue. The loss would not under any circumstances exceed £1000 a year. Similar results would not however accompany the proposed reduction in the duties on refined and Muscovado Sugars, which at present contribute largely to the Revenue. The competition in this branch of trade, to be anticipated on the side of the United States, does not wear an aspect so formidable as to justify the great sacrifice to which such a reduction as the Committee suggest, would subject the Public Treasury.

The repeal of the duty on Salt, viz: 4d per minot, might perhaps add somewhat to the more extended introduction of that article from Montreal into the Lower Districts of the Province. The annexed return marked R. shews how small a proportion of Sea imported Salt is at present brought up the River. Whether in the existing condition of the Provincial Finances and the prospective state of the consumption of dutiable articles generally, it is expedient to sacrifice any part of the productive tax on American Salt now levied in Upper Canada, by encouraging the increased importation of Salt from Lower Canada, may be found to merit careful inquiry.

The duties on Tea form a valuable branch of the Common Revenue of the Provinces, hyson being subject to the payment of 6d. per lb. Bohea 2d. and all other kinds 4d. Some change in these duties seems indeed to have become desirable, and the loss which their reduction might entail in point of Revenue, could be cheerfully borne if it were safe to believe that it would be accompanied by the removal of the present strong inducements to pursue that illicit trade in Tea, which there is just cause to apprehend that many persons in both Provinces have been largely concerned in, since congress changed its policy on this subject and admitted the free importation of Tea into the United States from the East. It is not, I think, probable that the measure proposed by the Quebec Committee of Trade, viz: taking off the whole duty on Tea, would put an end to smuggling; and if the illicit introduction of American Tea cannot be effectually restrained, even by so great a sacrifice, as the abandonment of the entire duties on the article imported by the St. Lawrence, it becomes a question in all respects worthy of consideration in the proper quarter whether for the protection of moral-, it might not be sound policy to sanction the introduction of tea from the United States for consumption in both provinces, imposing on it a small duty, double in amount that which might be levied a four Sea ports, yet not sufficient to hold out any inducement to the dealer to incur the risk of smuggling—say a penny or a half-penny per pound.

In order to form a better estimate of the annual consumption of tea in the Canadas, than could be founded on the returns of importations by ships arriving at uncertain periods in Lower Canada, I obtained from the agents of the Honorable the East India Company, at Montreal, the statement marked W. This paper embraces a period antecedent to the establishment of the free trade in Tea, and shews that the average of the annual consumption of that commodity legally imported into the Provinces for the years 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, was nearly 900,000 pounds. It was my intention to pursue this investigation by ascertaining the quantities of Tea forwarded within the same period into this Province by the houses concerned in the carrying trade, but I found that I could not by such a method arrive at a satisfactory result, because the shipping books did not sufficiently distinguish the various packages included in the several weighings.

Had I attempted to form an estimate of the Teas and other articles of merchandise forwarded within the period above mentioned, in the manner pursued by the late Honorable Mr. Clark in the year 1821, the undertaking would have been not less laborious than unavailing, for besides fifty mercantile houses at Montreal, now extensively concerned in the trade with Upper Canada, which fifteen years since was engrossed by some ten or twelve, there are many smaller establishments at which the purchases, in the way of business, and for private use, could never be traced.

Should it be determined on to effect any modifications in the Tariff of duties of the character noticed in the preceding remarks, by which the annual amount of that revenue, which forms the common fund of the two Provinces, would be materially diminished, it would be further requisite to consider by what augmentation of the ad valorem duties, or by what new specific duties, the deficiency might be supplied. But on this point I shall not dwell, for Your Excellency may perhaps conceive that I have already overstepped the strict line of duty prescribed by the commission with which I have been honoured. My only apology for this is the strong desire which I felt while in Lower Canada, to collect as much information as lay with-

in my reach respecting the general trade of Canada, and the intercourse between the Provinces; and to submit the whole, with such suggestions as might, under the careful scrutiny of the Legislature, lead to the adoption of useful measures.

I am not ignorant of the common opinion that the present method of distributing the proceeds of duties levied on the importations by the river, is only to be regarded as provisional, and that it is not calculated for duration. In Lower Canada many persons think that it actually despoils that Province of its lawful revenue, while in this Province, an impression extensively prevails that the share assigned us at each succeeding Arbitration is less than our just proportion. It is, however, probable that the injury actually inflicted upon either by the operation of the rule of adjustment, proscribed by the Trade Act, is inconsiderable. With regard to the Lower Province, such is its fortunate position that if it should in fact fail at any time to receive its exact share according to actual consumption under any award of Arbitrators, still it must profit by every shilling of the revenue expended by Upper Canada on public improvements.

On this subject, I beg leave to express my firm belief that if one province should occasionally gain and the other lose a few thousands of pounds by the award of Arbitrators, the evils of such an occurrence should not for a moment be placed against the far more serious consequences that might follow a disagreement between the Provinces, respecting the division of Revenue, (taking into account the present greatly increased intercourse between the Provinces, the debt incurred for improvements in its navigable waters by one of them, and the peculiar situation of public affairs in the other) were that portion of the Canada Trade Act, which renders the question of revenue independent of the accidents or caprice of provincial legislation, repealed at the instance of one of the Provinces or of both, without the substitution of another mode of settlement at least equally just and safe.

Various schemes have been from time to time agitated, which, if adopted, would have the effect of annulling the settlement by arbitration. Yet I cherish the idea that by the studious cultivation of an amicable and liberal spirit by both Provinces (such as animated at a former period the Commissioners, who on meeting to divide the Revenue, unanimously felt and declared that "rigid economy between Provinces of the same Empire was neither necessary nor attainable,") and by cordially uniting in the prosecution of public improvements of common advantage, the two Canadian Provinces, as now constituted, might long continue to advance together, in the career of prosperity which lies before them. The true policy of England, and of the two Canadas, according to my humble understanding of it, is to exhaust every just and constitutional expedient warranted by the present political organization of the country, rather than resort to the hazardous measure of restoring the old Province of Quebec, or effecting what is termed a Legislative Re-union of the Canadas.

I cannot conclude my Report on the Arbitration, without making known to your Excellency how much I was gratified with the candid and friendly spirit in which the discussions were conducted on the part of the Honorable Gentleman, who acted for Lower Canada.

I am also bound to acknowledge my obligations to the Public Officers, the Merchants and other Gentlemen in Lower Canada, to whom I had occasion to apply, for the kind and ready assistance, which they afforded me in my inquiries.

All which is humbly submitted,

JOHN MACAULAY.

Kingston 5th December, 1836.

Arbitrator.

ERRATA.

- Page 1,—in the 8th line, after "Geo." read "fourth."
 ——— 37th line, for "emuneration," read "enumeration."
 Page 2,—at the end of the sixth paragraph on that page read "K."
 Page 3,—38th line, for "a small portion," read "no small portion."
 Page 4,—8th line, for "indeed," read "endued."
 ——— 32nd line, after "strenuous," read "foreign."
 ——— 43rd line, after "other" read "local."

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

REPORT OF THE ARBITRATORS

APPOINTED TO AWARD THE

PROPORTION OF DUTIES

TO BE PAID TO

U P P E R C A N A D A

OF THE

IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC

FOR THE FOUR YEARS NEXT SUCCEEDING

THE 1st OF JULY, 1836.

A.**Instrument by which the Hon. Pierre de Rocheblave was appointed Third Arbitrator, at Montreal, 12th Nov. 1836.**

WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the third Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is enacted, that in order to ascertain and establish the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada of Duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon goods, wares and commodities, imported therein by sea, an award shall be made after every four years, from the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, by certain arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of Lower Canada, one other by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of Upper Canada, and a third by the said Arbitrators so appointed, by an instrument under their hands and seals; which three Arbitrators shall have power to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Canada for its due proportion of the aforesaid Duties. And whereas by a Commission under the Great Seal of the Province of Lower Canada, bearing date the fourth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, the Honorable Toussaint Pothier was appointed an Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada; and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the thirteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, the Honorable John Macaulay was appointed an Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, according to the provisions of the before-recited Act.

Now know ye that we, the said Toussaint Pothier and John Macaulay, have appointed, and do hereby appoint you, the Honorable Pierre de Rocheblave, of the city of Montreal, Esquire, to be the third Arbitrator to ascertain, in conjunction with us, under the authority of the before-mentioned Act, what proportion shall be paid to Upper Canada for the four years next succeeding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, of Duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the authority of any Act or Acts passed, or to be passed therein, upon goods, wares and commodities to be imported therein by sea. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, this twelfth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

(Signed)

T. POTHIER, (L. S.)
Arbitrator for Lower Canada;
JOHN MACAULAY, (L. S.)
Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

—000—

B.**The Award.**

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the third year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces;" the Honorable Toussaint Pothier was duly appointed by commission, under the Great Seal of the Province of Lower Canada, bearing date the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, Arbitrator on the part of the said Province of Lower Canada, for ascertaining the proportion to be paid to Upper Canada, for the four years next succeeding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, of duties levied in the said Province of Lower Canada, under the authority of any act or acts passed, or to be passed therein, upon goods, wares and commodities imported therein by sea;

And whereas in pursuance of the same act of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom, The Honorable John Macaulay was duly appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the thirteenth day of October, in the said year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, Arbitrator on the part of the said Province of Upper Canada, for ascertaining the said proportion of duties hereinbefore mentioned: And whereas the said Toussaint Pothier and John Macaulay, Arbitrators as aforesaid, did meet at Montreal in Lower Canada, on the fifth day of this instant month of November, in the said year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and proceeded to take into consideration the matter referred to them; and in pursuance of the provisions of the aforesaid act of the said United Kingdom, the said two Arbitrators for the respective Provinces, on the twelfth day of the said month of November, by an Instrument under their hands and seals, did appoint the Honorable Pierre De Rocheblave, of the City of Montreal, to be the third Arbitrator:

And whereas the said three Arbitrators, that is to say, the said Toussaint Pothier, the Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, the said John Macaulay, the Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, and the said Pierre de Rocheblave the third Arbitrator, met at Montreal, in Lower Canada, on the fourteenth day of this instant month of November; And whereas after maturely deliberating on the respective claims of the said Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, in the apportionment of the aforesaid duties, the said Toussaint Pothier, Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, and the said John Macaulay, Arbitrator, on the part of Upper Canada, mutually came to an agreement on the proportion which, under existing circumstances, should devolve to either Province: Now therefore, we the said Toussaint Pothier and John Macaulay, being a majority of the said Arbitrators, do hereby in further pursuance of the said act of the Parliament of the said United Kingdom, make and certify our award in the premises, in manner following, that is to say: We do award and determine that for the four years next succeeding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, thirty-eight and one half per cent. of the Duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the authority of any act or acts passed, or to be passed therein, upon goods, wares and commodities imported therein by sea, shall be paid to the said Province of Upper Canada, as the proportion of the same Duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, this eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

(Signed)

T. POTHIER, (L. S.)
JOHN MACAULAY, (L. S.)

—000—

C.

Letter accompanying the Award of the Arbitrators.

Montreal, (Lower Canada,) 18th November, 1836.

SIR,

In pursuance of the Twenty-second Section of the Imperial Statute 3d Geo. IV., chap. 119, we have the honour herewith to transmit to Your Excellency our Award as Arbitrators under that Act, for ascertaining the proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada for the four years next succeeding the 1st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed)

T. POTHIER.
JOHN MACAULAY.

*To His Excellency Sir F. B. Head,
&c. &c. &c.*

D.

POPULATION OF UPPER CANADA,
According to the Census taken in the beginning of the Year 1836.

Name of the District.	Name of the County.	No. of Townships in each County.		No. in Counties.	Total No.
EASTERN.	Glengarry, Dundas, Stormont (<i>Cornwall omitted.</i>)	Four	4	12,250	22,911
		Four	4	5,739	
		Four	4	4,922	
OTTAWA.	Prescott. Russell.	Five	5	5,228	7,487
		Six	6	2,259	
BATHURST.	<i>Not distinguished in Return.</i>	Eighteen	18	24,127	24,127
JOHNSTOWN.	Leeds. Grenville.	Nine	9	18,141	30,585
		Eight	8	12,444	
MIDLAND.	Frontenac. Lennox and Addington. Hastings.	Five	5	12,144	35,396
		Seven	7	12,674	
		Eight	8	10,578	
PRINCE EDWARD.	Prince Edward.	Five	5	12,343	12,343
NEWCASTLE.	Northumberland, 3 Townships omitted. Durham, one Township omitted.	Fourteen	14	18,760	32,936
		Eleven	11	14,176	
HOME DISTRICT.	York, Simcoe. Toronto City.	Twenty-one	21	43,660	63,529
		Fifteen	15	10,215	
		One	1	9,654	
GORE.	Wentworth. Halton.	Seven	7	12,965	43,920
		Seventeen	17	30,955	
NIAGARA.	Lincoln. Haldimand.	Fifteen	15	26,336	30,447
		Seven	7	4,111	
LONDON.	Middlesex. Norfolk. Oxford. Huron.	Fifteen	15	23,790	47,095
		Seven	7	7,742	
		Ten	10	12,607	
		Eleven	11	2,956	
WESTERN.	Essex. Kent.	Seven	7	7,749	17,065
		Sixteen	16	9,316	
				<i>Total</i>	367,841

NOTE.—The following estimate was laid before the Honorable Arbitrator for Lower Canada :
 Population as per Returns from all the Districts of Upper Canada, except the Western District, . . . 350,776
 Add for the Western District, which in 1834 contained 12,752 souls, . . . 15,000
 For Town and Township of Cornwall, . . . 6,000
 For Townships in the Newcastle District from which there were no returns, . . . 1,000
 For other supposed errors and omissions, . . . 2,224
Total, 375,000

According to the Return subsequently received, it will be observed that the population of the Western District was in fact under-rated very nearly to the amount of the last item in the foregoing estimate.

J. M.

E.

TABLE

Showing the Population of Upper Canada in each year, from 1824 to 1836 inclusive, and the Rate of annual increase.

Year.	Population.	Increase.
1824	149,301	
1825	156,886	7,585
1826	164,703	7,817
1827	175,128	10,425
1828	186,345	11,217
1829	196,704	10,359
1830	211,567	14,863
1831	234,681	23,114
1832	260,992	26,311
1833	296,870	35,878
1834	320,735	23,865
1835	346,165	25,430
1836	373,841	27,676

Average Increase from 1824 to 1829 per annum,.....	9,261
Do. Do. " 1828 to 1832 " "	18,661
Do. Do. " 1832 to 1836 " "	28,212
General average Increase from 1824 to 1836 per annum,.....	18,712

Comparing the Census of 1824 with that of 1833, and the Census of 1828 with that of 1836, it will appear that the population of Upper Canada has of late doubled in about 9 years.

J. M.

F.

Memorandum relative to the amount of the Population of Lower Canada.

MEMORANDUM.

Extracts from Report of the Committee of the Assembly of Lower Canada, on the Census of 1825.

"By inspection of the several Returns to the requirements of the Act for making a Census and Return of the Population, it appears to your Committee that the state of the population, as set forth by the said Returns, is much below its true amount, and that the population is at least 80,000 souls more than those Returns state them to be, so that the population of the country, instead of being 423,630 souls as the Returns state, is at least 500,000 souls."

"Your Committee observe that partial enumerations have from time to time been made in this Colony, and the following is an abridgment of them:

In 1622—There were in Quebec only 50 persons, Men & Women,.....	50 souls.
In 1720—There were in Quebec only about.....	7000.
In 1706—The Messieurs Randot, Intendants in a Memoir forwarded by them to the Court of France, stated that the Colony then contained about.....	20,000.

In 1714—In a letter written by Mr. de Pontchartrain to Mr. de Vaudreuil it is stated that Canada then contained only 4,484 inhabitants able to bear Arms from 14 to 60 years of age, and 628 Soldiers of the Marine Forces. These 4,484 multiplied by 6 would give in 1714..... 26,904.

In 1759—The population was..... 65,000.

In 1784—According to the enumeration made by order of Government, the population was..... 113,000.

In 1825—According to the enumeration *as corrected*, the population *should be*..... 500,000.

From this statement it appears that the population which in 1706 was 20,000 souls, increased in 8 years, that is to say,—from 1706 to 1714, to 26,904, which is an increase of..... 6,904.

From 1714 to 1759, a period of 45 years, from 26,904 to 65,000 souls, which is an increase of..... 38,096.

From 1759 to 1784, a period of 25 years, from 65,000 to 113,000 souls. An increase of..... 48,000.

From 1784 to 1825, a period of 45 years, from 113,000 to 500,000. An increase of..... 387,000.

This statement shows that the population of the country from 1706 to 1825 has at various periods doubled every 25 years, and at others every 29 and 31 years."

Extract from Report in Journals of the Assembly of Lower Canada, on the Provincial Census of 1831.

"Under the reference of His Excellency's Message with the Returns of the Census of the Province taken in virtue of the Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, Your Committee have proceeded to examine each of the said Returns, and have caused a recapitulation of the whole to be made by Towns, Parishes, Townships, and Settlements, and by Counties and Districts, the whole compared as far as could be done with the Census of 1825.

The population as given in the Census of the present year is.....	511,919
That of 1825.....	423,680
Which shows an increase in six years of.....	88,239
Of this increase 21,594 has been by emigration from the United Kingdom by the Saint Lawrence, since May 1825,.....	21,594
By emigration from the United States and adjoining Colonies, from same date,.....	311
Foreigners from same date,.....	1,501

Your Committee have no doubt but that the Census of the present year, as well as that of 1825, is much under the true amount of the population.—It ought to be observed that those who make the Census are remunerated according to the number of inhabited houses on the Returns, and it is not unreasonable to suppose many of the houses in scattered situations are altogether omitted or not visited. Inaccuracies are manifest in taking down the numbers of inmates in each house, the aggregate of which gives the total of the population.

Several of the Returns are not added up; and palpable mistakes appear on the face of them. The variety and extent of the information required, and the novelty of statistical inquiries in this Province, may account for many of the errors in the Returns, embracing no less than sixty-five heads of information.

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, on the Provincial Census of 1831.

"By the return taken in 1825 under the provisions of the 5th Geo. IV. c. 7. the population of Lower Canada was stated at 423,630 souls, but there existed several reasons to

induce it to be generally supposed that that amount was much below the reality. The novelty of such an undertaking in this Colony, the distance and difficulty of approach to many settlements in the new parts of the Province, and above all, a dread that the object of that Census was to establish a capitation tax, which induced many to conceal from the Commissioners employed the true number of their family, were all reasons tending to that belief.—The gross amount of the population as ascertained by the Returns of the last year, referred to your Committee, is 511,917. This your Committee consider to be the nearest approximation towards the truth, and, allowing for all defects, the population may be assumed to be nearly 520,000.

Assuming, then, the population of Lower Canada in 1760 to be upwards of 60,000, and in 1784 about 125,000 souls, it will thus be found that it has quadrupled itself in about forty-six years. The greatest increase will however be found in the six years which have elapsed since 1825. The Census Returns of 1831 show an increase of 88,287 over that of 1825, being an augmentation of upwards of twenty per cent. in six years. This exceeds the increase in the United States, as ascertained by the last Census, wherein the increase in ten years was 32 per cent.

Taking the Census of 1825 at 423,630, and the Census of 1831 at 511,919, and the increase in the interval at	88,289 souls;
Then 423,630 : 88,289 :: 511,919 :	106,689
Deduct from 106,689 a sixth part, because one term embraces six years } and the other five,	17,781
	<hr/>
	Balance, 88,908
Which added to the population of 1831,	511,919
	<hr/>
gives for the population, in the early part of 1836,	600,827 souls.

OR, taking as a reasonable estimate that the population of Lower Canada is doubling in twenty-five years, to the population per Census of 1831, viz. about	512,000
add in 1836, one-fifth,	102,400
	<hr/>
	Total, . 614,400

OR, taking with the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, a regular increase from 1825 to 1831, of 20 per cent. in six years; and supposing the population to have continued to increase at the same rate from 1831 to 1836, then 20 per cent. on 520,000 gives 104,000

Deduct one-sixth, as the term embraces only five years, 17,333

	Balance,	86,667
Which added to the Council's Estimate for 1831, of		520,000
		<hr/>

forms a total in 1836 of 606,667

On the foregoing computations I considered myself justified in assuming the population of Lower Canada to be in the beginning of the present year 600,000 souls.

I subsequently was favoured by the Honorable Mr. McGill with the Tables marked F. 1 and F. 2, and learned from that gentleman that, including 39,000 emigrants who may have remained in Lower Canada, out of 195,000 who have landed since 1831 at Quebec, he estimates the population of Lower Canada at about 590,000 souls. J. M.

F. 1.

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Counties.	Census of 1825.	Calculations for December, 1827.	Census of 1831.
Beauce.....	8,689	10,765	11,900
Bellechasse,....	12,920	15,065	13,529
Dorchester,....	10,363	11,258	11,946
Islet,.....	13,058	12,777	13,518
Kamouraska,...	7,648	13,844	14,557
Lotbiniere,....	6,948	7,762	9,191
Mcgantic,.....	249	626	2,283
Montmorenci,...	3,517	3,788	3,743
Orleans,.....	4,022	4,128	4,349
Portneuf,.....	11,169	16,542	12,350
Quebec,.....	28,623	30,954	36,173
Rimouski,.....		7,935	10,061
Saguenay,.....	7,703	8,416	8,385
	114,909	143,860	151,985

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Champlain,.....	5,891	7,350	6,991
Drummond,.....	1,325	1,907	3,566
Nicolet,.....	11,776	12,693	12,504
St. Maurice,....	15,679	15,389	16,909
Sherbrooke,....	4,703	5,471	7,104
Yamaska,.....	8,355	8,847	9,496
	47,729	51,657	56,570

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Acadie,.....	9,032	11,470	11,419
Beauharnois, ...		14,264	16,857
Berthier,.....	15,935	17,795	20,225
Chambly,.....	16,351	12,982	15,483
Lachesnaye,....	8,544	14,975	9,461
Laprairie,.....	19,254	16,621	18,497
L'Assomption,...	11,213	10,246	12,767
Missisquoi,....	6,951	7,766	8,801
Montreal,.....	37,085	39,521	43,773
Ottawa,.....	1,496	2,488	4,786
Richelieu,.....	15,896	16,967	16,149
Rouville,.....	13,948	16,159	18,115
St. Hyacinth,...	11,781	12,846	15,366
Shefford,.....	2,294	4,467	5,087
Stanstead,.....	6,088	8,272	10,306
Terrebonne,....	15,597	16,905	16,623
Two Mountains,.	14,700	18,245	20,905
Vaudreuil,.....	11,144	13,897	13,111
Vercheres,.....	11,573	12,695	12,319
	228,882	268,581	290,050

DISTRICT OF GASPE'.

Counties.	Census of 1825.	Calculation for December, 1827.	Census of 1831.
Bonaventure, ...	4,317	5,160	8,309
Gaspe',	2,108	2,617	5,003
	6,425	7,777	13,312

GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF THE CENSUS TABLES.

Census of 1825.	Calculation for December, 1827.	Census of 1831.
423,630	471,875	511,917

The second column, amounting to 471,875, is copied from the statistical statement of the Province of Lower Canada, calculated for December, 1827, and subsequently re-organized to meet the new civil division and sub-division thereof into districts and counties, pursuant to an Act of the Provincial Legislature, dated the 14th March, 1829, and which received His Majesty's assent on the 17th August following, promulgated by the Proclamation of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir James Kempt, K. G. C., Administrator of the Government on the 5th October, 1829.

NOTE.—There are several omissions in the Census population columns of 1825, compiled on the General Census of 1831, and the numbers copied from those tables do not agree with the total number, viz.

District of Quebec,	114,909
“ Three Rivers,	47,729
“ Montreal,	228,882
“ Gaspé,	6,425
	<u>397,935</u>

The total number for the year 1825, as stated in the tables of 1831, is 423,630.

R E S U L T .

POPULATION OF 1831, 511,917

Viewing the increase from 1825 to 1831, in Seigniorial settlements from natural causes, and not by emigration, and where errors are not apparent in the Tables, it has been in the proportion as 163,132 is to 180,266, and therefore 10½ per cent. for six years. The same principle extended to the four years from 1831 to the end of 1835, would be thus:—

If 6 yrs. : 10½ per cent. :: 4 yrs. will give 7 per cent.
 Therefore 7 per cent. increase on 511,917 would be 35,833
 547,750

Add also Emigrants settled in Canada since 1831.

The 35,833 increase should however be diminished by the extraordinary number of deaths in 1832 and 1834, when the Province was ravaged by the Asiatic Cholera.

	1825.	1831.
Beauce,	8,689	11,900
Bellechase,	12,920	13,529
Islet,	13,058	13,518
Montmorenci,	3,517	3,743
Orleans,	4,022	4,349
Portneuf,	11,169	12,350
Saguenay,	7,703	8,385
Champlain,	5,891	6,691
Nicolet,	11,776	12,506
St. Maurice,	15,679	16,909
Yamaska,	8,355	9,496
County, Parishes of the City of } Montreal, }	11,109	11,990
Richelieu,	15,896	16,149
Four French Parishes of Rou- } ville, }	10,631	13,323
Vaudreuil,	11,144	13,111
Vercheres,	11,573	12,319
	163,132	180,266

F. 2.

Comparative numbers of Emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts, in the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835, furnished by the Honorable Peter M^c Gill, 17th November, 1836.

COMPARATIVE NUMBERS.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
England and Wales,	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	5,198	6,799	3,067
Ireland,	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204	12,013	19,206	7,108
Scotland,	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	4,196	4,591	2,127
Other Parts,	123	451	424	561	345	339	225
	15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	21,752	30,935	12,527

26,000 Steerage Passengers are reported as arrived up to the 8th instant.
550 Cabin Ditto.

G.

Correspondence with the Collector of Coteau-du-Lac.

Montreal, 7th November, 1836.

SIR,

Being at present engaged in discussing with the Arbitrator for Lower Canada the amount of Revenue to be awarded the Upper Province for the term which commenced on the 1st July last, I beg you will be pleased to favor me at an early day with a Return of dutiable goods reported to you during the present season as having passed from Lower Canada into Upper Canada, conformably to the Statute of this Province, 6 W. IV. c. 24. I have reason to believe that the Reports made you have been very irregular.

I shall also feel thankful for a Return of the Duties collected at Coteau du Lac on articles passing down the St. Lawrence from foreign ports into this Province in the years 1835 and 1836; also a Return of the fees paid you by persons engaged in the trade between Upper and Lower Canada, *i. e.* the rates charged on the several descriptions of boats and other craft, and the regulations of your office with respect to hours, and the form and manner of reporting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN MACAULAY,
Arbitrator for Upper Canada.

J. Simpson, Esq., Collector,
Coteau du Lac.

Côteau du Lac, November 10, 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th, requiring from me a Return of dutiable goods reported during the present season as having passed from Lower to Upper Canada, conformably to the Statute of this Province, 6 W. IV. c. 24, which, I regret to say, is out of my power to furnish—the forwarding merchants being unable to comply with the provisions of that Act, from their inability to compel the shipping merchants to forward with the goods a correct statement of the quantity and value of the dutiable articles, agreeably to the schedule.

This Act is inoperative, inasmuch as it is not compulsory on the shipper to supply the forwarder with the required statement, though it subjects the master or conductor of a boat or bateau to a penalty for passing without it, a statement impossible for him or his owner, unassisted by the shipper, to render: a penalty not leviable nine cases in ten, and if attempted, vexatious and oppressive to the forwarders only, who, unable to procure the requisite Return, would be compelled to purchase by the payment of the penalty an uninterrupted passage to the sister Province, and still the end and aim of the Legislature be defeated.

The penalty is not leviable, from the difficulty of attaching the goods and chattels belonging to masters or conductors *in transitu* having none on board; the impossibility of levying on those residing out of the Province, or ascertaining the names and residences of Indian conductors, of whom there are many, as well as by the facility of evading it by the substitution of pauper masters: under these circumstances I considered it more prudent to leave the Act in abeyance until a proper representation can be made to the Legislature, rather than harass the trade by futile interruptions or penal exactions for an unattainable object.

Enclosed I transmit a Return of the duties for 1835 and 1836, for the period required, with a blank form of a Report.

The hours of office are from seven o'clock, A. M. to five o'clock, P. M. during the Navigation, and from eight to four during the winter season.

Fees are abolished. I may add, however, that the business of the port is not confined to office-hours; boats, &c. being admitted to entry at all hours or days, late and early.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN SIMPSON.

The Hon. J. Macaulay, &c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

I.

Observations on the Lower Canadian Statute, 6 W. 4, ch. 24, s. 10, &c. &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

I AM desirous of directing the attention of those engaged in the trade with Upper Canada, to an advertisement signed by the Collector of Customs at Coteau du Lac, and founded on an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, which has for its object the attainment of a more correct or rather a true knowledge of the proportion of the duty levied at the Custom Houses in this Province, which Upper Canada is justly entitled to.

The object is an important one, and, for that very reason, it is to be regretted that the framers of the Act should not have decided on means better calculated to obtain it.

To any person acquainted with the nature of the business between the two Provinces, and the manner in which it is carried on, it must be plain that from the plan devised, nothing but error can arise. From the straggling and piecemeal transactions, and the immensity and variety of shipments made to Upper Canada, it must be evident that trouble of no ordinary kind would be occasioned to the shippers, in supplying the proper or necessary information; whilst the inattention of some, the ignorance of what might be necessary on the part of others, and the frequency of cases wherein it might be out of the power of parties, at the time of shipment, to furnish the essential documents, and the likelihood of their being forgotten afterwards to be produced, all combined together would induce such confusion and error, as to place beyond possibility the attainment of any thing like a true knowledge of the amount of duties due to Upper Canada out of the amounts collected here. But it is not only the annoyance which such a system would occasion to individual merchants, nor the fallacy of believing that it can ever produce the result required, that point out the scheme of this Act as ill-advised and injudicious. Imagine the situation of the few houses which are to be, as it were, the focus to which all this information is to converge; where it is to be condensed and arranged, and whence it is to issue free from errors and irregularities, on pain of fines and penalties, detention of vessels and goods, and every punishment that can be thought of. Conceive the hardship of their being obliged to employ one or two extra persons each, to hunt up and down the city, day after day, in pursuit of information, which, after all, they cannot thoroughly succeed in collecting, and which, after being collected, could not have a useful tendency, by reason of its imperfection. It is barely possible, and far from being probable, that the number of gallons of different kinds of liquors, and the quantities of goods paying *specific* duties, might be ascertained, but that the amount for *ad valorem* duty could be learned in this manner is totally out of the question.

The description of goods principally paying 2½ per cent. sometimes pass through several hands before they are shipped to Upper Canada; and it is not to be thought of, that the shipper should trace backwards till he found the importer, and learn from him the sterling cost of certain goods, nor is it likely that the importer would with willingness furnish such information in all cases. They are at times under the necessity of supplying values for insurance; and to exhibit to those uninterested in their business, their profits, or the advances put upon their goods, would be generally disagreeable to merchants.

There is another view of the subject which I may also introduce. Governments usually appoint officers, who are under their own immediate supervision and control, to collect their customs and to superintend the transmission of manufactures and produce from one place or one country to another, and to prevent their revenues being defrauded by impositions or evasions practised by their subjects or others; and those officers are paid out of the funds accumulated by such a protection of their rights and laws. Although the case I notice is different in some degree, yet the oppression and injustice of essaying to impose on those engaged in the forwarding trade between the Provinces, the vexatious trouble of attending to the minutiae of such an inquiry, and the expense of conducting it, are prominent and palpable, and must appear unreasonable and aggravating.

It is supposed that should the means be given of ascertaining the amount of the specific duties — obtaining a knowledge of the *ad valorem* would be considered unimportant, or that by some means or other it might be learned otherwise.

No. 4.

But why should it be considered unimportant, or how can it be arrived at otherwise? I can state here the experience of one house, which has entered to a considerable extent goods bound direct from the vessels to Upper Canada, and it is, that during the last season the *ad valorem* duties paid by it amounted to just about double the sum paid in the same time for specific duties.

I am aware that this is not a fair criterion, as on the average of goods shipped to Upper Canada, the specific will bear towards the *ad valorem* duties a very different proportion; but still it shows that the latter are too important to be left to the chance of being found out indirectly or guessed at. Until a regular Custom House supervision of shipments made to Upper Canada, conducted by officers employed by Government here, in correspondence with an establishment of a similar kind on the borders of the Upper Province be established, and carried on in such a manner as not to impair the facilities of transporting goods, the object desired cannot be accomplished, and even then they will scarcely gain such an end, unless they can devise means to counteract the difficulty which the frequent sale of the same goods, before being shipped to Upper Canada, will occasion.

M. A. C.

15th May, 1836.

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Remarks of the Montreal Courier on the above article, dated 21st May.

OUR readers will find in to-day's paper a letter, signed M. A. C., extracted from the *Gazette*, relative to a clause in the Inland Customs Bill, passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of the dutiable goods imported into this Province which are consumed by Upper Canada, and hence of estimating the share of duties to which she is justly entitled.

The views of the writer are not devoid of plausibility, but he appears to have allowed himself to be carried away with the idea that the framers of the clause contemplated, by its simple operation, the obtaining of the exact amount of the goods respectively consumed by the two Provinces. If such were their intentions, assuredly it must be admitted with the writer in question, that their object will be frustrated. But if we have not egregiously misapprehended their views, we conceive that its operation is only intended to furnish the Legislature with an approximation to the truth. It is most probable that the contemplation of the peculiar nature of the trade to Upper Canada which M. A. C. mentions as standing much in the way of the beneficial operation of the Act, deterred its framers from aiming, through its means, at results more accurate than what might furnish data of a less exceptionable kind than any which are at present in existence on this subject.

It is most desirable that the division of the duties between the two Provinces should be made upon palpably equitable grounds, so that neither of the parties could reasonably complain. The present division is by no means satisfactory, and an extreme contrariety of opinion exists in regard to its justice. It was therefore absolutely necessary that something should be done to render it more equitable, or at any rate less questionable. In the prosecution of this object, the difficulties, M. A. C. himself must admit, are neither few nor trifling; and to obtain scrupulously correct results, even at an enormous expense and an insufferable degree of annoyance to the merchant, is, we believe, nearly impossible. We are not prepared to say that the method in question will accomplish all that could in the same circumstances be accomplished by another, or that the approximation to the truth that may be obtained by it, will be the nearest that could have been gained; but we see no good reasons for an unqualified condemnation of its principle. M. A. C. has, in our opinion, overrated the inconvenience to which merchants will be subjected in their shipments to Upper Canada. An inspection of the schedule in our advertising columns will show that the invoice value is all that is rendered necessary to be given, and that therefore the hunting up and down the city for information which he alludes to will be gratuitous. If the import value cannot be conveniently given, the invoice value in Halifax Currency always can be so, without much inconvenience, we should imagine. The annoyance to the mercantile community,—for there will be some, however greatly to be regretted,—is an evil inseparable from any such scheme as is embodied in this measure. Whether the evil hence experienced will exceed the benefit

to the two Provinces, it remains to be seen. The great defect which characterises this clause, is the glaring inadequacy of its provisions for its own observance. If evasion can, under any circumstances, be considered as an object, there will be no difficulty in accomplishing it. The "pains and penalties" which would follow the infringement of any of its provisions, and which M. A. C. seems so much to dread, are a mere nullity. We shall not at present allude more particularly to the subject in this point of view, but shall take the first opportunity of recurring to it.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

I HAVE seen the remarks in this morning's *Courier* on my communication which you did me the favour to publish in your last number, and on the subject of that communication. It is certainly my opinion that the framers of the Act might as well have enacted that the exact amount of the goods respectively consumed by the two Provinces should be ascertained, because the result in such a case would be as near palpable equity as the approximation to the truth system is likely to bring them. The Editor of the *Courier* says—"It is most desirable that the division of the duties between the two Provinces should be made upon palpably equitable grounds, so that neither of the parties could reasonably complain. The present division is by no means satisfactory, and an extreme contrariety of opinion exists in regard to its justice. It was therefore absolutely necessary that something should be done to render it more equitable, or at any rate less questionable. In the prosecution of this object the difficulties M. A. C. himself must admit, are neither few nor trifling; and to obtain scrupulously correct results, even at an enormous expense and an insufferable degree of annoyance to the merchant, is, we believe, nearly impossible;" and it must be seen from my former letter, that with it all I perfectly agree, more especially the latter part of it. Again he says—"We are not prepared to say that the method in question will accomplish all that could in the same circumstances be accomplished by another, or that the approximation to the truth that may be obtained by it will be the nearest that could have been gained; but we see no good reasons for an unqualified condemnation of its principle." But with the last part of this quotation I disagree; for I do most heartily condemn the principle of a thing which gives great annoyance and trouble, and leads to no satisfactory result.

I am prompted by experience to assert, that to hunt up and down the city, even when it appears that only the Invoice value is required, is not a gratuitous description of what would be the effects of this Act; for it devolves on a certain class of merchants to furnish by each boat, to the Collector at Coteau du Lac, a schedule of her cargo, properly filled up, under a penalty of two pounds, for passing by without giving in such a statement, or for delivering in a false statement. Now to have such a schedule prepared to send by each boat is next to impossible, and at all events the mere endeavour to get the necessary information to enable them to prepare it, would occasion a wild hunt enough. People will say, all that trouble is unnecessary—guess at the value; that is easily done, but the document must necessarily be false, and pounds are not plentiful nowadays. It was the custom "lang syne" to do the thing in the very same way as it must now be done, to meet the intentions of the Act, and at the same time avoid expense, trouble, and annoyance, *i. e.* by guessing! And what did it end in? Nothing.

I do not dread flimsy threats of pains and penalties, from whatever quarter they proceed; but I deprecate most earnestly the imposition of absurd and useless duties! There is little pleasure in any exertion which you feel firmly convinced will lead to no beneficial end.

I repeat again, that unless such a supervision as I alluded to in the last part of my former letter is brought about, the object contemplated can never be attained.

If the framers of such an Act are unacquainted with the impossibility of effecting so desirable an object by the use of the means they have devised, what is the use of keeping them ignorant of the fact? Why not endeavour to point out to them a method more likely to succeed?

M. A. C.

21st May, 1836.

A Memorial intended to have been presented to the Royal Commissioners by certain persons resident in Lower Canada.

THAT, deeming it probable that your Honorable Body will direct your enquiries towards the means best qualified to ascertain correctly the value of merchandize annually transmitted from this Province into Upper Canada, with a view to the more equitable distribution of the Duties collected at the different ports of entry; and being deeply interested in the manner in which such a knowledge may be acquired, your Memorialists beg to offer to your Honorable Body a sketch of the light in which they view the subject.

That the nature of the business in which your Memorialists are engaged is exceedingly troublesome and harassing, and requires on their part, the exercise of no small degree of patient industry and perseverance. The probability, therefore, of anything taking place which would have a tendency to increase the complicated and varied character of their operations, naturally occasions them uneasiness and alarm. Their feeling was of this kind when in the early part of this present season they became aware that it was intended that the requisitions of the Sec. 10, 6 William IV. cap. 24, should be enforced.

It is therein set forth "that any person in charge of any bateau, boat, or other vessel, or of any land carriage conveying goods to Upper Canada, shall deliver to the Collector of Customs at Coteau du Lac (or to the Comptroller to be stationed on the Ottawa, if they shall be conveyed by that route) a statement showing the quantity and value of the different kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, in the form of the schedule annexed to this Act, under a penalty of forty shillings currency on any such person who shall present a false statement, or shall pass by without delivering such a statement as aforesaid," &c. Your Memorialists were not slow in perceiving that by far the greater part of the trouble and expense of such an enquiry, and the whole of the responsibility with regard to the pursuing of it faithfully, would rest on them; and therefore they considered the enactment, in as far as it related to them, unjust; while they were besides rendered conscious by their experience, that to put in force the ways and means devised by the enactment would produce great annoyance, vexation, and discontent to all participating in the business with Upper Canada; and fail to produce the result desired. Your Memorialists, and others interested, felt themselves, in consequence, obliged to refrain from attempting to obey its behests.

The trade between this Province and Upper Canada is now very extensive, and is daily becoming more and more expanded. The immensity of unconnected shipments, and the varied and straggling manner in which goods are received to be forwarded, renders it evident that a supervision similar to that maintained over large and regular shipments made from one port to another, cannot be put in force with any expectation of its operations being carried on correctly, or so as to gain the required result, unless by trammelling the trade so seriously as to well-nigh ruin those who employ their capital in it, and militate most materially against the interests and prosperity of the Provinces generally.

The natural obstructions to the navigation of the communications between Upper and Lower Canada have not been so far overcome by art as to admit the employment of boats or vessels of large tonnage or burthen; and the expense of navigating even the small craft they can employ, renders it obviously necessary that the greatest despatch and expedition should be given to them, in order that the limited business done by their means in each trip or voyage may prove in any degree profitable to their owners. To prepare a statement of the value and description of the cargoes on board such craft in any degree correct or near the truth, and which should accompany them, would occasion so serious a detention, as to prove a complete bar to the despatch and expedition so essentially requisite. Even under Custom-house control or superintendence the same requirements cannot be exacted without serious oppression and injury to the trade. To have each of those boats laden under the inspection of an officer of the Customs, after the required forms of entries for the goods had been gone through at the Custom-house, even if it were practicable to inform the numerous shippers of the exact number and description of packages they should each enter for a particular boat or boats, would destroy the promptness and activity necessary in conducting the business; the more particularly that it is absolutely necessary all packages and every kind of goods to be forwarded should be received into the forwarding stores, to be weighed or measured and arranged, so as to form suitable loads or cargoes for the boats employed. Under such a system your Memorialists could not maintain their establishments. In the busy periods of the

season, their warehouses could not contain a tithe of the goods subjected to the delay arising from it. Their capital would be fruitlessly employed, and the greatest portion of the time, so valuable to them, utterly wasted and thrown away; whilst the interests of individual merchants in Upper Canada would suffer to an extent likely to prove disastrous.

The introduction of an officer into the establishment of your Memorialists to overlook the receiving and shipping of goods, it may be presumed, would be the means of obviating the delays pointed out as the certain concomitants of the other system alluded to; but your Memorialists feel assured that in its operations it would be productive of effects nearly as destructive. It would not remove the drag-chain of Custom-house forms and observances. Moreover, one person, or even two, could not in an extensive establishment perform the part allotted to them without causing much trouble and detention; and it would be placing the business of your Memorialists under a surveillance to which British merchants are not frequently subjected.

Viewing the matter in any light, obstacles continually arise, opposed to the attainment of a true or correct result; and your Memorialists, seeing that such is the case, are induced respectfully to recommend to your Honorable Body the trial of it, on a principle different from any glanced at in this Memorial. They presume that it can be very nearly ascertained to what extent around the port of Montreal the merchandise entered there is consumed; and as the number of inhabitants contained in the space between a line drawn at the verge of that extent, and the borders of the Sister Province, may be to the population of that Province, so might be awarded to it the proportion of duties collected at the port of Montreal.

An Account of the Duties paid on goods passing directly from sea into Upper Canada, could be kept at the Custom-houses, by causing the parties entering such goods so to state them in their entries. The proportion of the amount collected at Quebec on goods paying specific duties—and it is almost entirely goods of such a description that find their way from that port into Upper Canada—could be very closely estimated by intelligent merchants; for instance, the Committee of Trade in this city.

Your Memorialists are solicitous that your Honorable Body should take the matter in question into your serious consideration, and keeping constantly before you in your deliberations a sense of the great injury to the mutual mercantile transactions and operations carried on between the two Provinces, which would most certainly emanate from any untoward scheme or plan of accomplishing the equitable apportionment of the Duties collected in one of them, they trust your Honorable Body may be the means of devising such measures to bring the end about, as will give complete satisfaction to all interested in its important conclusions.

Montreal, August, 1836.

A Return of the Imports at Quebec, for each year, from 1828 to 1836 inclusive,—(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Sterling.	Articles Imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1829.				19,838 Gallons Madeira Wine,	Per Gallon.		743 18 6
Wines except French				135,880 " all other Wines,	" "		3307 0 0
Do.				109,300 Foreign Spirits,	" "		2782 10 0
Molasses,				39½ Pounds Shuif,	Per lb.		0 13 2
Do.				1,127,241 Gallons Rum,	Per Gallon.		28181 0 0
Coffee,				89,141 " Molasses,	" "		1857 2 1
Pimento,				610,478 Pounds Refined Sugar,	Per lb.		2543 13 2
British Spirits,			35216 18 2	68,989 " Muscovado Sugar,	" "		7607 18 11
Rum,				29,454 " Coffee,	" "		574 19 10
Foreign Brandy and Gin,				65,555 " Manufactured Tobacco,	" "		868 3 6
				20,442 Packs playing Cards,	Per Pack.		546 7 6
				372,185 Minots Salt,	Per Minot.		170 7 0
				1,009 Gallons British Spirits,	Per Gallon.		6203 1 8
				21,239 Pounds Hyson Tea,	Per Gallon.		24 19 4
				95,397 " Bolea "	Per lb.		530 19 6
				535,265 " Green "	" "		294 19 6
				£840,769 4s. 6d. Val. Merchandize,	Per Cent.	2 10 0	8921 1 8
			5417 19 8				21019 4 7
							85718 0 10
							40634 17 10
							£ 120862 16 8

Add 2 13ths

A Return of the Imports at Quebec, for each year, from 1828 to 1836 inclusive,—(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Sterling.	Articles Imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Currency.
1831.				35,237 Gallons Madeira Wine,	Per Gallon.		£ 1321 7 0
Wines except French,				304,959 " all other Wines,	"		7623 19 6
Do.				136,977 " Foreign Spirits,	"		8406 18 6
Molasses,				14 Pounds Saff,	Per lb.		0 0 4
Do.				1457,612 Gallons Rum,	Per Gallon.		36,440 6 0
Coffee,				110,301 " Molasses,	"		2,298 0 0
Pimento,				1095,905 Pounds Refined Sugar,	Per lb.		4,316 5 5
British Spirits,				5773,409 " Muscovado Sugar,	"		13027 18 4
Rum				116,456 " Coffee,	"		970 0 4
Foreign Brandy and Gin,				61,758 " Manufactured Tobacco	"		771 19 6
				116,036 " Leaf Do.	"		866 19 4
				35,640 Packs playing Cards,	Per Pack.		297 0 0
				969,560 Minots Salt	Per Minot.		4492 13 4
				1,466 Gallons British Spirits,	Per Gallon.		18 6 6
				96,921 Pounds Hyson Tea,	Per lb.		673 0 0
				1031,085 " Green do.	"		17,018 1 8
				71,491 " Bohea,	"		695 15 2
				£1320,101 11s. 6d. Val. of Merchandize,	Per Cent.	2 10 0	33002 12 3
							120,841 17 0
							51,317 4 3
							160,550 4 3

Add 2-13/11s

A Return of the Imports at Quebec, for each year, from 1828 to 1836 inclusive,—(Continued.)

Articles imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Sterling.			Articles imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Currency.		
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1832.			£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
Wines, except French,	Per Gallon.	952 07 0 0				11,812 Gallons Madeira Wine,	Per Gallon.	442 19 0			
Ditto	"	952 0 10 0				161,408 " all other Wines,	"	110 4 0			
Molasses,	"	7 4				97,512 " Foreign Spirits,	Per lb.	2138 11 6			
Ditto,	"	4 4				100lbs. Snuff,	Per Gallon.	1 13 0			
Collee,	Per lb.	34,903 16 7				1,922,456 Gallons Rum,	Per Gallon.	25,558 18 0			
Pimento,	Per Gallon.	3 6 6				107,501 " Molasses,	Per lb.	239 15 10			
British Spirits,	"	1 0				362,895lbs. Refined Sugar,	"	1512 1 3			
Rum,	"					5,315,070lbs. Muscovado Sugar,	"	11,135 11 6			
Foreign Brandy and Gin,	"					123,700lbs. Collee,	"	1030 16 4			
						128,650lbs. Manufactured Tobacco,	"	1608 2 6			
						130,006lbs. Leaf	"	1083 7 8			
						17,916 Packs Playing Cards,	Per Pack.	149 6 0			
						935,147 Minols Salt,	Per Minot.	8919 2 0			
						512 Gallons British Spirits,	Per Gallon.	6 8 0			
						88,040lbs. Hyson Tea,	Per lb.	951 3 0			
						411,819lbs. Green Do.	"	686 0 8			
						49,077lbs. Hohea Do.	"	108 19 6			
						£166,212 17s. 6d. Value Merchandize	Per Cent.	11,650 1 6			
								75,117 1 7			
								39,465 19 1			
								114,583 0 8			

Add 2-134hs

A Return of the Imports at Quebec, for each year, from 1828 to 1836 inclusive,—(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Sterling.	Articles Imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Currency.
1835.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wines except French	Per Gallon.	252 57 0	} 30420 0 8	10,747 Gallons Madeira Wine,	Per Gallon.	9	403 0 3
Do.	"	252 0 10		254,312 " all other Wines,	"	6	6357 16 0
Molasses,	"	7		161,483 Foreign Spirits,	"	6	4037 1 6
Do.	"	4		491 Pounds Shull,	Per lb.	4	8 3 8
Coffee,	Per lb.	3		857,697 Gallons Rum,	Per Gallon.	6	21442 8 6
Pimento,	"	3		59046 " Molasses,	"	5	1230 2 0
British Spirits,	Per Gallon.	3 6 0		477662 Pounds Refined Sugar,	Per lb.	1	1990 5 2
Rum,	"	1 0		3,198,186 " Muscovado Sugar,	"	1	6682 17 9
Foreign Brandy and Gin,	"	1 0		23,862 " Coffee,	"	2	198 17 0
				213,061 " Manufactured Tobacco,	"	3	3038 5 3
			16,938 " Leaf Do.	"	2	135 4 8	
			6304 Packs playing Cards,	Per Pack,	2	41 4 0	
			199,920 Minots Salt,	Per Minot.	4	3332 0 0	
			489 Gallons British Spirits,	Per Gallon.	3	6 2 3	
			28,559 Pounds Hyson Tea,	Per lb.	6	713 19 6	
			611,811 " Green "	"	4	10,196 17 0	
			82,402 " Bohea "	"	2	686 13 8	
			£219,796 2s. 3d. Val. Merchandize,	Per Cent.	0	10494 18 1	
			4680 0 1		£	70,978 16 9	
					£	36,100 0 9	
					£	106,978 17 6	

Add 2-13ths

A Return of the Imports at Quebec, for each year, from 1828 to 1836 inclusive,—(Continued.)

Articles Imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Sterling.	Articles Imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1835.				5,810 Gallons Madeira Wine,	Per Gallon.		217 17 6
Wines, except French,				64,367 " all other Wines,	"		1,609 3 6
Do.				73,671 " Foreign Spirits,	"		1,841 15 6
Molasses,				159 Pounds Small,	Per lb.		2 13 0
Pimento,				769,681 Gallons Rum,	Per Gallon.		19,242 0 6
British Spirits,				82,365 " Molasses,	"		1,715 18 9
Rum				232,215 Pounds Refined Sugar,	Per lb.		967 11 3
Foreign Brandy and Gin,				2,566,397 " Muscovado Sugar,	"		5,316 13 2
				5,742 " Coffee,	"		47 17 0
				102,016 " Manufactured Tobacco	"		1,275 4 0
				14,831 " Leaf Do.	"		123 12 4
				7,812 Packs playing Cards,	Per Pack.		65 2 0
				922,460 Minots Salt,	Per Minot.		3,715 16 8
				1,387 Gallons British Spirits,	Per Gallon.		17 6 9
				2,477 Pounds Hyson Tea,	Per lb.		61 18 6
				61,798 " Green do.	"		1,079 19 4
				74,301 " Bollen, "	"		619 3 6
				4311,713 ss. 11d. Val. of Merchandize,	Per Cent.	2 10	8,612 16 8
							46,492 9 11
							26,907 5 10
							78,399 15 9

Add 2-13ths.

A Return of the Imports at Quebec, for each year, from 1828 to 1836 inclusive,—(Concluded.)

Articles imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Sterling.	Articles imported.	Rates.	Duties.	Amount Currency.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1836, to 10th October.				1,956 Gallons Madeira Wine,	Per Gallon.		73 7 0
Wines, except French,				68,513 " all other Wines,	"		1713 11 6
Ditto,				76,403 " Foreign Spirits,	"		1910 1 6
Molasses,				81 lbs. Snuff,	Per lb.		1 7 0
Pimento,				390,114 Gallons Rum,	Per Gallon.		9752 17 0
British Spirits,				40,311 " Molasses,	"		839 16 3
Rum,				679,583 lbs. Refined Sugar,	Per lb.		2831 11 11
Foreign Brandy and Gin,				1,913,221 lbs. Muscovado Sugar,	"		4018 7 8
			12,011 6 4	69,610 lbs. Coffee,	"		580 6 8
				101,101 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco,	"		1263 15 3
				11,748 Packs Playing Cards,	Per Pack.		97 18 0
				237,240 Minots Salt,	Per Minot.		3451 0 0
				1582 Gallons British Spirits,	Per Gallon.		19 15 6
				703 lbs. Hyson Tea,	Per lb.		17 14 0
				106,264 lbs. Green Do.	"		1771 1 4
				4,274 lbs. Bohea Do.	"		35 12 4
				£337,267 7s. 9d. Value Merchandize	Per Cent.	2 10 0	8431 13 10
			1852 10 2				37,342 16 9
							13,893 16 0
							51,226 13 8

CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 25th November, 1836.

HENRY JESSOPP, Collector.
CHARLES G. STEWART, Acting Compt'r.

K.

A Return of the Duties Collected at Quebec under the authority of 6th Geo. 4th, chap. 114, and other Imperial Acts Imposing Duties on Imports by sea, which have been passed since the 3rd Geo. 4th, chap. 119.

Year.	3d Geo. 4th, cap. 119.			3d Geo. 4th, cap. 41 & 45.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1822.	434	9	0	41	5	11	Received at the rate of 5s. 6d. the ounce in silver.
1823.	1227	11	0	1653	0	1	
1824.	4367	4	0	627	3	5	
1825.	5507	11	6	246	10	4	
1826.	5868	15	0	3394	18	1	
1827.	810	11	4	5285	14	3	
1828.	0	0	0	6291	15	2	
1829.	0	0	0	8920	3	9	
1830.	0	0	0	8663	1	8	
1831.	0	0	0	5937	4	11		Received at the rate of 4s. 4d. per Dollar.
1832.	0	0	0	4310	19	6	
1833.	0	0	0	3194	11	6	
1834.	0	0	0	2958	19	1	
1835.	0	0	0	2845	13	4	
1836.	0	0	0	2291	10	0	

(to 10th October.)

N. B. It is against this Branch of Revenue that the expence of the Customs establishment is made chargeable, and for which purpose the amount now collected is insufficient.

Customs, Quebec, 25th Nov. 1836.

H. JESSOPP, Collector.

CHAS. G. STEWART, Acting Compt.

L.

Return of Duties received at the Port of Quebec from the 6th January to 10th October, 1836, under Imperial and Provincial Acts.

	Under Acts Prior.			14 Geo. 3d cap. 88.			Subsequent to 18 Geo. 3.								
	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
To April 5.				32	3	6	23	8	9	* Is absorbed in payment of Salaries and incidental expenses.					
5 July,	197	3	4	7591	6	9	1418	11	4						
10th Oct.	122	4	8	4097	17	9	849	4	5						
	319	8	0*	11,721	8	0	2291	4	6*						
	33d.			35.			41.			53 & 55.	55.				
To 5th April				38	16	11	13	13	3	46	17	4	31	0	1
5 July.	425	6	6	10,040	17	3	759	15	10	5,510	9	1	5858	12	3
10 Oct.	178	9	4	7,854	2	1	491	13	2	2,874	11	7	3001	11	1
	603	15	10	17,933	16	3	1265	2	3	8,431	18	0	8,891	3	5

NOTE.—The duties under Imperial Acts collected at Montreal for the same period amount to £10,393 6s. 11d.

Customs, Quebec, 12th Nov. 1836.

H. JESSOPP, Collector.

M.

Memorandum of the various Articles on which the Duties in the annexed Statement were levied at Quebec.

ACT 3 GEO. IV. c. 41.—24th JUNE, 1822.

SCHEDULE C.

A Schedule of Duties payable on Articles imported into His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies from other places in America and the West Indies, the Duties following:—

	£	s.	d.
	Sterling.		
Barrel wheat flour not weighing more than 196lbs. nett,	0	5	0
" biscuit not weighing more than 196lbs. nett,	0	2	6
For every cwt. of biscuit,	0	1	6
For every 100lbs. of bread made from wheat or other grain imported in bags } or packages,	0	2	6
For every barrel flour not weighing more than 196lbs. made from rye, peas, } or beans,	0	2	6
For every bushel of peas, beans, rye, or calavauces,	0	0	7
Rice, for every 100lbs. nett weight,	0	2	6
For every 1000 shingles, called Boston chips, not more than 12 inches in } length,	0	7	0
For every 1000 shingles being more than 12 inches in length,	0	14	0
For every 1000 red oak staves,	1	1	0
For every 1000 white oak staves or headings,	0	15	0
For every 1000 feet of white or yellow pine lumber of one inch thick,	1	1	0
For every 1000 feet of pitch pine lumber,	1	1	0
Other kinds of wood and lumber, per 1000 feet,	1	8	0
For every 1000 wood hoops,	0	5	3
Horses, for every £100 of the value thereof,	10	0	0
Neat Cattle, for every £100 of the value thereof,	10	0	0
All other Live Stock, for every £100 of the value thereof,	10	0	0

Repealed by Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 73, from and after the 5th January, 1826.

ACT 3 GEO. IV. c. 45.—24th JUNE 1822.

SCHEDULE B.

A Schedule of Duties payable on Articles imported into His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America, or the West Indies, from Ports in Europe or Africa, under the authority of this Act.

	£	s.	d.
	Sterling.		
Wine imported in bottles, viz.			
French Wine, the tun of 252 Gallons,	10	10	0
Madeira Wine,	7	7	0
Portugal Wine,	7	7	0
Rhenish, Germany, and Hungary Wine,	9	9	0
Spanish Wine, not otherwise enumerated,	7	7	0
And, in addition to the specified Duties hereby imposed upon such } Wines respectively, a further Duty of £100 of the true and real } value thereof,	7	10	0
And for every dozen of Foreign Quart Bottles in which such Wine } may be imported,	0	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Corn, Flour, Grain, Meal, Peas, Beans, } For every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	12	0	0
Headings, for every 1000,	1	1	0
Lumber, viz. Yellow and White Pine, per 1000 feet,	1	1	0
----- All other descriptions,	1	8	0
Mill Timber, the like,	10	0	0
Shingles, for every 1000 not exceeding 12 inches in length,	0	7	0
----- for every 1000 exceeding 12 inches in length,	0	14	0
Staves, Oak, Red or White, for every 1000,	1	1	0
Wood Hoops, for every 1000,	0	5	3

- Alabaster,
- Anchovies,
- Argol,
- Anisced,
- Amber,
- Almonds,
- Brandy,
- Brimstone,
- Bolargo,
- Boxwood,
- Currants,
- Capers,
- Cascasoo,
- Cummin-seed,
- Coral.
- Cork,
- Cinnabar,
- Dates,
- Essence of Bergamot,
- of Lemon,
- of Roses,
- of Citron,
- of Orange,
- of Lavender,
- of Rosemary,
- Emery-stone,
- Fruit, viz.
Dry and preserved in sugar,
Wet and preserved in brandy,
- Figs,
- Gum Arabic,
- Mastic,
- Myrrh,
- Sicily,
- Ammoniac,
- Honey,
- Jalap,
- Juniper-berries,
- Incense,
- Lava and Malta-stone for building,
- Lentils,
- Manna,
- Marble, rough and worked,
- Mosaic Work,
- Medals,
- Musks,
- Macaroni,
- Nuts of all kinds,
- Oil of Olives,

For every £100 of the true and real value thereof.

7 10 0

Oil of Almonds.
 Opium,
 Orris Root,
 Ostrich Feathers,
 Ochres,
 Orange Buds and Peel,
 Olives,
 Pickles in Jars and Bottles.
 Paintings,
 Pozzolana,
 Pumice-stone,
 Punk,
 Parmesan Cheese,
 Pickles,
 Prints.
 Pearls,
 Precious Stones, (except Diamonds.)
 Quicksilver,
 Raisins,
 Rhubarb,
 Rice,
 Sausages,
 Senna,
 Scammony,
 Sarsaparilla,
 Saffron.
 Sponges,
 Vermillion,
 Vermicelli,
 Wine not in bottles, except Wine imported into Newfoundland,
 Whetstones,

For every £100 of the true and real value thereof.

£ s. d.
 Sterling.

7 10 0

Amended by Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 2, 7th March, 1823. Brandy, instead of 7½ per cent. to pay one shilling the gallon.
 Repealed by Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 73, from and after the 5th January, 1826.

ACT 3 GEO. IV. c. 119.—5th August, 1822.

BRITISH Plantation Rum from Great Britain, 6d. per gallon, merged in the account of Duties under the 6th Geo. 4, c. 114, since 1823.

ACT 6 GEO. 4, c. 114. 5 JULY, 1825.
 To commence from the 5th January, 1826.

£ s. d.

TABLE OF DUTIES.

Spirits imported into Canada, videlicet, the produce of any British possession in South America or the West Indies and imported from the United Kingdom—the gallon.....

} 0 0 6

DUTIES payable upon Goods, Wares and Merchandise not being the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, or of the island of Mauritius, imported or brought into any of the British possessions in America or the island of Mauritius by sea, or by inland carriage or navigation.

	DUTY.		
	£	s.	d.
For every barrel of wheat flour, not more than 196 lbs. net,.....	0	5	0
For every cwt. of biscuit or bread,.....	0	1	6
For every barrel of flour or meal not more than 196 lbs. not made from wheat,	0	2	6
For every bushel wheat.....	0	1	0
For every bushel peas, beans, rye, calavances, oats, &c.	0	0	7
Rice for every 100 lbs. net weight,.....	0	2	6
For every 1000 shingles not more than 12 inches in length,.....	0	7	0
For every 1000 shingles being more than 12 inches in length,.....	0	14	0
For every 1000 red oak staves or headings,	0	15	0
For every 1000 white oak staves or headings,	0	12	0
For every 1000 feet of white, yellow, or pitch pine lumber of one inch thick,	1	1	0
For every 1000 feet of other kinds of wood and lumber,	1	8	0
For every 1000 wood hoops,	0	5	3
Horses, Mules, Asses, Neat Cattle, and all other Live Stock, for every £100 of the value,	10	0	0
Spirits, viz.			
Brandy, Geneva, or Cordials, for every Gallon,	0	1	0
and further, the amount of any duty payable for the time being on Spirits, the manufacture of the United Kingdom.			
Wine imported in bottles, the tun containing 252 gallons,	7	7	0
and further, for every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	7	10	0
And for every dozen of Foreign Quart Bottles, in which such Wine may be imported,	0	1	0
Wine not in bottles, for every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	7	10	0
Coffee, for every cwt.,	0	5	0
Cocoa, do. do.	0	5	0
Sugar, do. do.	0	5	0
Molasses, do. do.	0	3	0
Rum, for every gallon,	0	0	6
And further, the amount of any duty payable for the time being on Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Molasses, and Rum respectively, being the produce of any of the British possessions in South America or the West Indies.			
Alabaster,			
Anchovies,			
Argol,			
Anniseed,			
Amber,			
Brimstone,			
Bolargo,			
Boxwood,			
Currants,			
Capers,			
Cascasoo,			
Cantharides,			
Cumminseed,			
Coral,			
Cork,			
Cinnabar,			
Dates,			
Essence of Bergamot, Lemon, Ros-			
es, Citron, Oranges, Lavender, and			
Rosemary,			
Emery Stone,			
Flax,			

For every £100 of the real value thereof.

7 10 0

Fruit, viz. dry, preserved in sugar,
wet, preserved in brandy.

- Figs,
- Gums—Arabic, Mastic, Myrrh, Sicily, Armoniac,
- Hemp,
- Honey,
- Jallap,
- Iron in bars, unwrought and pig iron,
- Juniper berries,
- Incense,
- Lava and Malta building stone,
- Lentils,
- Manna,
- Marble, rough and worked,
- Mosaic work,
- Medals,
- Musk,
- Maccaroni,
- Nuts of all kinds,
- Oil of Olives,
— of Almonds.
- Opium,
- Orris root,
- Ostrich Feathers,
- Ochres,
- Orange buds and peel.
- Olives,
- Pitch,
- Pickles in jars and Bottles,
- Paintings,
- Pozzolana,
- Pumice Stone,
- Punk,
- Parmesan Cheese,
- Pickles,
- Prints,
- Pearls,
- Precious stones (except diamonds),
- Quicksilver,
- Raisins,
- Rheubarb,
- Sausages,
- Senna,
- Scammony
- Sarsaparilla,
- Saffron,
- Safflower,
- Sponges,
- Tar,
- Tow,
- Turpentine,
- Vermillion,
- Vermicelli,
- Whetstones,

- Clocks and Watches,
- Leather Manufactures,
- Linen,
- Musical Instruments,
- Wires of all sorts,
- Books and Papers,
- Silk Manufactures,

For every £100 of the real value thereof.

DUTIES.
£ s. d.

7 10 0

For every £100 of the true and real value. 30 0 0

Cotton Manufactures,
Glass Do.
Soap,
Refined Sugar,
Sugar Candy,
Tobacco manufactured,

For every £100 of the real and true value.

DUTY.

£	s.	d.
20	0	0

Hay, Straw,
Coin, Bullion,
Diamonds,
Salt,
Fruit and Vegetables, fresh,
Cotton Wool,
Goods the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter.

Duty free.

Horses of persons travelling into or through the Province of Upper Canada, and necessarily used in removing themselves, their families and baggage.

Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 114.

Cord Wood for fuel, Saw Logs, brought into Upper Canada, Herrings taken and cured by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man and imported direct from thence.

Any sort of craft, food and victuals except spirits, and every sort of clothing and implements or materials fit and necessary for the British fisheries in America, imported into the place at or from whence such fishery is carried on, in British ships.

Duty free.

Rice and Indian Corn, and Lumber, the produce of any British possession on the West Coast of Africa, and imported direct from thence.

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty by this Act.

for every £100 of the value

15	0	0
----	---	---

Goods hereinbefore described shall be imported through the United Kingdom (not from the warehouse) but after all duties of importation for home consumption shall have been paid thereon in the said United Kingdom, and not drawn back, such Goods shall be free of all duties herein imposed.

Sec. 11 *And be it further enacted &c.* That the duties imposed by any of the Acts hereinbefore mentioned or referred to, passed prior to the said Act of the 18th year of His late Majesty's reign, shall be received, accounted for and applied for the purposes of those Acts.

Provided always, that no greater proportion of the duties imposed by this Act shall be charged upon any article which is subject also to duty under any of the said Acts or subject also to duty under any Colonial law, then the amount, if any by which the duty charged by this Act shall exceed such other duty or duties, Provided nevertheless that the full amount of the duties mentioned in this Act—whether on account of such prior Acts or an account of such Colonial law, or on account of this Act—shall be levied, and recovered and received under the regulations and by the means and powers of this Act.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES. 1827.

		DUTY.
	Silk Manufactures, for every £100 of the value,	£30 0 0
	Cotton Manufactures, for every £100 of the value,	20 0 0
	Salted Beef and salted Pork except into Newfoundland, and all salted Beef and salted Pork imported from Newfoundland, whether of foreign production or not, the Cwt.	0 12 0
	Spirits not otherwise charged with duty, for every gallon,	0 1 0
Sec. 30.	“ And that wine in cask imported into the British possessions in North America, from Gibraltar or Malta, shall not be subject to any higher duty than would have been payable, if such wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; And that wine in bottles having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the British possessions in America from the United Kingdom—shall not be subject to any higher duty than would have been payable, if such wine had been imported in casks; And that no duty shall be charged upon the bottles containing such wine.”	
Sec. 33.	“ And be it further enacted, &c. That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood-hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for fuel, Raw-hides, Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and horses, carriages and equipages of travellers being brought by land or inland navigation into the British possessions in America—shall be so brought duty free.”	
Sec. 34.	“ Provided always, and be it enacted and declared that no exemption from duty in any of the British possessions abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such exemption.”	
Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 76.—25th JULY, 1828.		
Sec. 33.	“ And be it further enacted, That the several sorts of Goods hereinafter enumerated, having been warehoused in the United Kingdom, (that is to say) corn, grain, seeds, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, rice, fruits, pickles, woods of all sorts, hemp, flax, tow, oakum, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, ochres, brimstone, saltpetre, gums, drugs, vegetable oils, burr-stones, dog-stones, cork, sago, tapioca, sponges, sausages, cheese, cider, wax, spices, tallow,—being imported into any of the British Possessions in America direct from the warehouse in the United Kingdom, shall be so imported duty free; And that horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock, shall be imported or brought into the said Possessions duty free; And that tallow and raw hides brought by land or inland navigation into any of the said Possessions shall be so brought duty free.”	
Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 43.—19th JUNE, 1829.		
Sec. 15.	“ And be it further enacted, That masts, timber, staves, wood-hoops, shingles, lathwood, and cordwood for fuel, shall be imported into any of the British Possessions in North America, duty free.”	
Sec. 16.	“ And be it further enacted, That raw hides imported into the British Possessions in North America, from the West Coast of Africa, shall be so imported duty free.”	

Act 1st, Wm. IV. c. 24.—22nd APRIL, 1831.

Sec. 1. That from and after the 15th April, 1831, so much of the said Acts as imposes any duty in any of the British Possessions in America, upon the importation or bringing in of corn or grain unground, or of meal or flour not made of wheat, or of bread or biscuit, or of rice, or of live stock, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That so much of any of the said Acts as imposes any duty in the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada upon the importation or bringing in of wheat, flour, or of beef, pork, hams or bacon, or of wood or lumber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Act 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 84.—3d AUGUST, 1832.

Sec. 52. “*And be it further enacted,* That all duties imposed upon the importations into any of the British Possessions in America of drugs, or of gums, or rosins, or of dye-woods, or of Cabinet-makers woods, or of tortoise-shell, or of hemp, flax, or tow, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.”

The whole of the before mentioned laws from 6 Geo. IV. c. 114, inclusive, were repealed by the Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 59, dated the 22d August, 1833. From and after the 1st September 1833.

ACT 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 59.—22d AUGUST, 1833.

To commence from the 1st September, 1833.

"TABLE OF DUTIES."

		DUTY.		
		£	s.	d.
Spirits — Imported, . . .	Into Canada, <i>viz.</i> the produce of any British Possession in South America or the West Indies, and imported from any British Possession in America, or from the United Kingdom, the gallon, . . .	0	0	6
Brandy, . . .	Geneva, or Cordials, and other Spirits, except Rum, the gallon, . . .	0	1	0
Rum, . . .	—and further, the amount of any duty payable for the time being on Spirits, the manufacture of the United Kingdom. the gallon, . . .	0	0	6
Wine in bottles, . . .	—and further, the amount of any duty payable for the time being on Rum of the British Possessions in South America or the West Indies. the tun, . . .	7	7	0
	—and further, for every £100 of value, . . .	7	10	0
	—and on the bottles the dozen, . . .	0	1	0
	Bottled in and imported from the United Kingdom, for every £100 of the value, . . .	7	10	0
	the Bottles, . . .	<i>Free.</i>		
Wine not in bottles, . . .	for every £100 of the value, . . .	7	10	0
	Imported into the British Possessions in North America from Gibraltar or Malta, subject to no higher duty than if imported from the United Kingdom, <i>viz.</i> 1-10th of the duty remitted.			
Coffee the cwt. . . .		0	5	0
Cocoa, "		0	5	0
Sugar, "		0	5	0
Molasses, "		0	3	0
	—and further, the amount of any duty payable for the time being on Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, and Molasses respectively, being the produce of the British Possessions in South America or the West Indies.			
Clocks and Watches, } Leather Manufactures, } Linen, } Musical Instruments, } Wires of all sorts, } Books and Papers, } Silk Manufactures, } Glass Manufactures, } Soap, } Refined Sugar, } Sugar-candy, } Tobacco manufactured, } Cotton Manufactures. } Alabaster, } Anchovies, } Argol, } Anniseed, } Amber, }	For every £100 of the real value, . . .	30	0	0
	For every £100 of the real value, . . .	20	0	0
	For every £100 of the real value, . . .	7	10	0

£ s. d.

- Almonds,
- Brimstone,
- Botargo,
- Boxwood,
- Currants,
- Capers,
- Cascasoo,
- Cummin-seed,
- Coral,
- Cork.
- Cinnabar,
- Dates,
- Essence of Bergamot,
- _____ of Lemon,
- _____ of Roses,
- _____ of Citron,
- _____ of Oranges,
- _____ of Lavender,
- _____ of Rosemary,
- Emery-stone,
- Fruit preserved in sugar
or brandy,
- Figs,
- Honey,
- Iron,
- Juniper-berries,
- Incense,
- Lava,
- Lentils,
- Marble
- Mosaic Work,
- Medals,
- Musk,
- Macaroni,
- Nuts of all kinds,
- Oil of Olives,
- of Almonds,
- Orris Root,
- Ostrich Feathers,
- Orange Buds and Peel,
- Olives,
- Pitch,
- Pickles,
- Paintings,
- Pozzolana,
- Pumice-stone,
- Punk,
- Parmesan Cheese,
- Prints,
- Pearls,
- Precious Stones, (except
diamonds,)
- Quicksilver,
- Raisins,
- Sausages,
- Sponges,
- Tar,
- Turpentine,
- Vermillion,
- Vermicelli,
- Whetstones,

For every £100 of the value thereof,

7 10 0

Goods, Wares, and Merchandize not otherwise enumerated nor charged with duty, and not herein declared to be free of duty, for every £100 of the value,	£	s.	d.
Coin, Bullion, and Diamonds,		15	0
Horses, Mules, Asses, Neat Cattle, and all Live Stock.			0
Tallow and Raw Hides,			
Rice,			
Corn and Grain, (unground)			
Biscuit or Bread,			
Meal or Flour, except Wheat Flour,			
Fresh Meat,			
Fresh Fish,			
Carriages of Travellers,			
Wheat Flour			
Beef and Pork,	} Imported into Canada,		
Hams and Bacon,			
Wood and Lumber,			
Wood and Lumber imported into New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island,			
Hay and Straw,			
Fruit and Vegetables, fresh,			
Salt,			
Cotton Wool,			
Goods the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, imported from those places, or from the United Kingdom, or from some place in the British Dominions,			
Herrings taken and cured by the Inhabitants of the Isle of Man, and imported from thence,			
Lumber, the produce of and imported from any British possession on the West Coast of Africa,			
Any sort of Wood, Craft, and Victuals, except Spirits, and any sort of clothing, and Implements and Materials, fit and necessary for the British Fisheries in America, imported into the place at or from whence such Fishery is carried on,			
Drugs,			
Gums or Resins,			
Dye-wood and Hard-woods,			
Cabinet-makers' Wood,			
Tortoise-shell,			
Hemp, Flax, and Tow,			
Wheat, Flour, Fruits, Pickles, Seeds, Woods of all sorts, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Ochre, Brimstone, Sulphur, Vegetable Oils, Burr-stones, Dog-stones, Hops, Cork, Sago, Tapioca, Sponge, Sausages, Cheese, Cider, Wax, Sperm, Tallow,	} Imported direct from the warehouses in the United Kingdom,		
All Goods imported from the United Kingdom, after having there paid the duties of consumption, and being exported from thence without Draw-back,			

Duty free.

And if any of the Goods hereinbefore mentioned shall be imported through the United Kingdom, having been warehoused therein, and exported from the warehouse, or the duties thereon, if there paid, having been drawn back, one-tenth part of the duties herein imposed shall be remitted in respect of such Goods.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted,* That the duties imposed by any of the Acts hereinbefore mentioned or referred to, passed prior to the said Act of the 18th year of His Majesty's Reign, shall be received, accounted for, and applied for the purposes of those Acts;

Provided always, that no greater proportion of the duties imposed by this Act, except as hereinbefore excepted, shall be charged upon any article which is subject also to duty under any of the said acts or subject also to duty under any colonial law, than the amount, if any, by which the duty charged by this Act shall exceed such other duty or duties; Provided nevertheless, that the full amount of the duties mentioned in this Act, whether on account of such former acts, or on account of such colonial law, or on account of this Act, shall be levied and recovered and received under the regulations and by the means and powers of this Act.

H. JESSOP, Coll.

CHARLES G. STEWART, Acting Compl.

Customs, Quebec, 25th Nov. 1836.

N.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

General Statement of dutiable Articles Imported into Montreal in the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and to the 10th October 1836, with calculation of Provincial Duties paid thereon.

Articles Imported	1832.	£	s.	d.	1833.	£	s.	d.	1834.	£	s.	d.	1835.	£	s.	d.	To 10th Oct. 1836.	£	s.	d.
Madeira Wine.	9747 Ga.	365	10	3	17684	670	13	0	15767	591	5	3	7717	290	10	3	\$1296	304	11	6
Other Wine.	21167 "	5277	13	6	370680	9266	10	0	180,725	4983	2	6	165,821	4115	12	0	121,310	3653	11	6
Foreign Spirits,	136,823 "	3420	11	6	217,231	6180	15	6	123,053	3077	1	6	200,672	7,263	16	0	118,545	2463	7	6
Rum,	25,067 "	628	13	6	189,682	3480	11	0	181,825	4515	12	6	136,029	4650	11	6	67	1688	10	0
Molasses.	None.	0	0	0	4756	90	1	8	10,455	217	10	3	46,130	041	4	7	3212	66	13	4
British Spirits,	5881 "	20	3	6	5632	45	8	0	3046	35	1	3	5,635	146	13	0	3616	45	4	0
Snuff.	None.	0	0	0	77	1	5	8	None.	0	0	0	435	7	0	0	None.	0	0	0
Refined Sugar.	658,231 lbs.	2742	16	9	1980,688	6700	6	11	836,606	3113	15	6	1,136,516	4759	12	2	1260,231	5275	19	0
Muscovado do.	215,716 "	410	8	2	2809,679	4911	12	5	1180,426	2273	16	1	1911,670	4045	2	11	713,880	1316	15	0
Coffee.	41,002 "	371	12	0	62,485	436	19	2	12056	100	9	4	11,141	91	16	10	23,011	182	0	2
Manif. Tobacco,	None.	0	0	0	451	5	8	6	7352	41	15	0	63,834	733	8	6	21,927	272	16	9
Leaf	7320 "	61	0	0	None.	0	0	0	20,438	170	6	4	18,000	157	11	6	None.	0	0	0
do.	21,162 "	604	1	0	29,825	745	12	6	61	1	10	5	8,293	200	16	6	None.	0	0	0
Hyson Tea,	39,285 "	327	7	6	None.	0	0	0	25,671	213	1	10	48,510	305	1	8	1,081	122	6	10
Bohea do.	495,983 "	9265	7	8	615,673	10251	4	4	37,067	617	15	8	375,818	6241	12	8	862,018	6806	19	4
Other do.	17,207 mks.	288	5	8	31,823	550	7	8	23,322	388	14	0	57	0	19	0	2412	-11	17	4
Salt.	21,036 pks.	175	9	4	18,402	163	12	0	7068	58	18	0	11,632	96	2	0	19710	161	10	0
Playing Cards,	None.	0	0	0	None.	0	0	0	None.	0	0	0	None.	0	0	0	None.	0	0	0
Value of Mer-	£	23,812	15	1	947,932	26988	7	5	601,014	15,115	9	7	1,021,071	23,526	17	9	1,169,467	0	11	29,287
chandise pay-	ing 24 per cent.	563,687	4	4	£	56,176	15	9	£	36,088	14	1	£	50,637	17	7	£	50826	8	11
Hallifax Cy.		46,848	15	5																

Custom House, Montreal, 15th November, 1836.

WM. HALL, Coll.

N. B.—Three per cent. has been deducted from the above Goods paying specific duties, except the Playing Cards.

O.

STATEMENT of Gross Amount of Duties collected at the Port of Montreal, under the Imperial Acts, 14 Geo. 3, chap. 88, — 6 Geo. 4, chap. 114, and 3 and 4 William 4, chap. 59; for the following years, viz :

Acts under which the duties have been levied.	For the year ended 5th Jan'y, 1833.	For the year ended 5th Jan'y, 1834.	For the year ended 5th Jan'y, 1835.	For the year ended 5th Jan'y, 1836.	To the 10th October, 1836.
14 Geo. 3, chap. 88.	7043 15 9	14734 10 9	10123 19 6	16958 4 9	7460 11 3
6 Geo. 4, chap. 114 and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 59	2547 19 1	4449 1 6	2166 0 8	3369 7 8	2412 6 4

CUSTOM-HOUSE, MONTREAL, }
14th November, 1836, }

W. HALL, Coll.

P.

ABSTRACT,

IMPORTATIONS AT THE PORT OF ST. JOHN'S IN 1833, 1834, 1835, AND 1836.

AN ACCOUNT of Articles Imported at the Port of St. John's from the United States in the four years ended 10th October, 1836, subject to Specific Duties, and also the value of such as are subject to an ad valorem duty of 2½ per cent., viz :

In the year ended	Gallons French Wine.	Galls. Spirits.	Galls. Molasses.	Pounds Coffee.	Pounds Leaf Tobacco.	Pounds Manufactured Tobacco.	Pounds Snuff.	Packs Playing Cards.	Value of Articles paying 2½ per cent.
10th October, 1833,.	418	10	115	33,185	109,345	307,957	1440	168	55,048 4 9
10th do. 1834,.	269	70	117	63,242	111,161	327,955	943½	144	31,976 12 7
10th do. 1835,.	543	15	33	88,143	130,850	154,647	284½	2827	46,340 6 2
10th do. 1836,.	1394	43	0	93,028	92,005	358,812	1272	1440	50,033 13 10
Totals,.....	2624	138	265	277,598	443,361	1,149,371	6500	4579	183,398 17 4

Received the above statement from the Collector.

JOHN MACAULAY, Arbitrator.

Q.

Return of the Gross Quantity of Coffee, Molasses, and Sugar imported into the Province from the United States of America, during the Years 1833, 1834, and 1835.

UPPER CANADA.

	COFFEE.						MOLASSES.						SUGAR.																
	1833.			1834.			1835.			1833.			1834.			1835.													
	cwt	qrs.	lbs.	cwt	qrs.	lbs.	gals.	qts.	pits.	gals.	qts.	pits.	gals.	qts.	pits.	cwt	qrs.	lbs.	cwt	qrs.	lbs.	cwt	qrs.	lbs.					
River aux Raisins,																													
Cornwall,																													
Prescott,	24	0	1	13	3	15						28																	
Maitland,				8	1	6						175	3	1															
Brockville,	52	1	25	17	1	6																							
Johnstown,																													
Gamanoque,																													
Hallowell,																													
Kingston,	62	3	8	75	2	10						222																	
Belleville,	44	1	23	14	2	7						120	1	1															
Bath,	30	1																											
Port Hope,	11	3	26	2	2	2						92	3																
Cobourg,	7	0	5	19	3	5						44																	
Newcastle,																													
City of Toronto,	553	1	3	378	3	12						1686																	
Penetanguishine,																													
Windsor,																													
Burlington Bay,																													
Oakville,	56	1																											
Chippewa,	39	0	15	43	1	25						597																	
Queenston,	2	3	27	4	1	3						116																	
Port Erie,	19	0	14	16	1	20						36																	
Dalhousie,	2	3	23	2	2	8						115	2																
Ningara,	55	0	14	39	1	18						508	2																
Port Dover,	2	2	25	3	2	27						93	2																
Port Colborne, including Port Robinson												479	2																
Port Stanley,																													
Port Burwell,																													
Port Talbot,	3	1	25									92																	
Turkey Point,	22	1	7																										
Goderich,																													
Sandwich,																													
Amherstburgh,																													
Total,	994	1	27	676	3	24						6906	0	1	5540	1	0	4897	1	0	285	1	21	90	3	25	147	3	2

George H. Markland, Inspector-General.

Toronto, 8th November, 1836.

R.

STATEMENT OF SALT SENT INTO UPPER CANADA BY THE LACHINE CANAL IN THE YEARS
FROM 1831 TO 1836 INCLUSIVE.

*A Statement of the number of Tons of Salt which have passed up through the Lachine Canal in
the Years as follows:*

In the Year	1831	No. of Tons	331
	1832	"	427 3-4
	1833	"	449
	1834	"	460 3-4
	1835	"	138
	1836	"	715 1-4

A. P. TIPSON,

Sub-Collector, Lachine Canal.

Montreal, 18th November, 1836.

NOTE.—This Return does not give any account of the Salt taken into Upper Canada by land carriage in Winter, which it is fair to infer is the case to no small extent.

S.

RETURN OF IMPORTATIONS OF WHISKEY AND HIGH WINES AT MONTREAL FROM UPPER
CANADA, IN THE YEARS 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, & 1836, MADE BY COLLECTOR OF
MONTREAL, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1836.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

*Return of the Importation of Whiskey and High Wines from Upper Canada into this Port in
the following Years:*

Description of Casks.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	To 10th Oct. 1836.
Kegs,.....	"	"	"	"	1
Barrels containing about 40 Gallons,.....	88	87	536	883	2395
Hogsheads,.....	"	"	2	1	63
Pipes,.....	"	1	2	1	41
Puncheons,.....	"	9	8	11	21

WM. HALL, Coll.

Custom House, Montreal, 15th Nov. 1836.

T.

ESTIMATE BY D. HANDYSIDE, ESQ. OF THE ANNUAL AMOUNT OF SPIRITS DISTILLED IN LOWER CANADA.

Letter from David Handyside, Esquire, of Montreal, in answer to my request for information respecting the quantity of Spirits distilled in Lower Canada annually during the last four Years.

ST. MARY'S DISTILLERY, 12th November, 1836.

SIR,

Your Communication dated 4th instant was duly received, and is now before me.—In reply to the information sought for, I beg leave to state that in my opinion there has been for the last four years distilled from Corn in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal as follows :

1832,....	350,000 Gallons.	Hydrometer Proof Spirit.
1833,....	350,000 "	Ditto.
1834,....	500,000 "	Ditto.
1835,....	500,000 "	Ditto.

and for the present year, 1836, should sufficient quantities of Grain be brought forward by the Farmers to supply the want of the Distillers, I think the same quantity of spirit may be produced as set forth in the above two last mentioned years.

In offering you my opinion on this branch of manufacture, I have taken no notice of what may have been produced in the Eastern Townships, but taking the four years collectively, I do not think the quantity would exceed fifty thousand gallons, Hydrometer Proof; and for the present year, in that quarter the manufacture will be extremely trifling from the scarcity of Grain.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

DAVID HANDYSIDE.

Certified,

JOHN MACAULAY, Arbitrator.

U.

Statement of River Craft passed through the Government Locks in charge of the Commissariat at the Cascades, Split Rock, and Côteau du Lac, during the season of 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836.

	Number of	
	Durham Boats.	Batteaux and Barges.
Season of 1833, - - - -	612	869
Do. 1834, - - - -	609	500
Do. 1835, - - - -	418	421
Do. 1836, - - - -	328	447

The diminution since 1833 may be accounted for in the increased size of the Batteaux used on the St. Lawrence, and the opening of the Rideau Canal.

J. R. PRICE, A. C. G.

Commissariat, Montreal, 9th December, 1836.

V.

STATEMENTS RELATING TO MERCHANDISE PASSED UP THE RIDEAU, AND BARGES, &c.
PASSED UP THE OTTAWA, IN THE YEARS AS NOTED THEREIN.

Statement of Merchandise, &c. passed up the Rideau Canal during the under-mentioned periods.

ARTICLES.	1833.			1834.			1835.			1836.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.
Merchandise Tons,	93	5	0	134	9	1	317	15	3	2487	12	2
Iron “	19	16	1	140	12	“	88	3	3	226	7	3
Salt “	6	3	1	104	13	2	43	5	2	299	12	2

Statement of the number of Barges and Durham-boats passed upwards through the Ottawa Canals during the undermentioned periods:—

Years.	Barges.	Durham-boats.	Remarks.
1834			No data.
1835	131	77	
1836	132	66	The Rideau Canal was closed for near 3 months, in consequence of the accident at Long Island.

NOTE.—This Return was furnished from the Rideau Canal Office.

JOHN MACAULAY, *Arbitrator.*

W.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALES OF TEAS IN THE YEARS 1831, 1832, 33 & 34.

STATEMENT FURNISHED BY MR. ANDERSON, MONTREAL, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1836.

Quantity, Species, and Value of Teas sold by the Agents of the Honorable East India Company in the Canadas, during the Years 1831, 32, 33, & 34.

		£.	s.	d.
Twankay in 1831.	581,641 lbs. sold for,.....	82,687	16	6
1832.	536,552 “ “ “	73,746	1	7
1833.	645,241 “ “ “	86,794	16	5
1834.	512,468 “ “ “	69,140	12	6
	<u>2,275,902 lbs.....</u>	<u>312,369</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>

	<i>Amount brought up,</i>		
			312,396 7 0
Hyson Skin in 1831.	127,599 lbs. sold for	16,987 18 10	
1832.	119,856 " " "	15,508 1 3	
1833.	48,422 " " "	6351 8 5	
1834.	50,051 " " "	6311 19 11	
	345,928 lbs.		45,159 8 5
YoungHyson in 1831	104,557 lbs. sold for	21,429 4 9	
1832.	98,284 " " "	21,086 10 9	
1833.	109,539 " " "	22,903 9 11	
1834.	65,978 " " "	14,178 5 10	
	378,358 lbs.		79,597 11 3
Congou in 1831.	37,777 lbs. sold for	4850 9 6	
1832.	15,872 " " "	1966 14 0	
1833.	38,555 " " "	3893 16 0	
1834.	38,412 " " "	4101 8 9	
	130,616 lbs.		14,812 8 3
Souchong in 1831.	19,986 lbs. sold for	3078 2 4	
1832.	19,080 " " "	2901 10 1	
1833.	20,706 " " "	3247 4 6	
1834.	15,404 " " "	2405 6 1	
	75,176 lbs.		11,632 3 0
Pekoe in 1831.	1375 lbs. sold for	312 11 6	
1832.	1234 " " "	268 6 4	
1833.	1794 " " "	381 18 8	
1834.	1663 " " "	352 17 4	
	6066 lbs.		1,315 13 10
Gunpowder in 1831.	2407 lbs. sold for	824 3 10	
1832.	3522 " " "	917 18 6	
1833.	2385 " " "	613 6 2	
1834.	2075 " " "	547 16 0	
	10,389 lbs.		2,903 4 6
Hyson in 1831.	18,532 lbs. sold for	4764 13 4	
1832.	23,260 " " "	5407 3 4	
1833.	16,632 " " "	3589 4 1	
1834.	10,303 " " "	2225 8 6	
	68,727 lbs.		15,986 9 3
Bohea in 1831.	42,317 lbs. sold for	4927 2 11	
1832.	81,542 " " "	7883 9 11	
1833.	90,965 " " "	8722 15 4	
1834.	58,449 " " "	4976 9 2	
	273,273 lbs.		26,509 17 4
	3,564,435.		£ 510,286 2 10
Duty,.....	Hyson, 68,727 lbs. 6d. per lb. Bohea, 273,273 lbs. 2d. per lb. All other kinds, 3,222,435, lbs. 4 per lb.	} Less 3 per Cent.	
	3,564,435 lbs.		



CHAPTER 17.

An Act to create a Fund for defraying the expense of providing Medical Assistance for sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination.—25th FEBRUARY, 1832.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble.

A rate or duty imposed and to be collected and paid on passengers or emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal.

Whereas by Message from His Excellency the Right Honorable Matthew Lord Aylmer, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, laid before both Houses of the Legislature, His Excellency has been pleased to signify that, in conformity to the instructions he has received from Your Majesty's Government, he recommends the expediency of imposing a rate or duty payable by the Masters of Vessels bringing Emigrants into this Province, for the purpose of creating a fund for defraying the expense of Medical care and attendance for sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to places of their destination; and it is expedient that provision should be made for carrying the said recommendation into effect: May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that there shall be raised, levied and collected a rate of duty payable in the manner hereinafter prescribed, by the master or person in command of every vessel arriving in the port of Quebec or in the port of Montreal, from any port of the United Kingdom, with passengers or emigrants therefrom, and having been cleared of the Custom-house at such port after the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and such rate or duty shall be five shillings currency for every such passenger or emigrant who shall have embarked under the sanction of His Majesty's Government, ascertained by a certificate from one of the officers of His Majesty's Customs at the port at which such vessel shall have cleared, and ten shillings currency for every such passenger or emigrant who shall have embarked without such sanction, and such rate or duty shall be paid by the master or person in command of such vessel, or by such person on his behalf to the Collector, or other chief officer of the Customs at the port at which such vessel shall be first entered, and at the time of making such first entry, which shall contain on the face of it the number of passengers actually on board the vessel, and no such entry shall be deemed to have been validly made, or to have any legal effect whatsoever, unless such rates or duties be so paid as aforesaid.

Children of a certain age, how counted.

2. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that for the purposes of this Act two children, each under the age of fourteen years, or three children, each under the age of seven years, shall be reckoned as one passenger; and that no child under the age of twelve months shall be reckoned among the number of passengers.

Duty of masters of vessels arriving in either of the said ports.

3. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that no master or person having the command of any ship or vessel arriving in either of the said ports, shall permit any passenger to leave such vessel until he shall have delivered to the Collector, or other chief officer of His Majesty's Customs at such port, a correct list of all the passengers on board such ship or vessel at the time of her arrival at such port, nor until such list shall have been certu-

fied to be correct, and a certificate of such correctness, and a permission to allow his passengers to leave the vessel, and a receipt for the duties payable by him under the provisions of this Act, shall have been given to him by the said Collector or other chief officer, under a penalty of twenty pounds currency, to be paid by such master or person having the command, for every passenger leaving his ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act: Provided always, that the said list shall contain the name of each head of family or single person being a passenger on board such vessel, his profession or trade, his country and the place of his destination, and the number of grown persons and children belonging to his family, on board such vessel: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the master or person having the command of any ship or vessel from permitting any passengers to leave the vessel at the request of such passenger, before the arrival of the vessel in the harbour of Quebec, but in every such case the names of the passengers who shall so leave shall be entered in the Manifest on the list of emigrants made out at the time of the clearing of the vessel from the United Kingdom, and shall be certified under the signatures of the passengers so leaving the vessel; and if the number of passengers remaining on board on the arrival of the vessel in the harbour of Quebec do not correspond with that mentioned in such Manifest, after deducting the number who shall have so left the vessel, the master or person having the command of such vessel shall incur a penalty of five pounds currency for each passenger not found on board, or entered on the Manifest as having left the vessel as aforesaid.

4. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that every passenger on board any ship or vessel arriving in the harbour to which the master or person commanding such vessel shall have engaged to convey him, shall be entitled to remain and to keep his baggage on board such vessel during forty-eight hours after her arrival in such harbour; and every such master who shall compel any passenger to leave his vessel before the expiration of the said term of forty-eight hours, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds currency for every passenger he shall so compel to leave his vessel, nor shall any master or person commanding such vessel remove, or cause to be removed, before the expiration of the said forty-eight hours, any berthing or accommodation used by his passengers, under a like penalty.

5. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that every pilot who shall have had charge of any vessel having passengers on board, and who shall know that any passenger has been permitted to leave the vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act, and shall not, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such vessel in the harbour to which he shall have engaged to pilot her, inform the Collector or other chief officer of His Majesty's Customs at such place, that a passenger or passengers has or have been so permitted to leave the vessel, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds currency for every passenger with respect to whom he shall have wilfully neglected to give such information.

6. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that the monies levied under the authority of this Act shall be paid by the Collector or other chief Officer of the Customs, by whom they shall have been received into the hands of the Receiver-General for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that all penalties imposed by this Act may be sued for and recovered with costs on the oath of one credible witness, other than the prosecutor, in a summary manner before any two Justices of the Peace in the City of Quebec or in the City of Montreal, and such Justices may commit the offender to the Common Gaol of the District until such penalty and costs shall be paid; and one moiety of every such penalty shall belong to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and shall be paid into the hands of the Receiver-General to be applied to the purposes to which the other monies levied under the authority of this Act are hereby appropriated, and the other moiety shall belong to the prosecutor.

8. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government, by an instrument under his hand, to appoint three persons to be

Proviso.

Passengers allowed a certain time to remain on board upon their arrival in the harbour.

Penalty on Masters compelling passengers to leave their vessels before a certain time.

Penalty on Pilots knowing that passengers on board have been permitted to leave the vessel.

Monies levied by this Act to be paid to the Collector of the Customs.

Penalties how recoverable.

Governor to appoint Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

Commissioners for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act concerning in any way the said Emigrant Society at Quebec, and in like manner to appoint three persons to be Commissioners for the carrying into effect the provisions thereof in any way concerning the said Emigrant Society at Montreal, and from time to time to remove the same and appoint others in their stead, and to such Commissioners all monies to be expended under the direction of the Committee of Management of the said Societies respectively, shall be advanced and paid, and by and through them shall the accounts thereof be rendered in the manner hereinafter prescribed and they shall be responsible for the due application of the said monies, to the purposes for which they are hereby appropriated and no other, under the direction of Committee of Management of each of the said Societies respectively.

Governor empowered to pay in equal parts the monies levied under this Act to the Commissioners of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, to the Montreal General Hospital, to the Emigrant Society at Quebec, and to the Emigrant Society at Montreal, to be employed for the purpose only of forwarding destitute Emigrants to Lower or Upper Canada, where they are to obtain employment.

9. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lt. Gov. or person administering the Government, by warrant under his hand, to pay from time to time, as the same may be required for the purposes of this Act, and out of any monies paid into the hands of the Receiver-General under the authority of this Act, a sum equal to one-fourth part of the said monies, to the Commissioners of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, and a like sum to the Corporation of the Montreal General Hospital; and a like sum to be expended under the direction of the Emigrant Society at Quebec, and a like sum to the Emigrant Society at Montreal; clear in each case of all deductions for the expense of collecting the same: Provided always, that no part of the said monies shall be employed by the said Committees in making advances of money to any emigrant, but shall be expended in forwarding poor and destitute Emigrants to those places in this Province or in the Province of Upper Canada, at which it shall appear most probable that they may obtain employment, and establish themselves with the fairest prospect of permanent advantage; but in no case shall any grown person in good health and unincumbered with a family (except unmarried females who may be unable otherwise to join their friends or relations) receive assistance out of the said monies: Provided nevertheless, that out of the said monies, it shall be lawful for the said Committees of Management to make a reasonable allowance to their recording Secretaries, Agents and Storekeepers, of the said Societies respectively, and to defray the expense of Office rent, and of the necessary fuel and stationery.

Allowance to their Secretaries.

Governor empowered to advance a certain sum of money by way of loan to the Commissioners of the Emigrant Society at Quebec, and to the Commissioners of the Emigrant Society at Montreal, not to exceed one fourth part of the monies levied under the authority of this Act.

10. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government, by warrant under his hand, at any time after the first day of May next, after the passing of this Act, and out of any unappropriated monies in the hands of the Receiver-General, to advance, by way of loan, to the Commissioners for the Emigrant Society at Quebec, a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds currency; and a like sum to the Commissioners of the Emigrant Society at Montreal, to be applied and expended under the direction of the Committees of Management of the said Societies respectively as aforesaid: Provided always, that the sum or sums so advanced shall be deducted from the one-fourth part of the monies levied under the authority of this Act, which so appropriated to the purposes of each of the said Societies respectively.

Commissioners &c. having received monies under the authority of this Act to render an account to the Provincial Legislature, and to keep a correct list of the Emigrants by them relieved, &c.

11. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that the said Commissioners and the said Corporation, and the Commissioners for the said Societies into whose hands any money shall be paid under the authority of this Act, shall, within fifteen days after the meeting of each Session of the Provincial Legislature during the continuance of this Act, lay before each of the branches thereof a faithful and detailed account of the expenditures of such monies; and a correct list of the Emigrants by them respectively relieved, distinguishing the nation and country of every such emigrant, the place to which he or she shall have been forwarded, and his or her age, and the amount expended in affording such relief (and in what manner expended) to every grown person, and his or her trade and name.

12. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that every person to whom shall be entrusted the expenditure of any portion of the monies

hereby appropriated, shall make up detailed accounts of such expenditure, showing the sum advanced to the accountant, the sum actually expended, the balance (if any) remaining in his hands, and the amount of the monies hereby appropriated to the purpose for which such advance shall have been made, remaining unexpended in the hands of the Receiver-General, and that every such account shall be supported by vouchers therein distinctly referred to by numbers corresponding to the numbering of the items in such account, and shall be made up to and closed on the tenth day of April and tenth day of October in each year, during which such expenditure shall be made, and shall be attested before a Justice of the Court of King's Bench, or a Justice of the Peace, and shall be transmitted to the officer whose duty it shall be to receive such account, within fifteen days next after the expiration of the said periods respectively.

Every person to whom may be entrusted the expenditure of any portion of the monies hereby appropriated, to make up detailed accounts.

13. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that the due application of the monies received for the public uses of the Province under the authority of this Act, shall be accounted for to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, his heirs and successors shall direct; and that a detailed account of all such monies shall be laid before the several branches of the Provincial Legislature within the first fifteen days of the next Session thereof.

Application of the monies appropriated by this Act to be accounted to His Majesty—a detailed account to be laid before the Legislature.

14. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and no longer.

Continuance of this Act

[A true copy.]

WILLIAM SMITH,
Clerk of the Legislative Council of the
Province of Lower Canada.

Y.

STATUTE OF LOWER CANADA.—6 WM. IV. c. 24.

Anno Sexto Gulielmi.

CAP. XXIV.

An Act to regulate and establish the Salaries of the Officers of the Customs at the Inland Ports in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.—21st MARCH, 1836.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate and establish the Salaries or other emoluments of the officers in the collection of the Revenue at the several Inland Ports of the Province, as well as the incidental expenses attending that service: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled '*An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America*,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, by warrants under his hand, to order, that out of the unappropriated monies which now are, or hereafter may come into the hands of the Receiver-General of this Province, there be paid the sums hereinafter mentioned to the officers employed in the

Preamble.

Governor authorised to grant warrants for the salaries of certain officers of the Customs.

Amount of Salaries and incidental expenses.

collection of the Revenue at the several inland ports of the Province, and for the incidental expenses attending that service, for and during the continuance of this Act, and no longer; that is to say, for the annual salary of the Collector at the Port of St. John, a sum not exceeding four hundred pounds currency; for the annual salary of the Gauger, who is also to act as Clerk to the Collector at the same port, a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds currency; for the annual salary of two Land-waiters at the same port, at the rate of seventy pounds currency each, a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty pounds currency; for the annual salary of one Land-waiter at Lacole, a sum not exceeding fifteen pounds currency; for the annual allowance to the Collector at the port of St. John, for rent of the Custom-house, a sum not exceeding forty pounds currency; for the annual salary of the Collector and Inspector of Merchandise at the port of Côteau du Lac, a sum not exceeding four hundred pounds currency; for the annual salary of the Comptroller at the same port, to be stationed as Deputy on the Ottawa, a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds currency; for the annual salary of two Land-waiters at the same port, at the rate of thirty pounds currency each, a sum not exceeding sixty pounds currency; for the annual allowance of the Collector at the same port, for rent of Custom-house, a sum not exceeding thirty-six pounds currency; for the annual allowance to the Collector and Land-waiter at the same port, for a boat and hands, a sum not exceeding sixty pounds currency; for the annual allowance to the Collector at the port of Stanstead, for rent of the Custom-house, and all other contingencies whatever, a sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds currency; for the commission of the Collector at the port of Stanstead, upon the duties collected, such sum as the said commission may amount to, at the rate of fifty per cent. upon the amount collected, provided that such commission shall not exceed the annual sum of one hundred pounds currency; for the annual salary of one Land-waiter at Stanstead, a sum not exceeding fifteen pounds currency; for the commission of the Collector at the port near the bridge on the Portage river, on the Kennebec road, in the county of Beauce, upon the duties collected, such sum as the said commission may amount to at the rate of fifty per cent. upon the amount collected: Provided that such commission shall not exceed the annual sum of one hundred pounds currency; for the annual allowance to the Collector at the port of Beauce, for rent of a Custom-house, and all other contingencies whatsoever, a sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds currency: the said salaries and allowances to be reckoned from the first of May of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Proviso.

Salaries to be in lieu of all Fees.

2. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that the salaries and allowances hereby established and granted to the several officers of the inland ports of entry shall be in lieu and stead of all other fees or allowances whatsoever; and the said salaries and allowances shall be paid to the said officers respectively by warrants under the hand of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province for the time being: Provided always, that no such warrant shall be issued in favor of any such Collector or Comptroller, for any sum to them due by virtue of this Act, until a certificate be granted by the proper Officer that the quarterly accounts of duties received by such Collector, accompanied by receipts from the Receiver General of the Province for the total amount collected, shall have been duly transmitted.

Proviso.

Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs at certain Inland Ports to give security for the due performance of the duties of their office.

3. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the 1st day of May next, no person shall perform the duties of Collector or of Comptroller at St. John's or at Côteau du Lac, or of Collector at Stanstead or at La Beauce, until after he shall have given security to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the due performance of the duties of such Offices respectively, that is to say:—the Collectors at Saint John's and at Côteau du Lac, in the sum of Two Thousand Pounds Currency, and the Comptroller at the last mentioned Port, in the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency; and the Collector at Stanstead and La Beauce, in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency; and the condition of the Bond shall be, that the person giving the same, shall well and faithfully perform each and every of the duties of his office, and shall faithfully pay over all monies which he shall

collect or receive in the performance of his duties—and the King, or any person whosoever, who may sustain injury from the non-performance of the condition aforesaid, may avail himself of such Bond.

4. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that every Bond entered into under the requirements of this Act, shall be made double and shall be taken by the Secretary of the Province, and one part thereof shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, or Provincial Court of the District, in which each of the said officers shall respectively perform the duties of his office, and the other part shall be deposited in the archives of the Provincial Secretary, and any person shall be entitled to communication of such Bond and to have a copy thereof at any such place of deposit, on paying One Shilling, Currency, for each communication, and Five Shillings, Currency, for each copy.

Bonds to be made double.

5. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that before the taking or receiving of the Bond, suretyship or cautionement required by this Act, notice in writing shall be given to His Majesty's Attorney General, or in his absence to the Solicitor General, three days at least before the time of giving such Bond or suretyship, and one additional day for each and every ten leagues distance between the place of residence of the Attorney or Solicitor General, as the case may be, and the place where such Bond or suretyship shall be intended to be given, specifying the day, hour and particular place of giving such Bond or suretyship, and the names, additions and abode of the persons intending to become Sureties; and no such Bond or suretyship shall be taken or received until after due proof upon oath shall have been made of the giving of such notice in writing; which proof of notice shall remain of record in the office of the Secretary of this Province, and communication thereof shall at all times be given *gratis*, to any person applying for the same: Provided always, that such security shall not be held valid until the sureties shall have justified their sufficiency to the amount in which they shall be respectively liable.

Before Bond is executed, notice to be given to the Attorney General, or in his absence to the Solicitor General.

Proviso.

6. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that in case any person or persons who shall have become surety or sureties for any of the said officers under the requirements of this Act shall afterwards die, or become insolvent, *en déconfiture*, or depart from this Province with the intent of establishing his domicile elsewhere, the said officer for whom any such person or persons had become surety or sureties, shall, within one calendar month, give fresh security in the manner and to the amount hereinbefore required, and duplicates of the Act of every such new suretyship shall be transmitted, and deposited as hereinbefore enacted and required.

In case of the death, insolvency or removal from the Province of the sureties, officers to give new securities.

7. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that every person who shall presume to do and perform any duty belonging to the office of any of the said officers, without having first given security as required by this Act, or who, having given such security, shall refuse or neglect to renew the same in any of the cases requiring such renewal under the requirements of this Act, and shall continue to fulfil the duties of the said office, after such refusal or neglect, shall be dismissed from the said office, and shall forfeit and pay for the said offence, a sum of five hundred pounds currency, to be recovered with costs of suit in any Court of King's Bench, by act of debt bill, plaint or information, one moiety of which penalty shall go to His Majesty, and the other moiety to any person or persons who shall sue for the same, within six months after the offence shall have been committed.

Penalty on persons performing the duty without having given securities.

8. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that when any of the said officers shall die, be removed from or resign his office, and that within the space of eighteen months from and after such death, removal or resignation, no misbehaviour shall appear to have been committed by such officer, in the execution of his said office, then and in such case, at the end of the said eighteen months, the Bond or suretyship so entered into by his said Sureties, shall become void and of no effect as to such sureties, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; but such officer, his heirs, executors, administrators or curators respectively, shall not be exonerated if misbehaviour shall afterwards be discovered and established.

Cases in which after the death, removal or resignation of any officer, their sureties shall be exonerated.

9. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that all and every

Boats from Upper Canada to enter and report at Côteau du Lac or other Ports if established hereafter.

the boats belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, and coming from the Province of Upper Canada into this Province, shall enter and report at the Port of Côteau du Lac, or any other Port or Ports hereafter to be established according to law.

Persons in charge of Boats, &c. with Goods to Upper Canada, to deliver to the Collector of the Customs at Côteau du Lac, or to the Comptroller to be stationed on the Ottawa, if conveyed on that route, a statement showing the quantity and value of the Goods.

10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any person in charge of any Batteau, Boat or other vessel, or of any Land Carriage conveying goods to Upper Canada, shall deliver to the Collector of the Customs at Côteau du Lac, (or to the Comptroller to be stationed on the Ottawa, if they shall be conveyed by that route,) a statement showing the quantity and value of the different kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, (in the form of the schedule annexed to this Act,) under a penalty of Forty Shillings, Currency, on any such person who shall present a false statement, or shall pass by without delivering such statement as aforesaid, and such penalty shall be recoverable with costs, before any one or more Justices of the Peace, on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the Defendant, under the warrant of such Justice or Justices of the Peace, and one moiety of such penalty shall belong to the Prosecutor, and the other moiety to His Majesty.

Hours of public business at the Custom House fixed.

11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the hours of public business at the Custom House at the several Inland Ports of this Province shall be, from the first of April to the first of December, from seven o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon; and from the first of December to the first of April, from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon.

Collectors of the Customs to transmit their accounts after the expiration of each quarter to the proper officer.

12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Collectors of Customs at the several Inland Ports in this Province, shall respectively, within fifteen days after the expiration of each quarter, transmit to the proper officer their accounts of the duties by them received, with the receipts of the Receiver-General for the whole sum levied during the quarter; and it shall be the duty of the Collector of the Customs at all the different Ports now or to be hereafter established in this Province, to make up to the thirty-first of December, in every year, detailed statements of the exports and imports at their respective Ports, to be laid before the different branches of the Legislature, also a statement of the number of passengers arrived at their respective Ports during the same period, to be also laid before the Legislature—and the Collector at Côteau du Lac shall also distinguish the imports and exports to and from Upper Canada, from those to and from the United States.

Governor may advance a certain sum of money to defray the expense of printing blank registers.

13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or person administering the Government, for the time being, by warrant under his hand, and out of any unappropriated monies in the hands of the Receiver-General, to advance and pay a sum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds Currency, to defray the expense of printing blank registers and forms of accounts for the use of the officers at the several Ports of Entry: *Provided always,* that the said printing shall be done by contract, after an advertisement for tenders shall have been inserted during two weeks in one of the newspapers published in the City of Quebec, and the lowest tender shall be accepted, and a sufficient number of copies thereof shall be printed and shall remain in reserve at the proper office at Quebec, for the purpose of being transmitted to the several ports of entry, as need shall be, and under such regulations as are adopted by the Commissioners of Customs with respect to the Collector of the Customs at Quebec.

Proviso.

14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* that it shall be lawful for the Collector of the Customs at Montreal, and for the Collectors at the several Inland Ports of Entry in this Province respectively, to transmit to the Receiver-General the amount of the duties by them collected in Bills of Exchange, each of the said officers remaining nevertheless responsible for the amount so by him transmitted, until such Bills of Exchange shall have been paid; and the sum actually paid as premium on such Bills of Exchange shall be allowed to the said officers respectively, and they are hereby authorised to charge the same in their respective quarterly accounts.

Officers of Customs at Montreal, and Collectors at the Inland Ports of Entry, may transmit their duties in Bills of Exchange.

15. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the Receiver-General of this Province to cause all Bills of Exchange transmitted to him by the Collector of the Customs at Montreal, or by the Collectors at the several Inland Ports of Entry in this Province, to be presented for payment when due; and if he shall fail so to present any such Bill, or to protest the same in conformity to the provisions of this Act, the said Receiver-General shall be responsible for the loss arising to the Province on such Bills of Exchange, and the officer or officers of the Customs who may have transmitted the same to him, shall be discharged from all responsibility for such loss.

Duty of the Receiver-General on the transmission of Bills of Exchange received by him, from the Collectors of the Customs.

16. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government, to pay, by warrant under his hand, out of any unappropriated monies in the hands of the Receiver-General, a sum not exceeding fifty pounds currency, to each of the two established Tide-waiters at the port of Quebec, being the amount of their respective salaries for the year now last past, and the same annual allowance during the continuance of this Act; and such further sum as may be necessary for the purpose of paying to the Tide-waiters respectively, an allowance of five shillings a-day for every day they shall be actually employed on board any vessel after the passing of this Act; also a sum not exceeding two hundred and sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence currency to John Simpson, Collector, at Côteau du Lac, as arrears of salary due to him from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five pounds currency to William Dobie Lindsay, late Comptroller at the port of St. John's, as arrears of salary due to him from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Governor empowered to pay certain sums of money to Tide Waiters and certain arrears of Salary.

17. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that no Collector, Comptroller, Searcher, or other officer or person whatsoever, concerned or employed in the collection or management of the Customs, or of any branch or portion thereof, shall vote at any election of a member or of members to serve in the Assembly of this Province; and if any person hereby forbidden to vote as aforesaid shall nevertheless, while he shall hold, or within twelve calendar months after he shall have ceased to hold any such office as aforesaid, vote at any such election, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, the vote so given shall be null and of no effect; and the person so offending shall incur a penalty of one hundred pounds currency, (one moiety whereof shall go to the prosecutor, and the other moiety to His Majesty,) recoverable, with costs, before any Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the District wherein the offence shall have been committed, or for the District in which the offender shall reside, and levied on the goods and chattels of such offender, under the warrant of such Court; and each and every person so convicted shall thenceforth and for ever be incapable of holding any place of confidence under His Majesty's Government, nor shall any such officer be elected or appointed a member of any branch of the Provincial Parliament, or sit or vote therein, under a penalty of five hundred pounds currency for each day he shall sit or vote in the House of Assembly or in the Legislative Council of this Province, such penalty shall be recoverable in the same manner as that hereinbefore imposed.

No Collector, Comptroller, Searcher or other officer concerned in the management of the Customs to vote at an election of a member of the Assembly, nor to be a member of any branch of the Legislature.

Penalty.

18. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that any prosecution founded on any contravention of the preceding Section shall be commenced within twelve calendar months from the commission of the offence, and not afterwards.

Limitation of actions.

19. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that every Importer of goods shall, within fourteen days after the arrival of the ship importing the same, make an entry inwards of such goods; and shall within such time land the same, and in default of such entry and landing it shall be lawful for the officers of the Customs to convey such goods to the King's Warehouse, and whenever the cargo of any ship shall have been discharged with the exception only of a small quantity of goods, it shall be lawful for the officers

Importers of Goods to make an entry of the same, within a certain time.

Duty of the Custom House Officers, on such entry not being made.

of the Customs to convey such remaining goods and at any time to convey any small packages or parcels of goods to the King's Warehouse, although such fourteen days shall not have expired, there to be kept waiting the due entry thereof, during the remainder of such fourteen days, and if the duties due upon any goods so conveyed to the King's Warehouse shall not be paid within six months after such fourteen days shall have expired, together with all charges of removal and warehouse rent, the same shall be sold, and the produce thereof shall be applied for the payment of freight and charges, next of duties, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the proprietor of the goods.

No oath &c. to be in future required, but in lieu thereof may make a declaration.

20. *And be it further enacted*, that in all cases whereby any Act or Acts relating to the Revenues of Customs, any oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit shall be required to be taken or made by any person on the doing of any Act matter or thing, or for verifying any book, account, entry or return, or for any other purpose whatsoever, such oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit, shall no longer be taken, made or required, but in lieu thereof, the person who would under the Act or Acts imposing the same, have been required to take or make such oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit, shall, in the presence of the Collector or other person empowered by such Act or Acts to administer such oath, solemn affidavit, make and subscribe a declaration setting forth the matters contained in and to the same effect as to the oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit, which would have been required if this Act had not been passed, and declaring to the truth thereof; and if any such declaration shall be untrue in any particular, the person making the same, shall, over and above every other penalty to which such person may become subject forfeit one hundred pounds currency. Provided always, that the provisions shall not extend to the officers of the customs.

Penalty.

Proviso.

The unshipping &c. of Goods to be at the expense of the Importer.

21. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that the unshipping, carrying and landing of all goods, and bringing of the same to the proper place after landing, for examination, or for weighing and the putting the same into the scales, and the letting out of and from the scales, after weighing shall be performed, by or at the expense of the importer.

Detailed accounts of the expenditure of the money to be made up and to be transmitted to the Officer whose duty it is to receive such account.

22. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that every person to whom shall be entrusted the expenditure of any portion of the monies hereby appropriated, shall make up detailed accounts of such expenditure, showing the sum advanced to the accountant, the sum actually expended, the balance if any, remaining in his hands, and the amount of the monies hereby appropriated to the purpose for which such advance shall have been made, remaining unexpended in the hands of the Receiver General; and that every such account shall be supported by vouchers therein distinctly referred to by numbers corresponding to the numbering of the items in such account; and shall be made up to, and closed on the 10th day of April and the 10th day of October, in each year, during which such expenditure shall be made, and shall be attested before a Justice of the Court of King's Bench, or a Justice of the Peace; and shall be transmitted to the officer whose duty it shall be to receive such account within fifteen days next after the expiration of the said period respectively.

Application of money to be accounted for to His Majesty, and a detailed account to be laid before the Legislature.

23. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that the due application of the monies appropriated by this Act, shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall direct; and that a detailed account of the expenditure of all such monies shall be laid before the several branches of the Legislature, within the first fifteen days of the next Session thereof.

Continuance of this Act.

24. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and no longer.

SCHEDULE.

STATEMENT showing the quantity and value of the different kinds of Goods, Wares and Merchandises, shipped or laden on board the Boat or Carriage.
 MASTER, bound for _____, in Upper Canada.

ARTICLES.	Quantity	Value on which and duty was paid at Quebec, (if known.)	Invoice value.
Value of Goods, Wares or Merchandise subject to an <i>ad valorem</i> duty at Quebec,			
Jamaica Spirits or Rum, Gallons,			
Gin, Brandy or Cordials, do.			
Maderia Wines, do.			
Other Wines, do.			
Coffee, Pounds,			
Teas { Bohea, do.			
{ Hyson, do.			
{ Hyson Skin, and other Teas do.,			
{ Young Hyson,			
{ Twankay,			
{ Souchong,			
Playing Cards, Packs,			
Loaf Sugar, Pounds,			
Muscovado Sugar, do.			
Molasses, Gallons,			
Salt, Bushels,			
Pimento, Pounds,			
Tobacco, { Plug, do.			
{ Leaf, do.			
Passengers, No.			

(A True Copy.)

WILLIAM SMITH,

Clerk of the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada.

STATUTE OF LOWER CANADA.

Anno Sexto Gulielmi IV.

CAP. 13.

An Act to continue for a limited period an Act passed in the Second Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to create a Fund to defray the expense of providing Medical assistance for sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to their place of destination."—21st MARCH, 1836.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it is expedient that a certain Act hereinafter mentioned, passed in the second year of Your Majesty's Reign, Chapter Seventeenth, should be further continued for a limited time: May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said Act passed in the second year of His Majesty's Reign, Chapter Seventeen,

Preamble.

Act 2. IV. IV. cap. 17. Continued.

intituled "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the expense of providing Medical assistance for sick Emigrants and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to their place of destination," shall be continued, and shall remain in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and no longer.

[A true copy.]

WILLIAM SMITH,
Clerk of the Legislative Council of
the Province of Lower Canada.

SCHEDULE

Of Papers accompanying the Report of the Arbitrator appointed under 3rd Geo. IV. c. 119.

- A.—Instrument appointing the Third Arbitrator.
- B.—Award of the Arbitrators.
- C.—Letter accompanying the Award.
- D.—Census of Upper Canada.
- E.—Table of the Population of Upper Canada in each year from 1824 to 1836 inclusive, and the rate of Annual Increase.
- F.—Memorandum relative to the Population of Lower Canada, with F 1 and F 2.
- G.—Correspondence with the Collector of Côteau du Lac.
- H.—Table of Imports for the years from 1827 to 1836 inclusive.
- I.—Observations on the Lower Canadian Statute, 6 Wm. IV. c. 24, Sec. 10, &c.
- J.—Return of the Imports at Quebec for each year from 1828 to 1836 inclusive.
- K.—Return of the Duties collected at Quebec under the authority of 6th Geo. IV. c. 114, and other Imperial Acts which have been passed since 3d Geo. IV. c. 119.
- L.—Return of Duties received at the Port of Quebec, from 6th January to 10th October, 1836, under Imperial and Provincial Acts.
- M.—Memorandum of Articles on which the Duties have been and now are levied at Quebec.
- N.—General Statement of Dutiable articles Imported into Montreal in the years 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835, and to 10th October 1836, with calculation of the Provincial Duties paid thereon.
- O.—Statement of the Gross Amount of Duties collected at the Port of Montreal under certain Imperial Acts, for the years therein mentioned.
- P.—Abstract of Importation at the Port of Saint John's, in 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836.
- Q.—Return of the Gross Quantity of Coffee, Molasses and Sugar, imported into Upper Canada from the United States during the years 1833, 1834 and 1835.
- R.—Statement of Salt sent into Upper Canada by the Lachine Canal, in the years from 1831 to 1836 inclusive.
- S.—Return of Importations of Whiskey and High Wines at Montreal, from Upper Canada, in the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836.
- T.—Estimate by D. Handyside, Esq. of the annual amount of Spirits distilled in Lower Canada.
- U.—Statement of River Craft passed through the Military Locks at the Cascades, &c. in the years 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836.
- V.—Statement relating to Merchandise and Barges passed up the Rideau and Ottawa Canals for the years therein noted.
- W.—Statement of the Quantity, Species and Value of Teas sold by the Agents of the Honorable East India Company in the Canadas during the years 1831, 1832, 1833, & 1834.
- X.—Statute of Lower Canada, 2d Wm. IV. c. 17, entitled "An Act to create a fund for defraying the expense of providing medical aid for sick Emigrants, and of enabling indigent persons of that description to proceed to their place of destination."
- Y.—Statute of Lower Canada, 6th Wm. IV. c. 24, entitled, "An Act to regulate and establish the Salaries of the Officers of the Customs at the Inland Ports in this Province," and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- Z.—Statute of Lower Canada, 6th Wm. IV. c. 13, continuing in force 2d Wm. IV. c. 17, until 1st May, 1833.

REPORT

OF

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

TO WHICH WAS REFERRED THE

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

COMMUNICATING THE COPY OF A

PETITION OF CHARLES DUNCOMBE, ESQ.
TO THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Printed by Order of the House of Assembly.

Patriot-office, Toronto.

ORDERS OF REFERENCE.

1836. *Ordered*—That the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the accompanying document, Nov. 15th. be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messieurs Macnab, Draper, Woodruff, Sherwood, and Parke, with power to send for persons and papers.

Nov. 22nd. Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Hotham, moves, that the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the documents accompanying the same, be referred to the Select Committee, to which was referred the petition of Dr. Charles Duncombe to the British House of Commons.

In amendment, Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. McIntosh, moves that all, after the word "moves" in the original, be expunged, and the following inserted. That the Message of His Excellency of yesterday, with the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of Members.

On which the yeas and nays were taken as follows:—

YEAS—MESSIEURS,

Cook,
Duncombe, *Norfolk*,
McDonell, *Stormont*,

McIntosh,
McMicking,
Moore,

Morrison,
Parke,
Shaver,

Thorburn,
Woodruff—11.

NAYS—MESSIEURS,

Aikman,
Bockus,
Boulton,
Burwell,
Caldwell,
Chisholm, *Haltou*,
Cornwall,
Dettor,

Draper,
Dunlop,
Elliott,
Ferrie,
Gowan,
Hotham,
Kearns,
Lewis,

Macnab,
Mulloch,
Marks,
Mathewson,
McCrae,
McDonell, *Glengarry*,
McDonell, *Northumberland*,
Murney,

Powell,
Prince,
Ruttan,
Shade,
Sherwood,
Solicitor General,
Thomson,
Wickens—32.

The question was decided in the negative by a majority of twenty-one.
The original question was then put and carried.

Dec. 1st. Mr. Macnab, from the Committee to which was referred the Messages of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and documents relating to the proceedings of Dr. Charles Duncombe, &c.—presented a first report, which was received and read as follows:—

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly:

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Doctor Charles Duncombe—beg leave to make this their first report:—

That they have proceeded in the investigation of the same, and deem it expedient to request, that further Members be added to their number to assist in the investigation.

Which is respectfully submitted;

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Chairman.

Committee Room, House of Assembly,
First December, 1836.

On motion of Mr. Draper, seconded by Mr. Macnab,
Ordered—That the names of Jones and Norton, be added to the Committee on His Excellency's Messages respecting Dr. Duncombe's communication to Lord Glenelg.

Dec. 22nd. *Ordered*—That the names "Burwell and Prince" be added to the Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Charles Duncombe, and matters connected therewith; and that the name "Draper" be expunged from the said Committee.

1837.
5th January *Ordered*—That the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the documents accompanying the same, on the subject of the address of this House for information as to the issuing of patents since the late Elections, be referred to the Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons.

9th January *Ordered*—That the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the documents accompanying the same, on the subject of Mr. Hume's Letter, be referred to the Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Dr. Duncombe to the House of Commons.

Jan. 23rd. Mr. Macnab, from the Select Committee to which was referred the petition of Mr. Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons, together with other documents on the same subject, presented a second report, which was received and read.

Ordered—That Six Thousand copies of the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the petition of Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons, and all other documents referred to said Committee; together with the evidence taken before said Committee, be printed for the use of Members—in pamphlet form, with marginal notes.—*Vem. con.*

PRESENT.—Messieurs Aikman, Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Chisholm, of Glengarry, Cornwall, Dettor, Dunlop, Elliott, Gibson, Gowan, Macnab, Mulloch, Marks, McDonell, of Glengarry, McDonell, of Northumberland, McDonell, of Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, Merritt, Morrison, Prince, Richardson, Robinson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood and Wickens.

To the Honorable House of Assembly.

THE Committee to whom was referred the Petition of CHARLES DUNCOMBE to the House of Commons, with various other Documents, beg leave to present their Report; and in order that their view of the matter may be better understood, have copied Mr. DUNCOMBE'S Petition at length, which is as follows:—

(Copy.)

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of Charles Duncombe, of Burford, in the County of Oxford, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, and Member for that County in the present House of Assembly, for that Province.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioner has been deputed by the Reformers of that Province to lay before His Majesty's Government and your Honorable House the dangerous crisis at which the affairs of that Province have unhappily arrived, through the unconstitutional violence and outrage practised and sanctioned by Sir F. Head, the present Lieutenant Governor, and those under his immediate influence and control, at the late elections, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly.

Petitioner deputed by Reformers.

Violence and outrage of His Excellency Sir F. Head

That in the County of Oxford, where your Petitioner was a successful candidate, John B. Askin, Esq. Returning Officer, in the early part of his election, while the contest was doubtful, refused to take the votes of many Reformers, long resident in the Province, though they had voted at former elections, and offered to take the oaths required by the Statute, some of whom had taken the Oath of Allegiance before James Ferguson, Esq., Returning Officer at the last election, and now the opposing Candidate and Registrar of the County of Oxford, upon the ground that they had not the certificate with them of their having taken the Oath which had not formerly been required at any of your Petitioner's previous elections. They declared their willingness to take the Oath of Allegiance at the hustings, where it had frequently been administered at former elections, but which was utterly refused on this occasion by Mr. Askin, the Returning Officer.

Returning Officer refuses to take votes of Reformers unless they had the certificate of the oath of allegiance.

That after the election closed in Oxford, your Petitioner, who is a freeholder of Middlesex, proceeded on the last day of the election to the polling for that County; on arriving within a mile and a half of the village of London, where the election was held, he met Mr. Moore, one of the successful Reform Candidates, escaping from the Orangemen, whom he said had threatened his life, and that he should not be returned, and who were driving with clubs the Reformers from the hustings, and beating them wherever they found them. That your Petitioner believes such would have been less likely to occur, had the election for this County been held at the village of St. Thomas, where it had formerly been held, and where it was firstly appointed by Sir Francis Head to have been held, as it was not the residence of the Officers of the Government, who at London, with Mr. Cronyn, a Clergyman of the Church of England, who had been recently inducted into the Rectory of that place, were constantly hurraing and cheering on the Orangemen, who were seen running through the streets intoxicated, with clubs, threatening the Reformers with instant death if they shouted reform: and Mr. Moore said that when the rioting commenced in the early part of the election, Edward Allan Talbot and John Scatchard, Esquires, Magistrates of that place, swore in some twenty special constables to keep the peace.

The life of Mr. Moore threatened by Orangemen.

Orangemen seen through the streets intoxicated, threatening with instant death any who should shout reform

That Mr. Wilson, the Returning Officer, forbade the Magistrates from interfering with the rioters during the election; and when Mr. Talbot insisted on

Returning Officer forbid the interference of the Magistrates to quell the rioters.

his right as a Magistrate to keep the peace, at any place, not immediately about the hustings, the Returning Officer threatened to commit him to prison.

That of the many complaints the people of Upper Canada have to prefer, the following deserve the immediate attention of your Honorable House.

Lieutenant Governor and Crown Officers, make common cause with Orangemen and Tories.

That the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, and Solicitor Generals, and in general every public functionary, made common cause with the Tories and Orangemen against the Reformers, using every means in their power to overcome the Reformers, and influence the Election in favour of the Tory Candidates.

That the Returning Officers were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of such persons as were known most likely to forward his views.

Elections fixed at places favorable for the Tories.

That the elections were fixed by the Lieutenant Governor at places to favor the Tory Candidates, and, as in Middlesex, where the place first appointed and where former elections had been held, were changed, because that place first fixed was considered favorable to the Reformers.

That by the general law of Upper Canada, no Elector can vote upon a freehold, the transfer title of which has been less than three months in his possession, and registered as such.

Patents issued for 4 acres uncultivated land, some of them bearing date after opening the Poll.

That Sir Francis Head, in order to overwhelm these legally registered Electors, issued large numbers of patents or grants of lands, under the Great Seal, in many cases for only a quarter of an acre of wild uncultivated land, on which no buildings were erected, such grants being generally dated subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament, and in some cases even after the opening of the poll, at which the holders of such grants actually voted.

Dr Phillips declines taking the oath.

That the holders of such grants, as in the case of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, one of the new Rectors of the Established Church of England, were called upon at the hustings to swear to the value of such grants being forty shillings: he declined to do so, and could not vote.

Thousands of such grants voted on at the Election.

That the number of such patents to be prepared was so great as to require an additional number of clerks to get them ready, and your Petitioner believes, he would be able to prove thousands of such grants of land were issued and voted upon at the election.

Grants of land were made to persons who had not applied for them.

That such grants were distributed openly at the places of election, to persons who had not applied at that time for such patents, and who received them to enable them to vote, without paying the usual fees. At Simcoe, one of the many instances, Mr. Ritchie, the Government Emigration Agent, thus issued hundreds of these grants to persons who voted immediately on them.

Patents not usually issued till fees paid.

That heretofore the uniform practice has been not to issue the patents until the purchase money and fees have been paid, and all the conditions of the order in Council been complied with.

Outrage and violence committed by Orangemen at many of the Elections.

That bands of Orangemen, supposed to have been organized by their lodges, committed acts of outrage and violence at many of the elections, and the Returning Officers, as at London, refused to allow the Magistrates to interfere to prevent such breaches of the peace.

Their Grand Master Returned for Leeds.

That at Leeds, these bands generally armed with clubs or knives, drove the Reformers and their candidates from the hustings—and at Leeds, procured the return of the Grand Master Ogle R. Gowan, as Member for that County.

Rioters pull down Hustings at Grenville.

That the rioters then proceeded to Grenville, where the Reform Candidates were at the head of the poll—pulled down the hustings, and destroyed the poll booths.*

Unconstitutional acts encouraged by Lieut. Governor.

That by these, and many other unconstitutional acts, encouraged by the Lieutenant Governor and public functionaries in every part of the Province, the real Electors have been overwhelmed, and their franchise rendered of no avail.

Petitioner prays for Justice.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly begs, that your Honorable House will institute such enquiry into these grievances, and adopt such measures as shall do justice to the people of Upper Canada.

(Signed) CHARLES DUNCOMBE.

(A true Copy.)

J. JOSEPH.

It will be observed that Mr. Duncombe represents himself in the first paragraph of his petition as having been "deputed by THE REFORMERS of the PROVINCE, to lay before His Majesty's Government, and the House of Commons, the dangerous crisis at which" (as he asserts) "the affairs of the Province had unhappily arrived, through the unconstitutional violence and outrage practiced and sanctioned by Sir F. Head, the present Lieutenant Governor, and those under his immediate influence and control at the late election, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly."

Mr. Duncombe represents himself as deputed by the Reformers.

It could not fail to strike your Committee with no small astonishment, as they believe it has every man of intelligence and honorable feeling in the Province, that the Petitioner should have ventured to promulgate statements so entirely and notoriously at variance with facts, and so incapable of any even the slightest shadow of proof, as are set forth, not only in the paragraph above cited, but in every other part of his petition, and it appeared still more extraordinary that he should have presumed to assert that any number of respectable men of any party had authorised him to advance these unfounded statements. The Committee therefore felt it their duty to call before them the leading and most respectable and intelligent members of the party, who assume the political designation of "REFORMERS," to state what they knew of Mr. Duncombe's pretended mission to England; every one of whom disclaimed any knowledge of his right to assume the character of a delegate from them or their political friends! Mr. BIDWELL—Speaker of the late House of Assembly, and, as is universally admitted, the most prominent and able leader of the party known as "Reformers;" in answer to the question put to him, stated, that "he had no communication of a political character with Dr. Duncombe, and that "of course he gave Dr. Duncombe no authority or directions to make any "application to Parliament or to His Majesty's Government on his behalf." Dr. BALDWIN, President of a Society called "The Constitutional Reform Society," and "Chairman of the Toronto Political Union"—the father of Mr. Robert Baldwin, one of the members of the late Executive Council, states, that "he was aware that Dr. Duncombe was going to England, and gave him a "letter to his son, but did not depute him to go there, neither was he deputed "by the Society of which he was President, to his knowledge." Mr. PETER PERRY, a member of the late House of Assembly, and Chairman of the Committee to whom during the last Session, was referred the Correspondence relative to the resignation of the late Executive Council, who avows himself a "liberal Reformer," and who is known to be an active and prominent member of the party, states that "he did not depute Dr. Duncombe to go to England"—had no "conversation with him on the subject of his mission—HE (Mr. "Perry) was in the City of Toronto in July last, and met Dr. Duncombe, but "the subject of his going to England was not mentioned to him."

Petitioner promulgates statements notoriously false.

Most respectable Gentlemen of the Reformed party disavow any knowledge of Mr. Duncombe's mission.

Mr. PARKE, Mr. McINTOSH, Mr. THORBURN, Mr. McMICKING, Mr. SHAVER, Mr. COOK, members of the late, and re-elected to the present House of Assembly, and Mr. DURAND, one of the late members who lost his seat at the late Election, and all of them avowed Reformers, severally declare that Mr. Duncombe was not deputed by them to go to England, or by any of the party to which they belong, so far as they have any knowledge—and several of them declare that they did not even know that he had gone until they were informed that he had sailed from New York; this statement is further corroborated by one of Dr. Duncombe's near neighbours, and formerly one of his political supporters, Mr. Whitehead, who declares that he does not believe that even the Reformers in his own neighborhood knew any thing of his mission. Mr. Duncombe was requested to attend the Committee during the Enquiry, and did attend for some time—he has, moreover, been furnished with a copy of the evidence above adverted to, and he has at no time attempted to disprove the inferences drawn from it; neither has he intimated that it is in his power to do so.

Mr. Whitehead declares that even the Reformers in his own neighbourhood knew nothing of Mr. Duncombe's mission.

The truth of the case the Committee believe to be this: Mr. Duncombe, having some private business to transact with the Government in England; was desirous of advancing his claims, by representing himself as a person of some importance, and with that view assumed the character of Delegate of "The Reformers of the Province," but without any authority whatsoever for doing so.

Mr. Duncombe assumed the character of Delegate without authority.

Mr. Askin is charged with having improperly refused certain votes.

Mr. Duncombe, in the next paragraph of his Petition, charges Mr. Askin the Returning Officer with having improperly refused to receive certain votes that were tendered. Whether for Mr. Duncombe, or his opponent, or both, is not mentioned. Admitting the truth of this charge, it does not appear on what ground the Lieutenant Governor of the Province or any other officer of the Government could be made responsible for it. It is not pretended that if Mr. Askin acted improperly he had so acted in consequence of any instruction to that effect; and if it had been so charged, the assertion could readily have been disproved; but in justice to Mr. Askin—a man admitted by all parties to be above the suspicion of corruption in the performance of a public duty, which he was sworn to execute faithfully and impartially, it is right to state, that the most satisfactory proof was adduced before the Committee, that the charges made against him by Mr. Duncombe were altogether without foundation, and this, Mr. Duncombe must have known at the time he preferred them. Mr. Askin raised no objection to any vote himself; and Mr. Whitehead, one of the opposing and unsuccessful candidates, whose statement is appended to this Report, says, that *he is not aware of one vote being rejected but by common consent of the candidates.* In addition to this, Admiral Vansittart, the Rev. Mr. Betteridge, James Ingersoll, Esquire, and several other most respectable persons who were present during the Election, declare that at its close Mr. Duncombe addressed the people present, and stated with reference to the Returning Officer, that, “although he understood he was of different political sentiments, he was compelled in justice to say, that his conduct as Returning Officer had been most gentlemanly and impartial throughout the whole election.”

Proof adduced that the charge was unfounded.

At close of Election Mr. Duncombe addressed the people, declaring the conduct of the Returning Officer as having been most gentlemanly.

Lieutenant Governor charged with having improperly changed the place of Polling.

Charges utterly groundless.

Mr. Duncombe next prefers allegations against the conduct of the Returning Officer for the County of Middlesex, states that Orangemen, led on by the Rev. Mr. Cronyn, were guilty of excesses, and intimates that the Lieutenant Governor had improperly changed the place of holding the election from St. Thomas, where it had formerly been held, to London (which is the County Town of the District). With respect to the conduct of the Returning Officer, and the Orangemen, it may be said, as in the last instance, that if any thing improper occurred, it would be most unjust to impute it to the Government or any one of its Officers, but impartial witnesses assert that these charges are also utterly groundless.

Rev. Mr. Cronyn's conduct not reprehensible but praiseworthy.

Mr. Burwell, Member for the Town of London, who was present during the whole Election for the County of Middlesex, denies that any violence deserving of serious notice occurred throughout the contest, and particularly exonerates the Rev. Mr. Cronyn from the blame attempted to be thrown upon him, and declares his conduct, as do several highly respectable persons, whose letter addressed to Mr. Cronyn is appended, (marked F.) to have been most praiseworthy instead of being reprehensible.

The place of Election changed from St. Thomas to London, at the request of a meeting of a majority of Reformers.

Mr. Burwell also states that the Returning Officer conducted himself with much propriety, and that in the discharge of his duty he so fully satisfied all parties, that he was complimented by the several opposing candidates for his impartiality. With respect to the change of the place of holding the Election from St. Thomas to London, it appears that the Lieutenant Governor, so far from being influenced by any hostile feeling to the Reformers in making the alteration, had reason to suppose that he was acting in compliance with their wishes. It appears that St. Thomas having, as usual, been appointed the place for holding the Election, a meeting took place at London, a majority of those present being Reformers,—when it was resolved to ask His Excellency to appoint London as the place for holding the Election instead of St. Thomas. Mr. Stewart, who was afterwards the Poll Clerk, was deputed to wait upon Sir Francis Head, to solicit his compliance with this request; this he did, and it was granted. Mr. Stewart's statement upon this point is full and clear, and is not contradicted by Mr. Parke, one of the Committee—to the peculiarity of whose evidence in other respects, the Committee, nevertheless, invite the attention of your Honorable House.

Lieut. Governor, with Attorney General and Solicitor General, charged with making common cause with Tories and Orangemen.

The next item of complaint in Mr. Duncombe's petition is, that the Lieutenant Governor, the “Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and in general every public functionary made common cause with the Tories and Orangemen against the Reformers, using every means in their power to over-

“ come the Reformers, and influence the Election in favour of the Tory candidates.”

This paragraph was evidently introduced by Mr. Duncombe in his Petition for a double purpose.

1st. To persuade the House of Commons and His Majesty's Government in England that a party exists in this country known as Tories and Orangemen, who are tyrannically opposed to the liberties of the people, and especially that portion of them *self-designated* Reformers; and secondly, that the Lieut. Governor, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and in general every public functionary in the Province, corruptly endeavored to aid and assist the Tories and Orangemen in securing a return of their political partisans to the House of Assembly. It would be difficult for the parties accused to meet charges so vague and uncertain, but the Committee deem it their duty to declare that the political distinctions Mr. Duncombe would set up, are as unfounded in fact as they would be injurious to the peace and welfare of the community if they existed. **THE VAST MAJORITY** of the people of the Province are loyal to their Sovereign, and strictly and ardently opposed to those, and *those only*, of their fellow-subjects, whose political doctrines they conceive tend to a subversion of the Constitution under which they live, and ultimate separation from the parent State:—of this description of persons thousands were found two years ago among the political supporters of Mr. Duncombe and his remaining friends, who at the last Election deserted them, because of the dangerous tendency of their measures during the last Parliament; and although it would be hazarding little to say, that a large majority of those persons are of more tried loyalty, possessed of larger property, and having infinitely greater stake in the country than Mr. Duncombe, it is now convenient for that individual and others to denounce them, and to ascribe the change in their political opinions to intimidation, corruption, and fraud. It only remains for your Honorable House indignantly to repel, as this Committee does not hesitate to do,—*this gross and unfounded aspersion of the integrity and independence of the Electors of Upper Canada*; (further notice of the calumny would be inconsistent with the dignity of the Assembly, or the respect due to the loyal and intelligent people they represent.)

The charge unfounded.

Vast majority of the people of the Province loyal.

Mr. Duncombe denounces his former friends, and ascribes their political change as arising from corruption and fraud, which should be indignantly repelled by the House.

With respect to the part taken by the officers of the Government during the late Election, it cannot be denied that they felt a strong interest in the result of those Elections; if it had been otherwise, they might well be charged with the most culpable indifference to the future peace, welfare, and good government of the Province. But if it were intended by Mr. Duncombe or any other person to charge the public functionaries with conduct inconsistent with their duty, either in reference to their office, or as subjects, the proof or the justice of any such accusation has not been brought, or attempted to be brought, before your Committee; and as they are well satisfied, for the best of all possible reasons, because none could be adduced.

Officers of Government felt strong interest in the result of the late Election, but no proof has been attempted of any wrong proceeding.

The conduct of every individual connected with the Government during the recent Elections was open and undisguised. No evidence was given that violence or deception was practised by any of them; none was necessary: and no one would have been influenced by such unworthy means if they had been attempted.

No evidence of any violence or deception being practised.

The Attorney and Solicitor General of the Province are particularly mentioned as having rendered themselves conspicuous in opposing “the Reformers,” or, more properly speaking, the defeated, and therefore disappointed party.—If the charge had been literally true, the Committee are yet to learn, that so long as those officers confined themselves to the exercise of a fair and legitimate personal influence among those of the Electors who had confidence in them, they were, on that account, justly obnoxious to censure.

The Attorney and Solicitor Generals represented as being conspicuous in their opposition to Reform.

Few men of honour or patriotism would be willing to accept office upon condition that they should take no part in any attempt to arrest the progress of measures, however certain it might be, that if successful, they would be followed by the overthrow of those institutions, upon the maintenance of which depended the security of liberty and property throughout the country. But more particularly to expose the injustice and folly of endeavouring to attach blame to the two gentlemen mentioned, for the part they took in the recent Elections, it is fit to mention what their conduct really was.

Opposition of the Attorney General consisted in his voting for Mr. Draper in the City of Toronto, and giving his vote at the Elections held in Wentworth and Halton.

The Attorney General resides in the City of Toronto, and voted for Mr. Draper, the successful Constitutional Candidate, against Mr. Small, the late Member for the city; and he afterwards voted in the neighbouring Counties of Halton and Wentworth. No other act of interference has either been mentioned or proved; and it is for your Honorable House and the country to say whether he deserves censure for exercising this common right of a British subject.

Solicitor General returned without opposition for Kingston. Afterwards attended the Election for the Counties of Lennox and Addington.

The Solicitor General was the first member returned at the late General Election. He was elected for Kingston without opposition. Subsequently he was requested by numerous freeholders of the incorporated counties of Lennox and Addington to attend the election there. Mr. Hagerman was born in the County of Lennox, and owns a valuable property there: he complied with the request made to him by his oldest neighbours and friends; and on appearing at the place where the Election was held, he was proposed and seconded as a proper person to represent his native counties, and was called upon to address the Freeholders. He declined the nomination, having already been elected for Kingston, and stated to the Electors that he would not delay the polling by addressing them then, but would do so at the adjournment of the Poll in the evening. He did so, and on the following morning recorded his vote in favour of Messrs. Cartwright and Detlor, the successful Candidates, and in the course of the day he returned to Toronto. What effect the course pursued by the Solicitor General at this election may have had, is not known; but no one has ventured to say that it was in any respect unfair or dishonorable.

Addressed the Electors at the close of poll in the evening, and recorded his vote the following morning.

It is proper further to remark, in reference to this officer, and to show that he made no extraordinary exertions to overthrow the party politically opposed to him, that although a Freeholder and entitled to vote in six different places, (at all of which he might have voted if desirous of doing so,) the only candidates that he did vote for were Messrs. Cartwright and Detlor.

Might have voted in six Counties, but voted in only one.

The Committee having thus disposed of the minor parts of Mr. Duncombe's Petition, will now advert to that portion of it that may justly be considered as of the greatest importance, *viz.* the accusation against His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; and it is with no common degree of satisfaction that the Committee feel themselves justified in declaring that every charge and insinuation made against a man to whom the Province of Upper Canada owes so large a debt of gratitude, for firmness of principle and patriotic conduct, is wholly and utterly destitute of truth. Few Governors of a Colony were ever placed in circumstances of greater difficulty than those which assailed Sir Francis Head within three months of his assuming the Government of the Province; and it is perhaps not too much to say, that no man could have met those difficulties (ungenerously and unreasonably thrown in his way) with more temper, firmness and judgment than he did.

Every charge and insinuation made against the Lieutenant Governor, utterly destitute of truth. Circumstances of great difficulty encountered by Sir F. Head. Who met them with great firmness and judgment.

The circumstances of the late dissolution quite familiar to the whole Country, and their opinion on the subject deliberately pronounced.

It would be out of place and unnecessary to advert more particularly to the causes which led to the dissolution of the late House of Assembly. The whole country is familiar with the facts, and has honestly, deliberately, and conclusively pronounced their opinion upon them; but it appears to have been the object of Mr. Duncombe and others to impress the House of Commons and His Majesty's Government with the opinion, that this decision of the Electors of the Province was not *bonâ fide*, but brought about by means the most corrupt and detestable.

It is believed that those accusations have had very slight effect on the parties to whom they were addressed; but it may nevertheless prove of some advantage to the cause of truth, if their injustice were exposed to the open view of all who feel any inclination to look and examine.

In contradiction to Dr. Duncombe's opinion, it is stated,

It is first alleged "that the Lieutenant Governor appointed such persons Returning Officers as were known to be most likely to forward his views." In contradiction of this charge it will appear by the annexed official Return from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, [See Appendix marked H:] that in the thirty-nine Towns and Counties where elections were held in the Province, the same persons were reappointed Returning Officers at the late Elections that discharged that duty under appointments from Sir John Colborne in 1834, with the exception of the four following:—

That the Returning Officers were the same as those appointed by Sir John Colborne, with the exception of the 4 following persons: Albert French Esq., County of Dundas, deceased.

Albert French, Esq., Coroner of the Eastern District, was Returning Offi-

cer for the County of Dundas in 1834: he died early in 1836. Mr. M'Donell was in consequence appointed, against whom no complaint has been offered by any one. *Reformers were returned for this County.*

Adiel Sherwood, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Johnstown, was Returning Officer for the County of Leeds in 1834; he was transferred to the town of Brockville, the county town, in 1836, and *Joseph King Harticell, Esquire*, the Senior Coroner of the District, took his place for the County of Leeds: the Reform Candidates were defeated by large majorities at this Election, but made no complaint whatever against the conduct of the Returning Officer.

Adiel Sherwood, Esq., for County of Leeds, removed to Brockville.

George Lount, Esquire, was Returning Officer for the County of Simcoe in 1834, on which occasion *his brother* was returned. Complaints were made against the conduct of Mr. Lount on that occasion (whether justly or not the Committee give no opinion); and as his brother was again a candidate in 1836, it was deemed advisable to appoint another person in his place. Mr. Thomas Collier was selected, whose conduct is admitted to have been perfectly unexceptionable and satisfactory. Mr. Lount was defeated by a large majority.

George Lount, Esq. for County of Simcoe, complained of at former Election.

Alexander Wilkinson, Esquire, was Returning Officer for the Second Riding of the County of Lincoln in 1834. He afterwards removed to the Eastern District, 250 miles from Lincoln, and Robert Easton Burns, a Barrister, was appointed in his place, against whom not a whisper of complaint has been heard. The same member was returned for this Riding that represented it in the late House. In every other instance, as has been stated, the persons were re-appointed Returning Officers in 1836, that had discharged that duty at the preceding General Election (and it may be added, in most instances, at several others). The following gentlemen, however, were afterwards superseded for the reasons mentioned. Mr. Spragg, Returning Officer for the City of Toronto, and Mr. Fraser, Returning Officer, the same year, for the County of Russel, were again appointed in 1836; but it having been ascertained that they were absent from the Province, Mr. Washburn, a Barrister, was substituted for the former, and Charles Platt Treadwell, Esquire, for the latter. *Mr. Wilson* was appointed in place of Mr. Givens, in the County of Middlesex, in consequence of the severe illness of the latter gentleman.

Alex. Wilkinson, Esq., for 2d Riding of Lincoln, removed to the Eastern District.

Officers appointed and superseded, being absent from the Province.

Mr. Givens, Returning Officer for Middlesex, ill.

The following gentlemen, who were returning Officers in the year 1834, *viz.* Mr. Ferrie for the town of Hamilton, Mr. Hotham for the County of Prescott, Mr. Powell for Lanark, Mr. Ruttan for Northumberland, Mr. Thorne for the First Riding of York, Mr. Leys for the Third Riding of York, Mr. Alexander M'Donell for the First Riding of Lincoln, Mr. Stewart for the Fourth Riding of Lincoln, and Mr. Ingersol of the County of Norfolk, declined acting, having declared themselves candidates. *Not the slightest complaint has been made against any of the new appointments which thus became necessary, with the exception of Mr. Askin, and Mr. Wilson, the charges against whom have already been considered.* It is next asserted that "the Elections were fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor at places to favour the Tory Candidates; and as in *Middlesex, where the place first appointed; and where former elections had been held, were changed because that place first fixed was considered favorable to the Reformers.*" The injustice of the charge as respects the change of the place for holding the Election for Middlesex has already been made apparent; and the absolute falsehood of the statement as regards other places is proved by the fact, *that in no other single instance was the place of holding the elections changed from where they were held by direction of Sir John Colborne at the General Election in 1834.*

Nine Returning Officers decline acting being themselves Candidates.

No complaints against any of the Officers newly appointed, except Mr. Askin and Mr. Wilson.

Assertion that the places of holding the Elections were changed: not true.

In no instance but one, (Mr. dlrsex) was the usual place of Election changed.

In fact it plainly appears that both as respects the appointment of Returning Officers and the places for holding the Elections, the Lieutenant-Governor was extremely desirous not to deviate in the slightest respect from the course pursued by his predecessor. It may be proper to remark that the town of London returned a member for the first time at the late Election, that it terminated quietly and orderly in a few hours. The next and most serious charge against His Excellency is, that in the exercise of his power as Lieutenant-Governor, he caused patents for land to issue in such vast numbers, (in many cases for a quarter of an acre of wild uncultivated land) subsequent to the dissolution of the Assembly; and in some cases even after the opening of the Poll, as to overwhelm the previously existing legal voters, and that this was done corruptly

In those matters the Lieut. Governor followed the steps of his predecessor.

The complaint respecting the improper issue of Patents examined.

During the last 10 years, great numbers of Emigrants have acquired titles to lands.

These Emigrants assessed for wages of Members of the House of Assembly.

Naturally desirous of exercising the Elective Franchise, and (having completed their claims to titles for their lands) it would be highly unjust in any Government to deprive them of it at such a time.

Many titles completed since the time of the present Lieut. Governor, were under Orders in Council passed long since, and in no instance have they influenced the return of a single Member.

Returns of all Patents issued since Sir F. Head assumed the Government.

From the Prorogation of the Assembly, 20th April 1836 to the close of the Election. Issued 1478, of which 1245 were under Orders in Council, passed prior to his arrival, and over which he consequently could have no control, and could not on any justifiable grounds refuse.

Patents issued under Order in Council, by Sir F. Head's authority during the same period, 150. Several of these to Females.

and in violation of his duty and the interest of the people. Before remarking more particularly on this accusation, it may be necessary to state, for the information of those at a distance, that for the last ten years, from 5,000 to 50,000 immigrants have arrived in the Canadas annually, great numbers of whom have settled on the waste lands of the Crown in this Province, and to which they acquire a claim to a title upon the performance of certain specified conditions imposed by the Government. It is further proper to observe, that so soon as any of these settlers are placed upon their lands under a Location Ticket or Order in Council, they become liable to assessment, and the occupant is required not only to perform a certain number of days' labour on the highways, but is taxed (among other local and particular objects) *for the payment of wages to representatives of the county or place in which he resides, although he is denied the right of voting for such representative until he is in possession of the patent for his land from the Crown.* It is not surprising, then, that when an election of members is about to take place, these settlers should feel a desire to become qualified to exercise the right of voting, and that such of them as have performed the conditions upon which they become entitled to their Deeds, should be urgent in demanding them: in this simple and plain view of the case it might be asked, whether the Government would be justified in refusing these people their Deeds, and thereby deprive them of their justly prized right of exercising the Elective franchise? The Committee believe that it will be admitted by every one, that a Government that would refuse the claim of any man to his title under these circumstances;—nay, that would not make every possible exertion to issue it when so demanded, and for such an object, ought to be, and most justly would be, denounced as regardless of the just and legal rights of his Majesty's subjects, and unworthy the confidence of either king or people. Influenced by the feeling adverted to, it is unquestionably true, that many persons applied for their Deeds previous to the last Election, and clamorously demanded them, [See Appendix I.] who probably would not have been so urgent had it not been for the then approaching contest; but when Mr. Duncombe made the assertion contained in his Petition, that these Deeds were issued by Sir Francis Head for a corrupt purpose, he, it may be supposed, was not aware that a great majority of them were made out in pursuance of Orders in Council passed during the Administration of his predecessor, and even at an earlier period; that they were for lands for the most part in remote Townships, and that in no instance did the few persons who voted upon the recently issued grants effect the return of a single Member of the Legislature. In order to inform themselves fully upon these subjects, the Committee has obtained returns of every patent issued since Sir Francis Head assumed the Government of the Province; the date of the Order in Council, under which they were completed; the person to whom made—where the lands are situated—and (as far as could be ascertained) whether voted upon or not. This return will be found in the (Appendix J. 1.) and from it, it will appear that the total number of Patents that passed the Great Seal between the prorogation of the Assembly on the 20th April, 1836, and the close of the late General Election, was *Fourteen hundred and Seventy-eight*, of which number *Twelve hundred and Forty-five* were issued in pursuance of Orders in Council, made *prior to Sir Francis Head's arrival in the Province*, and over which he had no more control, and with which he could no more have interfered, than any other officer of the Executive Government. Any attempt to arrest these patents would most justly have subjected him to the severest censure and condemnation, as having disregarded the highest duties of his station, by depriving His Majesty's subjects of their admitted and indisputable legal and constitutional rights. From the same returns it will appear that the whole number of Patents issued, under Orders in Council upon the authority of Sir Francis Head, between the prorogation of the Assembly and close of the Election, was *One Hundred and Fifty*, and of these several were to Females and other persons resident in parts of the Province remote from the place where the lands granted them were situate, and who never could have contemplated making use of them for the purpose of voting. To render the groundlessness of the charge against His Excellency if possible still more apparent, (See also Appendix J.) the Committee have ascertained that the whole number of Patents issued under Orders in Council, since

his arrival in the Province to the close of the Election, was Two hundred and thirty-three, of which number, Thirty were for Females, Seven to purchasers from the Crown, who had paid up the purchase money, Seventy-three Settlers under the Honorable Col. Talbot and the Honorable Peter Robinson, who were entitled to their Deeds upon producing Certificates of having performed their Settlement Duties, and One hundred and Twenty-three U. E. Loyalists, Militia men, Pensioners, and Old Soldiers. It will probably be considered as altogether unnecessary to dwell further on this point of accusation, but in justice not only to the Lieutenant Governor but to the Electors of the Province themselves, who are implicated in the charge that the return of their present representatives was effected by fraud and corruption, the Committee will shortly advert to the state of the Polls at the conclusion of the Elections for the different Counties, Ridings and Towns in the Province, and contrast the evidence which the Poll Books afford with the unfounded assertion, that the majorities they present were brought about by the means alleged by Mr. Duncombe.

Total of Patents granted under Orders in Council from the Lieutenant Governor's arrival to the close of the Elections; 233.
30 to Females.
7 to Crown Purchasers.
73 to Col. Talbot's settlers, and they entitled to their Deeds.
123 to U. E. Loyalists, O. d. Soldiers, &c.
In justice both to the Lieut. Governor and the Electors of the Province. The Committee adverts to the state of the Polls at the conclusion of the Elections.

In the County of Prescott, Messieurs Hotham and Kearns were returned in opposition to the two former Members, called Reformers, by majorities of 128 and 104.

County of Prescott, majorities over Reform Candidates, 128 and 104.

In the County of Stormont, one of the Members of the late House, a Reformer, was defeated by Mr. McLean, by a majority of 51.

Co. County of Stormont, 51.

In the County of Leeds, Messieurs Jones and Gowan displaced the two late members, who were Reformers, by majorities of 194 and 182 votes.

No. County of Leeds 194 and 182.

In the County of Frontenac, one of the late members, a Reformer, was displaced by a majority of 129 votes.

County of Frontenac, majority over one Reform member 129.

In the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington, the two late Members, Reformers, were defeated, and Messieurs Cartwright and Detlor returned by majorities of 100 and of 90 votes.

Co. Lennox and Addington, 100 and 90.

In the County of Prince Edward, the two late Members, Reformers, were defeated by Messieurs Armstrong and Bockus, by majorities of 267 and 229 votes.

Co. County of Prince Edward, 267 and 229.

In the County of Hastings, one of the late Members, a Reformer, was defeated by a majority of 53 votes.

County of Hastings, over one Reform member, 53.

In the County of Northumberland, one of the late Members, a Reformer, lost his Election by a majority of 134 votes.

County of Northumberland, over one Reform member, 134.

In the City of Toronto, the late Member, a Reformer, was defeated by Mr. Draper, by a majority of 85 votes.

City of Toronto, over the late Reform member, 85.

In the County of Halton, the late Members, Reformers, were displaced by Messieurs Chisholm and Shade, by majorities of 120 and 52 votes.

County of Halton, majorities, 120 and 52.

In the County of Wentworth, the two late Representatives, Reformers, were displaced by Messieurs Macnab and Aikman, by majorities of 99 and 57 votes. (See Appendix.)

County of Wentworth, 99 and 57.

In no one of these places has it been alleged or pretended that a different return of a single member would have been effected if not one Patent had been issued for the last twelve months; the defeated candidates have not in a single instance complained that the contest was not carried on with perfect fairness and propriety.

No complaints, that the issue of Patents affected these returns.

The statement made by Mr. Bidwell and Mr. Perry may be taken as a specimen of the views of the leaders of the defeated party; these gentlemen deny that the loss of their Election was accomplished by the issuing of Patents, neither do they charge unfairness of conduct to any one.

Messrs Bidwell and Perry deny that the issue of Patents affected them.

In each of the other counties and towns, with the exception of Simcoe and the Second Riding of the County of York, upon which the Committee will offer some observations hereafter, the same Members, or Members of the same political principles, were returned as in the last Assembly, with this difference, however, that with very few exceptions, the Reformers carried their Elections by far less majorities than formerly, while their political opponents were either not opposed at all, as in Russell, Kingston, and Huron, or succeeded by greatly increased majorities.

In cases where Reformers did succeed, it was by far less majorities than formerly, except in few cases.

It will be thus seen, that in ten counties and one town, seventeen Members of the late Assembly, of the Reform party, were rejected, and the like number of persons of opposite principles were peaceably and fairly returned; and against whose return no opposition or complaint has ever been made.

In ten Counties and one Town, 17 new members chosen in lieu of as many of the Reform party.

In the last House of Assembly 61 members, 36 styled themselves Reformers.

Proof of a change in the Political sentiments of the people.

Remarks on the cases of Mr. Lount, County of Simcoe, and Mr. Mackenzie 2d Riding of York.

Simcoe a back County, but recently settled by Emigrants, Military Claimants, &c.

Many Patents issued for that County and why.

Dr. Duncombe says thousands of patents were issued and distributed at the Elections without payment of the usual Fees.

And voted upon immediately. This assertion grossly untrue. Less than 1500 issued altogether, of these less than 250 under Orders in Council, during Sir F. Head's administration.

Case of Mr. Ritchie examined.

303 Patents given to Mr. Ritchie.

For what reason.

Of these 170 were returned not being applied for, and on'y 18 persons in all voted on the remaining 133. Majorities over Mr. Lount 126 and 120 to 34.

Mr. Lount summoned by Committee, but did not attend.

Dr. D.'s statement respecting Grants of small portions of land.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips' case—

The last House of Assembly was composed of sixty-one Members, of whom 36 styled themselves Reformers:—if then 17 were taken from their number, and added to their opponents, the present Assembly, without reference to Simcoe or the Second Riding of York, would be composed of 19 Reformers and 42 adherents of the Constitution, as by law established; the only political distinction the opponents of Reformers desire to assume: A sufficient proof of a deliberate change in the political sentiments of the people.

But the Committee have reserved their observations on the defeat of Mr. Lount, a Member of the last House of Assembly for the County of Simcoe, and Mr. Mackenzie, also a Member of the late House, for the Second Riding of the County of York, and both Reformers, for distinct remark; as the loss of their Elections appears to have been ascribed to the wrongful issuing of Patents by Sir Francis Head, more particularly than any other, and because the allegations with respect to both these cases have been met by direct proof of their falsehood. In the first place it should be observed that Simcoe being a county in the Interior, composed of Townships but recently settled, there were a greater number of persons settled on their lands there without deeds, than in any other part of the country, it being in fact that portion of the Province where Emigrants, Militia Claimants, &c. have of late years chiefly resorted, and taken up their lands; and by reference to the Returns from the Surveyor General's Office, it will be seen that a large proportion of the patents issued since Sir Francis Head assumed the Government, were for lands in the County of Simcoe, and other parts of the Home District; but to proceed to Mr. Duncombe's accusation: he asserts that he believes that he would be able to prove that "THOUSANDS of grants of land were (improperly) issued to overwhelm legally registered votes, and VOTED UPON. That such grants were distributed openly at the places of Election to persons who had not applied at that time for such patents, and who received them to enable them to vote without paying the usual fees—that at Simcoe, one of the many instances, Mr. Ritchie, the Government Emigration Agent, thus issued hundreds of these grants to persons who voted immediately on them." It is almost needless to dwell on the gross misrepresentations contained in these assertions; as has been shown, the whole number of patents issued amounted to *less than Fifteen Hundred*—not one of which was issued, without paying the usual fees, where any fees were payable, and of which less than two hundred and fifty were issued under Orders of Council during Sir Francis Head's administration, and these to all descriptions of persons, men and women, without distinction, in the usual mode and upon the ordinary terms. And what are the facts with respect to the assertion that "*Mr. Ritchie issued hundreds of these Grants to persons who voted immediately upon them?*"—they are as follows: Mr. Jarvis, the Deputy Secretary and Registrar, for the reasons mentioned in his letter hereunto annexed, (See Appendix L.) and without consulting any other person, delivered Mr. Ritchie all the patents remaining in the office for lands situate in the county of Simcoe, some of them ten and fifteen years old, and not knowing whether the grantees lived in the County or not; the whole number amounted to 303; of this 170 were returned, the owners not having applied for them, and 133 were distributed or retained in the hands of the Agent, and only *Eighteen of the persons who so received these Deeds voted at the Election, as appears by the Poll Book.* Mr. Robinson's and Mr. Wickens' majority over Mr. Lount, after less than two days' polling, was 126 and 120 to 34. Your Committee deem further comment on this subject unnecessary. Your Committee will, however, remark that Mr. Lount was summoned to appear before them, but has wholly neglected to do so.

Those paragraphs of Mr. Duncombe's Petition which state that "*Large numbers of Patents or grants of land were issued under the Great Seal, in many cases for only a quarter of an acre of wild uncultivated land, on which no buildings were erected, such grants being generally dated subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament, and in some cases even after the opening of the Poll, at which the holders of such grants actually voted.*"

"That the holders of such grants, as in the case of the Reverend Dr. Phillips, one of the new Rectors of the Established Church of England, were called upon at the Hustings to swear to the value of such grants being forty

“shillings, he declined to do so, and could not vote,” were intended to apply to the Election for the Second Riding of the County of York; and as much has been said with respect to this Election, the Committee have, as already stated, reserved it for particular remark. It was evidently the design of Mr. Duncombe to impress the House of Commons with the belief, that for the purpose of “overwhelming the legally registered votes,” Sir Francis Head had divided parcels of wild uncultivated land into small lots, “in many cases only a quarter of an acre,” and being of less value than “forty shillings.” Mr. Duncombe, however, was careful not to explain, that in all the towns in the Province, the size of a lot is generally, if not universally, *an acre or less*; and he farther omitted to state, that no Deeds had been issued for so small a quantity of land, except in towns, while he grossly misrepresented the truth when he stated that Dr. Phillips or any other person was *required, or could be required*, to swear to “the value of his grant:” the oath required of an Elector is that his freehold is of the *annual value of forty shillings*, and this Mr. Duncombe very well knew. But more particularly to notice the facts with respect to the Election of the Second Riding of York, and the effect had upon that Election by the issuing of Grants, as intimated in Mr. Duncombe’s Petition. In the first place it is necessary to state, that on the 20th June 1835, a block of land reserved for the use of the Indians, was laid out *for the site of a town* at the mouth of the River Credit, (*See Appendix K*), where a number of houses and stores have already been erected, and which promises to become in a short time a very flourishing place. This block of land was laid out in quarter-acre lots, which were put up in the *months of August 1835 and May 1836 to public auction*; the proceeds of the sale being applied wholly and exclusively to the use and benefit of the Indians;—at these sales a number of persons became purchasers, and having paid the purchase-money, *five* of them, and *five* only, voted upon the property thus acquired; and there is not the slightest reason to doubt their being of greater annual value than forty shillings. Dr. Phillips was not a proprietor of these lots, neither did he acquire his title to the land he offered to vote upon from the Crown, but by transfer, and he has further been in possession of his title, *legally registered, for several years*.

With respect to other voters at the Election, there was but *one who voted upon lands granted under an Order in Council issued between the day of the prorogation and the return day of the Writ of Election*. The majority against Mr. Mackenzie was *one hundred votes*. Under these circumstances it appears to your Committee that nothing can be more glaringly absurd than to charge the rejection of Mr. Mackenzie by his late constituents to the interference of Government by the issue of grants of land.

It is stated by Mr. Duncombe that the Patents voted upon bore date generally subsequent to the dissolution of the Assembly, and in some cases even after the opening of the Poll. Admitting this to be so, the Committee see no reason why the ordinary business of the country is to be put a stop to, or why persons entitled to their patents should be refused them, because the Assembly had been dissolved, or because an election was in progress. To these facts let it be added, that with respect to all these elections, no petitions have been presented to the House complaining of undue returns on any of the grounds set forth in Mr. Duncombe’s Petition, with the exception of one from Mr. Mackenzie; who, however, from alleged illness, did not make application until some time after the period prescribed by the rules of the House for receiving such petitions had expired.

The House nevertheless, willing to afford every opportunity to Mr. Mackenzie to show that he had been unfairly or illegally rejected, granted him a week after his recovery to prepare and present his petition. This he did; but neglected to enter into the necessary recognizances within the time prescribed by law, and his petition was in consequence discharged.

There is but one other point referred to in Mr. Duncombe’s Petition that requires notice. He speaks of “Bands of Orangemen, supposed to have been organized by their lodges, who committed outrage and violence at many of the Elections.”

“That at Leeds, these bands, generally armed with clubs or knives, drove the Reformers and their Candidates from the Hustings, and procured

Apply to the 2d Riding of York.

Case of this Election considered. Dr. Duncombe evidently designed to mislead the House of Commons.

Town lots generally very small, from one acre downwards.

Dr. Phillips could not be required to swear to the “value of his grant.”

Case of the lands at the mouth of the Credit, explained.

These lands sold at auction.

Five persons voted on the lands so acquired.

Dr. Phillips did not receive his title from the Crown.

Only one person voted at this Election on lands granted after the prorogation.

The majority against Mr. Mackenzie was 100.

No petition has been received by the House based on any of the grounds set forth in Dr. D’s petition, except one from Mr. Mackenzie.

Reasons why that petition was discharged.

Charge against Orangemen.

That armed with clubs or knives they committed divers depredations, and returned Ogle R. Gowan, their G. Master, member for the County of Leeds.

“ the return of the Grand Master, Ogle R. Gowan, as Member for that County.”

“ That the rioters then proceeded to Grenville, where the Reform Candidates were at the head of the Poll, pulled down the Hustings, and destroyed the Poll Books,” and concludes by saying that “ by these and many other unconstitutional acts, encouraged by the Lieutenant Governor and public functionaries in every part of the Province, the real electors have been overwhelmed, and their franchise rendered of no avail.”

Mr. D's object in making these representations.

Mr. Duncombe, in making these statements, like many other persons who are indifferent as to the means they employ to accomplish the end they have in view, has endeavoured to impress the House of Commons and His Majesty's Government in England, with the belief, that this country is a prey to rival factions of Orangemen and their opponents, and that the Lieutenant Governor lends himself to the support of an illiberal and exclusive policy, distinguishing parties, not on account of their loyalty and general merit, but in proportion as they are subservient to his arbitrary rule. The people of Upper Canada know and feel the untruth of these unprincipled assertions, and on their behalf your Honorable House can do no more than transmit the assurance to our Sovereign and fellow-subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, that we have been grossly and wantonly misrepresented; and it becomes their duty to declare, in opposition to the insinuations of Mr. Duncombe, that Orangemen and Catholics living in harmony and contentment with each other, enjoy equal religious and civil liberty in Upper Canada; that here, distinctions are forgotten and lost sight of; that Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen—true to their allegiance and their country, know no other rule of public duty than to maintain the Constitution under which they live, and strive by every honorable means in their power to defeat the machinations of those who aim at severing this now happy, prosperous and peaceful Province from the Parent State.

Duty of the House to assure His Majesty of the falsity thereof.

Statement of the violence used at the Election for Leeds untrue.

The Committee will conclude this part of their report by observing that the statements made with respect to the violence used at the Election for the County of Leeds is utterly and wholly untrue—and that as regards the extremely reprehensible occurrences at Grenville, they appear to have taken place on a sudden, but without previous organization; the Poll Books, it is said, were destroyed; and in consequence of the riot that ensued, the Returning Officer declared the election closed, and returned the two candidates then at the head of the Poll, duly elected: these two gentlemen were Reformers—a sufficient proof that the tumult was not excited by their opponents in the expectation of defeating them. This is the only election throughout the Province at which any act of violence or intimidation occurred that in the slightest degree interrupted the peaceable and orderly conduct of the necessary proceedings; and with this remark the Committee dismiss Mr. Duncombe's Petition from further consideration.

The only violence or riot that occurred was at the Election for Grenville, where two Reformers were returned.

Further consideration of Petition dismissed.

Mr. Duncombe's letter to Lord Glenelg. A refutation of the matter contained in his petition.

With respect to the letter of Mr. Duncombe addressed to Lord Glenelg, it appears to be a repetition of the matter contained in his Petition, accompanied by some general observations on the Administration of the Government of this Province, and in it there are only two points that require any special notice. The first is the charge “ That public money had been most unconstitutionally placed at the disposal of Committees or other Agents of the Tory Candidates to assist them in their Elections. That the sum of £5000 was placed at the disposal of the Tories calling themselves the Constitutional Society, to be expended in aiding the Election of the Tory Candidates—that another sum was placed in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Assembly, with instructions to go to the Eastern District and use that money to the best advantage (no doubt corruptly) for securing the election and return of Members who would support the unconstitutional policy of Sir Francis B. Head.”

Sums of money said to have been furnished by Lt. Gov. Head for Election purposes.

Mr. D. ought to have known that the Lt. Governor could not furnish money, without corrupting the subordinate officers of the Government, who must in the end have been detected and punished.

Your Committee will restrain the indignation they feel at this odious and wicked attack upon the honor and integrity of the parties who, Mr. Duncombe has in the first paragraph quoted, thus basely and falsely accused. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Duncombe did not know at the time he propagated this calumny, that the Lieutenant Governor had it not in his power to apply money to the unconstitutional purposes mentioned, without first corrupting the

Receiver General, the Inspector General and other public functionaries of the Province; and that if any one of them had yielded to him, they must in the end be inevitably detected and punished, (*see Appendix L & M.*) The Lieut. Governor is not the Receiver of any of the Public Monies of the Province; he cannot obtain a shilling but through the ordinary channels of other subordinate officers; and those officers are prohibited from advancing money unless it be upon warrants or other prescribed documents, and vouchers, which must be subject to the inspection of other members of the Government:—but not only does the charge imply the commission of crime on the part of the officers of Government, but a willingness on the part of numbers of gentlemen of the highest respectability and character in the Province to participate in it! There is something so offensive and glaringly wicked in the whole charge, that your Committee might have felt themselves justified in refusing to examine any witness on the subject of it—but as it has been preferred in a representation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, they have deemed it advisable to append the statement they have received from the Receiver General, the Inspector General, and also the testimony of several gentlemen members of the Society referred to by Mr. Duncombe, to which they refer Your Hon. House, (*see Appendix L and M.*) With respect to the statement “that another sum of money was placed in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Assembly with instructions to go to the Eastern District and use that money to the best advantage (no doubt corruptly) for securing the Election and return of Members who would support the unconstitutional policy of Sir Francis B. Head.”

Testimony of the Receiver and Inspector Generals referred to.

Money said to be furnished to the Clerk of Assembly.

Your Committee are constrained to believe, that Mr. Duncombe, at the time he promulgated this utterly false accusation, was perfectly sensible that it was so: he had been for several years a Member of the Provincial Assembly, and was of course well acquainted with Mr. Fitzgibbon, the Clerk of the House, he knew that Gentleman to be an old and faithful servant of the Crown, and a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and that if it had ever been proposed to him to undertake a mission so disgraceful, he would have rejected it with indignation and scorn—he knew also how hopeless would have been the attempt to corrupt the brave and loyal Highlanders and other Electors of the Eastern District; and that had any one appeared among them for such an object, he would have been met with universal execration. The answer to the calumny will be found in the papers annexed, (*Appendix N and C.*) and may be briefly stated as this: A public work of great extent and importance is in progress on the St. Lawrence in the Eastern District—many hundreds of laborers, chiefly from Ireland, were employed at the time referred to on this work. Disagreements had occurred between these laborers and the inhabitants residing in the neighborhood—acts of violence were the consequence, and it was feared that the peace of the District might be seriously disturbed, unless the laborers were kept in check by a superior force. The civil power was not considered sufficient for the purpose, and application was in consequence made to His Excellency to obtain an order to station a body of troops in the neighborhood. Before assenting to this request His Excellency desired Mr. Fitzgibbon, an Irishman, and supposed to have much influence with his countrymen, to visit Cornwall and make an appeal to the Laborers to conduct themselves in an orderly manner—and to live in peace with the inhabitants. (*see further remarks Ex. Council Appendix.*) This was the object of his visit to the Eastern District, and he accomplished it most satisfactorily.

Committee cannot but think Mr. D. was aware of the falsity of the accusation when he made it.

Must have known that too well to suppose him capable of endeavoring to corrupt the Highlanders of the Eastern District.

Real cause of the mission of Jas. Fitzgibbon Esq. Clerk of the Assembly, to the E. District.

Object of his mission accomplished to the satisfaction of all parties.

The other point in Mr. Duncombe's letter which claims the attention of Your Committee, is his protest “made on behalf of his Countrymen who had sent him to England to seek redress;” against Lord Glenelg “for refusing to grant him an interview at which he should have done more justice to the important duty imposed upon him.”

Mr. Duncombe's Protest against Lord Glenelg's conduct in refusing him an interview.

Without forming any opinion as to what further statements would have been made had he been admitted to the interview he so earnestly sought with the Noble Secretary of State, this Committee cannot omit expressing the great satisfaction they feel at His Lordship's decision, and which they have ample reason for believing protected the Officers of Government—the Legislature—and the Electors of the Province from further calumnies, and false accusations, the extent and nature of which they are unwilling to conjecture, if it were possible accu-

His Lordship's decision protected many in this Province from further calumny.

Committee trusts His Lordship's example will be followed by future Ministers.

rately to do so: And Your Committee further express the earnest hope that Lord Glenelg and all future Ministers of the Crown, will follow the example thus set, of refusing to listen to allegations affecting the honor and interests of His Majesty's subjects, unless reduced to writing, and in such a form as will admit of a just and impartial investigation.

The matter contained in this Report sufficiently proves that unless this be done no man or body of men, however irreproachable in character, would be safe from the malignant slanders of hidden and irresponsible accusers.

Committee appreciate the conduct of the House of Commons in leaving the matter to the decision of the proper tribunal, the Legislature of the Province.

Your Honorable House will, Your Committee believe, in like manner appreciate the course pursued by the House of Commons in relation to the Petition presented to them. That Honorable House no doubt felt too high a respect for the constitutional rights of the Legislature of this Province, to interfere in matters that it was the peculiar and exclusive duty of this House to investigate. The People of this Province willingly admit the supreme and superintending power of the British Parliament, but they feel assured that that enlightened and patriotic body will have sufficient confidence in the discretion and ability of their representatives to leave to them the management and disposal of accusations that affect their own honor and the social and political condition of the Colony, so long as they are confined to subjects that do not concern the general interests of the Empire. There are various other allegations of minor importance in Mr. Duncombe's letter, the refutation of which is either involved in the preceding remarks, or are so manifestly absurd, as to require no particular notice.

Magistrates complained of in Shore's case, exculpated.

In justice, however, to the conduct of several magistrates who are accused of having liberated a man of the name of Shore from prison, who afterwards voted against Mr. Mackenzie in the second Riding of York, the Committee has desired information upon the subject from Mr. Gurnett, the Mayor elect for Toronto, and at the time one of the Aldermen of the City, whose statement is appended [O.] and which will show the manner an ordinary transaction has been perverted for the most unworthy object.

Explanation thereof by Geo. Gurnett, Esq., Mayor elect of Toronto.

Mr. Duncombe took his seat in the Assembly on the 29th Nov. last, (1836.)

The Committee beg further to report that Mr. Duncombe took his seat in the Assembly on the 29th day of November and was immediately requested to attend the Committee, which he accordingly did; and in compliance with his request, and upon an express order of the Committee [Appendix P.] was furnished with a copy of the documents referred to the Committee and the minutes of evidence previously taken, and was told that the Committee would hear any thing he had to say, and would examine any witnesses he might desire to produce. On the 6th December he announced his intention of leaving Toronto in a letter to the Chairman, which, with the reply, is annexed, (Appendix D. & E.) and since that period he has not presented himself to the notice of the Committee.

Copy of proceedings furnished him.

Left Toronto 6th Dec. without affording any explanation to the Committee.

Mr. Duncombe's Petition was presented by Joseph Hume, M. P. for Middlesex,

Before closing their Report, the Committee feel it their duty to call the attention of your Honorable House and the country to the fact that the Petition of Mr. Duncombe was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Joseph Hume, a member of the Imperial Parliament for the County of Middlesex, and that that gentleman appears to have been chosen as the Agent through whom Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Robert Baldwin have conducted their communications with the Colonial Office. And it further appears from letters of Mr. Hume addressed to some of the Ministers of the Crown, that he is desirous of representing himself as the Agent or at all events as being authorised to express the sentiments of the people of Upper Canada on the subject of their political feelings, and the public affairs of the Province. Your Committee are of opinion that the honor and character of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province require that it should be promptly and emphatically declared by their representatives that Mr. Hume is among the last men they would select to advocate their cause or represent their feelings or wishes to the British nation. The people of Upper Canada recollect that in the year 1834, Mr. Joseph Hume addressed a letter to a correspondent of his in this country which, referring to his correspondent's recent expulsion from and re-election to the Assembly, contained the following treasonable language and advice:—"Your triumphant election on the 16th and ejection from the Assembly on the 17th, must hasten that crisis which is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas, and which will terminate in independence

who seems to represent himself as authorised to express the political sentiments of the people of Upper Canada.

Mr. Hume one of the last men they would select for that office.

The people of Upper Canada recollect the language contained in a letter from the same Mr. Hume to a correspondent of his in this country in 1834,

“and freedom from the baneful domination of the Mother Country, and the tyrannical conduct of a small and despicable faction in the Colony. The proceedings between 1772 and 1782, in America, ought not to be forgotten, and to the honor of the Americans, and for the interest of the civilized world, let their conduct and the result be ever in view.” And when it is remembered with what indignation and disgust the publication of this detestable communication was received throughout the Province, His Majesty’s loyal subjects cannot but regard with abhorrence the idea that the person who had thus insulted them, should be supposed by their Sovereign and their fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, to be their accredited agent—that they held any communication with him, or that he was in any way clothed with authority to speak their sentiments or represent their views, on any subject public or private.

And are most unwilling His Majesty should believe him to be employed by them to represent their views on any subject, to their Most Gracious Sovereign.

Mr. R. Baldwin’s correspondence with Lord Glenelg.

With reference to the correspondence of Mr. Robert Baldwin with Lord Glenelg, and which has also been referred to your Committee, and which is annexed to this Report, little need be said further than to notice the representations it in substance contains, that the affairs of this Province have reached an alarming crisis—that the connection with the Parent State is endangered—that the people have lost all confidence in their Government—that they have become dissatisfied and discontented—that owing to the tyrannical and unjust conduct of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, they are almost driven to desperation,—and that nothing can save the country from Revolution but administering the Government agreeably to his interpretation of the Constitution conferred upon us by the Imperial Parliament. In answer to all this, your Committee can only refer to facts that speak louder and carry greater conviction than assertions, however boldly or confidently made. In the first place it is notorious that before the arrival of Sir Francis Head in this Province, the people began to manifest symptoms of restlessness and dissatisfaction at the measures of “Reformers,” who then composed the majority of the House of Assembly—it is well known that this reaction in the public mind was not a little increased by what was considered the ungracious manner in which His Excellency was met by the majority of the late House at the commencement of his Government, and before he had time to develop his views and course of policy; and it is now matter of history that the interpretation placed upon the Constitution by Mr. Baldwin and his political associates was denounced and repudiated by the people of Upper Canada, and that the promulgation of these views was immediately followed by the signal overthrow of the party who maintained them.

Substance of it.

Mr. B’s view of the present state of the Province.

Facts stated in opposition to his assertions.

Reaction in the public mind increased by the reception of Lt. Gov. Head, by a majority of the late House of Assembly.

From the time of the promulgation of the new interpretation attempted to be placed on the Constitution, with respect to the powers and duties of the Executive Council, the people of the Province became alarmed, believing as they did that an attempt was made to deprive the representative of their King of his constitutional power, and to change the administration of the Government from what it had been from its first establishment to the present period. From that time until the dissolution of the late House of Assembly, public meetings were held, and addresses from all parts of the country, and from all parties in politics were transmitted to His Excellency, containing assurances of support, denouncing the conduct of his opponents, and calling upon him to order a new Election. It is believed that the number of signatures to these Addresses amounted very nearly to 30,000; and perhaps at no period did so much unanimity prevail among the loyal people of this Province, as in the measures taken to induce the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the late House, and to sustain and support him in his endeavours to discharge the arduous and important duties that had been imposed upon him; as some proof of which your Committee are not aware of any single petition having been presented after the Prorogation, favorable to the political views of the then dominant party. The result of the Elections is known; and from that period to the present, peace and tranquillity have existed throughout the Province, and continue to exist WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INTERRUPTION; and it may be truly said, in opposition to the statements of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Duncombe, that the blessings of contentment and unanimity were never more apparent among any people than now reign throughout this highly favoured land; and that this condition of things will continue so long as public affairs are conducted by a wise, vigorous, and impartial course of policy, in conformity to the Constitution as hitherto under-

The people became alarmed.

Public Meetings held and Addresses poured in, calling upon His Excellency to order a new Election.

These addresses numerously signed. Great unanimity prevailed.

Result of the Election.

In contradiction to the statement of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Duncombe.

What is necessary to insure a continuance of tranquillity in this Province.

Upper Canada requires no farther protection than that afforded by her laws and Constitution, and the superintending powers of the Empire of which she forms a part.

stood, and now understood and acted upon, no reasonable man entertains the slightest doubt. His Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada require no other protection than is afforded them by the laws and constitution they now possess, and the superintending power of the great Empire of which they are proud to form a part; and notwithstanding the forebodings of disappointed and discontented men, fresh evidence is given day by day of the invincible attachment of the people to their King and his Government; and they never permit a doubt to enter their minds of the permanency of their union with the Parent State, except when they hear of concessions to those who avow their sympathy with men who take no trouble to disguise their opinion, that, so long as that union exists, CANADA is subject to a "baneful domination."

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, *Chairman.*

*Committee-Room,
23d January, 1837.*

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M. S. Bidwell, Esq.
 W. J. M'Kay, Esq.
 D. Thorburn, Esq.
 G. M'icking, Esq.
 R. Woodruff, Esq.
 P. Shaver, Esq.
 J. Cook, Esq.
 D. Æ. M'Donell, Esq.
 P. Perry, Esq.
 Thomas Parke, Esq.
 Jonas Jones, Esq.
 W. H. Draper, Esq.
 H. Sherwood, Esq.
 A. N. Macnab, Esq.
 W. B. Jarvis, Esq.
 R. G. Anderson, Esq.
 J. Fitzgibbon, Esq.
 H. Ruttan, Esq.
 W. W. Baldwin, Esq.
 J. Durand, Esq.

Thomas Parke, Esq.
 John Mackintosh, Esq.
 Rev. B. Cronyn, Esq.
 G. W. Whitehead, Esq.
 J. B. Askin, Esq.
 O. R. Gowan, Esq.
 Mr. W. Higgins.
 Mr. G. Walton.
 J. Powell, Esq.
 J. King, Esq.
 J. M. M'Intosh, Esq.
 H. M'Leilan, Esq.
 M. Burwell, Esq.
 O. R. Gowan, Esq.
 A. M'Lean, Esq.
 C. A. Hagerman, Esq.
 W. Richey, Esq.
 Thos. C. Street, Esq.
 Mr. Thomas Peacocke.

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 34 I.—Letter and Statement from D. Cameron, Esquire, Secretary and Registrar, Nov. 28 1836.
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 35 I. (2)—Memorandum of certain Patents C. C. Chancery.
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 38 L.—Letter from Inspector-General.
 39 M.—Letter from Chairman of Committee to Receiver-General, with reply thereto.
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APPENDIX TO REPORT.

(1)

Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with copy of Dr. Charles Duncombe's petition to the House of Commons.

F. B. HEAD,

The Lieutenant Governor has received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Petition addressed to the House of Commons, by a member of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada.

As the Lieutenant Governor conceives that the said Petition contains allegations which affect the liberty of the inhabitants of this Province, as well as the character and privileges of the House of Assembly, he deems it advisable that the House should immediately be made acquainted with the same, and he therefore transmits a copy for their information.

Government House, 15th
November, 1836.

(2)

(Copy.)

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament Assembled :

The Petition of Charles Duncombe, of Burford, in the County of Oxford, in the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, and Member for that County in the present House of Assembly, for that Province :

HUMPHREY SNEWETH,

That your Petitioner has been deputed by the Reformers of that Province, to lay before His Majesty's Government, and your Honorable House, the dangerous crisis at which the affairs of that Province have unhappily arrived, through the unconstitutional violence and outrage practiced and sanctioned by Sir F. Head, the present Lieutenant Governor, and those under his immediate influence and control, at the late elections, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly.

That in the county of Oxford, where your petitioner was a successful candidate, John B. Askin, Esquire, Returning Officer, in the early part of his election, while the contest was doubtful, refused to take the votes of many Reformers, long resident in the Province, though they had voted at former elections, and offered to take the oaths required by the Statute, some of whom had taken the Oath of Allegiance before James Ferguson, Esq. Returning Officer at the last Election, and now the opposing Candidate and Registrar for the County of Oxford, upon the ground that they had not the certificate with them of their having taken the oath, which had not formerly been required at any of your Petitioner's previous elections. They declared their willingness to take the oath of Allegiance at the Hustings, where it had frequently been administered at former elections, but which was utterly refused on this occasion, by Mr. Askin, the Returning Officer.

That after the election closed in Oxford, Your Petitioner, who is a freeholder of Middlesex, proceeded on the last day of the Election to the polling for that County; on arriving within a mile and a half of the village of London, where the election was held, he met Mr. Moore, one of the successful Reform Candidates, wrapping from the Orangemen, whom he said had threatened his life, and that he should not be returned, and who were driving with clubs the Reformers from the Hustings, and beating them wherever they found them. That your petitioner believes such would have been less likely to occur, had the election for this county been held at the village of St. Thomas, where it had formerly been held, and where it was firstly appointed by Sir Francis Head to have been held, as it was not the residence of the Officers of the Government, who at London, with Mr. Cronyn, a Clergyman of the Church of England, who had been recently inducted into the rectory of that place, were constantly hurrying and cheering on the Orangemen, who were seen running through the streets intoxicated, with clubs, threatening the reformers with instant death if they shouted reform; and Mr. Moore said, that when the voting commenced in the early part of the election, Edward Allan Talbot and John Satchard, Esquires, Magistrates, of that place, swore in some twenty special constables to keep the peace.

That Mr. Wilson the Returning Officer, forbade the Magistrates from interfering with the rioters during the election, and when Mr. Talbot insisted on his right as a Magistrate to keep the peace, at any place, not immediately about the hustings, the Returning Officer threatened to commit him to prison.

That of the many complaints the people of Upper Canada have to prefer, the following deserve the immediate attention of your Honourable House :—

That the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General and Solicitor Generals, and in general every public functionary made common cause with the Tories and Orangemen against the Reformers, using every means in their power to overcome the Reformers, and influence the Election in favor of the Tory Candidates.

That the Returning Officers were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of such persons as were known most likely to forward his views.

That the Elections were fixed by the Lieutenant Governor at places to favor the Tory Candidates, and, as in Middlesex, where the place first appointed and where former elections had been held, were changed, because that place first fixed was considered favorable to the Reformers.

That by the general law of Upper Canada, no Elector can vote upon a freehold, the transfer title of which has been less than three months in his possession, and registered as such.

That Sir Francis Head, in order to overwhelm these legally registered Electors, issued large numbers of patents or grants of lands, under the Great Seal, in many cases for only a quarter of an acre of wild uncultivated land, on which no buildings were erected, such grants being generally dated subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament, and in some cases even after the opening of the Poll, at which the holders of such grants actually voted.

That the holders of such grants, as in the case of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, one of the new Rectors of the Established Church of England, were called upon at the meetings to swear to the value of such grants being forty shillings: he declined to do so, and could not vote.

That the number of such patents to be prepared, was so great as to require an additional number of clerks to get them ready, and your Petitioner believes, he would be able to prove thousands of such grants of land were issued and voted upon at the election.

That such grants were distributed openly at the places of Election, to persons who had not applied at that time for such patents, and who received them to enable them to vote, without paying the usual fee. At Simcoe, one of the many instances, Mr. Ritchie, the Government Emigration Agent, thus issued hundreds of those grants to persons who voted immediately on them.

That heretofore the uniform practice has been not to issue the patents until the purchase money and fees have been paid, and all the conditions of the order in Council been complied with.

That bands of Orangemen, supposed to have been organized by their lodges, committed acts of outrage and violence at many of the elections, and the Returning Officer, as at London, refused to allow the Magistrates to interfere to prevent such breaches of the peace.

That at Leeds, these bands generally armed with clubs or knives, drove the Reformers and their Candidates from the hustings—and at Leeds, procured the return of the Grand Master Ogle R. Gowan, as Member for that county.

That the rioters then proceeded to Grenville, where the Reform Candidates were at the head of the poll, pulled down the hustings, and destroyed the poll booths.*

That by these, and many other unconstitutional acts, encouraged by the Lieutenant Governor and public functionaries in every part of the Province, the real Electors have been overwhelmed, and their franchise rendered of no avail.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly begs, that your Honorable House will institute such enquiry into these grievances, and adopt such measures as shall do justice to the people of Upper Canada.

(Signed,)

CHARLES LUNCOMBE.

(A true Copy,)

J. JOSEPH.

* Query, books?

(3.)

To His Excellency Sir F. B. Head, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay before this House, any communications which Your Excellency may have received from His Majesty's Government in reply to its Address to the King, of last Session, and also any communications relating to certain representations said to have been made by individuals in their public or private capacities, relative to the affairs of this Province.

(Signed,)

ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,

Fourteenth day of November, 1836. }

(4)

GENTLEMEN—

The Documents requested in your Address shall be transmitted to the House of Assembly without delay.

(5.)

F. B. HEAD.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, in compliance with the Address of the House, of the 14th instant, such extracts from Despatches received by him from his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies as have reference to its Address to the King, of the last Session: and also Copies of Despatches, and their enclosures, and other communications, relating to certain representations made to his Majesty's Government by individuals in their public or private capacities, respecting the affairs of this Province.

(6)

Extracts from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated

Downing Street,
20th July, 1836. }

"The proceedings which led to the resignation of the Executive Council next demand my attention—in the Address of the 14th March from that body to yourself, I understand them to maintain that the Constitutional Act of 1791 imposed on the Governor the duty of communicating with the Council on every act of his administration, and required him on every occasion to abstain from the exercise of his powers, until he had first weighed, and had either adopted or rejected their advice. Their address must further be understood as an assertion that the people at large believed such to be the system actually observed by yourself and your predecessors, and in the event of your not being disposed to adhere to it, the members of the Council demanded your permission to disabuse the public mind on this subject.

From the construction thus given to the Act of 1791, I must altogether dissent; nor do I know that it would be possible to refute it in terms more complete and satisfactory than those employed in your answer of 5th March. I find it moreover very difficult to believe that the people of Upper Canada at large supposed such

powers to be habitually and practically exercised by the Executive Council." In no contracted a society as that of Toronto, it is impossible that the public should not have been better informed on a question of such general interest, and respecting which the means of obtaining correct intelligence could not have been really wanting."

"From a consideration of your proceedings regarding the Executive Council, I naturally advance to a still more important subject.

"After reviewing the conduct of the House of Assembly from the time of the resignation of the Six members of the Council, to the close of the Session, and after considering the language of the House and of its Committee, on the topics at issue between you and the Councillors, I must own myself at a loss to determine what is the precise principle on which, as to the question of responsibility, the majority of the House were finally prepared to take their stand. The language of the House indeed, in its Addresses and Resolutions, would embrace that principle in its utmost latitude. So also in the Report of the Committee there are some passages which appear to maintain that doctrine in the largest sense in which it has ever been put forward in any of the Colonies; namely, that as in this Kingdom, the King acts on the advice of responsible Ministers, so in the Colonies, the Governor is to act on the advice of a responsible Council. There are again other passages in the Report which present the principle in a more modified character, limiting it to the obligation imposed on the Lieutenant Governor to consult the Executive Council on all public questions, although at the same time admitting his freedom to act in opposition to their advice.

But in order to judge of the propriety of your proceedings, it is quite unnecessary to inquire what may have been precisely the views of the House of Assembly. Whatever may have been their meaning, the course of conduct which they adopted, and the position which they assumed, seem to me to have made a rupture with that Body unavoidable. Let it be assumed that the principle for which they desired to contend, was by them taken in the more moderate of the two senses already stated—and let it be admitted further, which certainly I am by no means prepared to admit, that this principle is calculated to advance the well-being of the Province—still, as no such principle can be recognised either as incorporated in the text or exemplified in the practice of the Provincial Constitution, the House was surely not entitled to adopt the extreme measure of stopping the supplies on this occasion—much indeed is it to be regretted, that this great Constitutional resource was resorted to for the purpose of attempting to enforce charges in the system of Government itself—charges more especially which neither His Majesty's Representative in the Province, nor his subordinate officers have power to veto. Under these circumstances, and with the strong conviction which you entertained as to the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants with the conduct of their Representatives, I approve your prorogation and subsequent dissolution of the Assembly.

"The House has ascribed to you a wilful departure from truth on the subject of Mr. Sullivan's contingent accession to the Government of Upper Canada. On this point I have already expressed to you my opinion that your defence is satisfactory and conclusive."

"With respect to the reservation of the Money Bills for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure, and the refusal of the Contingencies of the House, although I am of opinion that such measures ought not to be resorted to except on grounds of the most cogent necessity, I am disposed, with the information which I at present possess, to think, that committed as you were to a great contest, and encountered by an unreasonable employment of weapons, reserved only for extreme emergencies, you were justified in summoning to your aid all the powers which the Constitution has in store for such a crisis."

Extract from a Despatch of the Right Honorable the Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis B. Head, dated Downing Street, 5th September, 1836.

"His Majesty desires me to signify to you, the satisfaction with which he learns that the appeal made by you in His Majesty's name, to His faithful subjects in Upper Canada, has been answered by them in such a manner as fully to justify the dissolution of the late General Assembly. The King is pleased to acknowledge with marked approbation, the foresight, energy and moral courage, by which your conduct on this occasion has been distinguished."

"It is peculiarly gratifying to me, to be the channel of conveying to you this high and honorable testimony of His Majesty's favorable acceptance of your services."

"On the day before the prorogation of Parliament, a Petition from Mr. Duncombe was presented to the House of Commons, in which that gentleman claiming for himself the credit due to him as a member of the Assembly of Upper Canada, and pledging his personal honour to the truth of his statements, made various allegations impugning your character and conduct in respect to the recent elections. Your Despatch of 16th of July had unfortunately not then reached me, but Sir George Grey, in his place in the House asserted in the strongest terms, his disbelief of those accusations, and his opinion that to prefer them in this country where they could not be subjected to any inquiry, rather than in the Province itself, where their truth might have been immediately investigated, was an act of injustice towards you. He pledged himself however, that you should receive a copy of the petition for such explanation as you might be able and disposed to offer. In fulfilment of that pledge, a copy of that petition accompanies this Despatch."

"I adopt the opinions thus expressed by Sir George Grey. His Majesty's Ministers are convinced that it will be in your power to repel every part of Mr. Duncombe's charges. This was indeed their persuasion before the arrival of your Despatch of the 16th July, which, however, although of necessity only general in its terms, is abundantly calculated to set at rest every anxiety on the subject."

Extracts from a Despatch of Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis B. Head, to the Lord Glenelg His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Toronto, 16th July, 1836.

"In my last Despatch, No. 56, dated the 8th instant, I had the honor to inform Your Lordship that our

Elections had added 40 Constitutional votes to the House of Assembly, which is composed, as Your Lordship is aware, of 62 members.

"The Republican minority of course feel that their cause is desperate, and as a last dying struggle, they have, I understand, been assembling at Toronto night after night, for the purpose of appealing for assistance to His Majesty's Government! Their conventions are so secret that it is impossible for me to know what passes there, but I have been informed that they have actually despatched Dr. Duncombe, (an American and a rank Republican) with complaints of some sort respecting the Election.

"I feel confident that Your Lordship will discountenance this dark, unconstitutional practice of despatching Agents from the Province to His Majesty's Government, to make secret complaints against the Lieutenant Governor, which of course it is impossible for him to repel.

"I will therefore merely assure Your Lordship, that in the Elections, as well as in the prompt dismissal of a few of the Ring-leaders of the Republicans, I have acted cautiously and conscientiously."

(Truly Extracted)

J. JOSEPH,

(7.)

No. 99.

DOWNING STREET.
22nd September, 1836. }

SIR,

With reference to my Despatches of the 5th and 12th instant, I have the honor to enclose to you herewith, the Copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. G. Duncombe, detailing the charges respecting your conduct during the recent Elections in Upper Canada, which it was the object of his mission to this country to prefer; I at the same time transmit a Copy of the answer which has been returned to him by my direction.

I shall be happy to receive from you at your early convenience, any explanation which you may think it necessary to offer on the statements contained in Mr. Duncombe's letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

GLENELG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIR F. B. HEAD,

&c. &c. &c.

(A true Copy,)

J. JOSEPH.

(Copy.)

3 NORTHUMBERLAND COURT, CHANCERY CROSS,
20th September, 1836.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Sir George Grey, of the 20th ultimo, together with a Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Hume, in answer to a letter from him, requesting that Your Lordship would allow me to communicate to you personally, circumstances connected with the late Elections in Upper Canada. I very much desired to communicate to Your Lordship personally, facts connected with the present discontented and unhappy political condition of the people of Upper Canada, which could have been done much more readily and satisfactorily verbally, than by letter, and for which special purpose I was deputed to this Country; and had your Lordship thought proper to accede to that request, I should then have been able by that opportunity to submit the facts in writing, and have afforded any explanation you might have wished for.

Mr. Hume has so clearly and forcibly put before Your Lordship the object I had in view in coming to this country, and the reasons why I should have the opportunity of seeing Your Lordship, that I can add nothing further, than that under these circumstances, I am compelled to yield to Your Lordship's order, and to submit the following detail

All the various causes that have led to the present unhappy state of Upper Canada, cannot be detailed in writing, without trespassing too long upon Your Lordship's valuable time; I shall therefore as briefly as possible refer to some (perhaps not the most prominent) of the causes that have led to the present distracted state of the affairs of that Province.

Upper Canada is purely a British Colony, composed of Canadians by birth, persons from various parts of His Majesty's dominions, and some from foreign Countries, most of whom have come to Upper Canada to better their conditions, and on account of their attachment to, and veneration for, the Constitution and Institutions of Great Britain.

At the division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada by the 31st Geo. 3rd, on Governor Simcoe's assuming the Government of Upper Canada, he assured the House of Assembly in his opening speech that the Act "established the *British Constitution* and all the *forms* that secure and maintain it in this "distant Colony," and in his closing speech from the House he says "at this juncture I particularly recommend to you to explain that this Province is singularly blest, not with a mutilated Constitution, but with a "Constitution which has stood the test of experience, and is the very image and transcript of that of Great "Britain." And this has uniformly been declared to be the Constitution of the Province, until the recently proclaimed opinion of Sir Francis B. Head that "the Constitution which His Britannic Majesty George the "Third granted to this Province ordained no such absurdities." [See His Excellency's reply to an address from a meeting held in the City Hall.]

The former confidence in the successful workings of the British Constitution, if administered according to the genius and habits of the people, have induced them from time to time, for the last fifteen years, through the House of Assembly and otherwise, to petition the Governors of the Colony, His Majesty, and the Imperial Parliament, for the redress of evils growing out of irresponsible administrations; and praying for the application of such just and liberal measures as would secure to all His Majesty's subjects in the Colony, the just administration of the Laws, equal Rights and Privileges, and the free enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—yet these applications have been disregarded by the Executive of the Province, and favorable answers from His Majesty's Government have been so long delayed or so much disregarded by the Executive, when they were received; that the abuses still continue.

These abuses had so increased towards the close of the administration of Sir John Colborne as to be seriously felt, and loudly and openly complained of by the People throughout the Province.

The influence of the House of Assembly in the Legislature was nearly lost, as was evident from the rejection by the other branches of the Legislature, of most of the popular Bills passed by the House of Assembly; although numerously petitioned for by the people, and frequently passed by large majorities in that and former Houses of Assemblies and supported by members representing very large majorities of the people;

While the Executive influence in the Government was daily increasing, from the large Revenues annually disposed of by them, without the sanction of Law, or even being accounted for to Parliament.

Some of these Revenues are the Casual and Territorial Revenues, the Crown Revenue, and Crown Lands Revenue.

The College Lands and funds, the Common School Lands and funds—all special Reserves of Lands and the funds arising from them, other unsettled Lands as the waste Lands of the Province, and the funds arising from them, all of which could be much more beneficially applied to objects of utility and public improvement within the Province by Law, than at the pleasure of the Executive.

The liberal support of the Government and Pensioners—the sums annually expended for public improvements, Canals, Light Houses, Harbours, Roads and Bridges, Common Schools, District Schools, and other casual expenses; far exceeded that part of the Revenues of the Province at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature

This was daily involving the Country in a Debt that must eventually lead to direct taxation, while the natural resources of the country were applied by an irresponsible Executive Government, to the support of Political Priests, or the aggrandizement of a Party, without the sanction of Law. The recal of Sir John Colborne, and the appointment of a new Governor, selected by a reform Ministry with avowed intentions to reform the abuses of the Colony, was, as Sir Francis Head observes “glorious news” to the people of Upper Canada.—not because the individual was changed, but because the people expected a change of policy, a responsible Executive Council, composed of persons having the confidence of the people, who would administer the Government of the Colony with liberality and equal justice to all, and their confidence and gratification were increased by Sir F. B. Head’s adding to the Executive Council Messrs. Dunn, Baldwin and Rolph, and Resolutions and Addresses to Sir F. B. Head were daily presented from all parts of the Province by all political parties, thanking him for calling to His Councils, Gentlemen having the fullest confidence of the people on account of their talents, integrity, ability & extensive knowledge of the affairs of the Province; and the wants and wishes of the people, through whose influence it was strongly anticipated that the Legislative Council would be so remodelled as to be rendered a useful branch of the Legislature, for as it is at present constituted, it should not be called a branch of the Legislature, it represents no portion of the people of the Province, and is only another instrument of Executive power, composed of persons, who like the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council are appointed by the King, and who are not the choice of the people, and who (if possible) are still more irresponsible than the other branches of the Executive Government, for they do not even profess to be responsible even to His Majesty’s Government for their conduct.

At this time after a call of the House of Assembly, 53 out of 55 Members present voted that it be “Resolved, that this House considers the appointment of a *responsible* Executive Council, to advise the Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government, on the affairs of the Province, to be one of the most happy and wise features of our Constitution, and essential to our form of Government, and as being “one of the strongest securities for a just and equitable administration of the Government, and full enjoyment of civil and religious rights and privileges.”

The adoption by all political parties of this resolution in favor of a responsible Executive Council, was received by moderate men, as a pledge for the future liberal, just and Constitutional Government of the Province;—and although the publication by Sir F. B. Head of his additions to the Executive Council gave hopes to the Colony, yet however the same irresponsible system was pursued, and the public mind held in suspense, until the resignation of the Executive Council, and the subsequent disclosure by Sir F. B. Head, of his determination to continue the irresponsible system, opened the eyes of the people to his real Tory principles.

Upon the appointment of the present Executive Council, composed of Mr. Sullivan and his associates, the House of Assembly addressed Sir F. B. Head, expressing their want of confidence in his Council, partly on account of the individuals composing it, but more especially on account of the avowed irresponsible Tory system about to be pursued by Sir F. B. Head and his new Council, in the administration of the affairs of the Province, but notwithstanding that Address they were retained in office and the old Tory Policy continued.

It is quite correct that after the avowal of Sir F. B. Head of his politics, many of the Members who had previously voted for a responsible Executive Council (among whom were His Majesty’s Solicitor and the leading Tory Members of the House of Assembly) now voted against the very resolution they had before supported.

Petitions poured in from all parts of the Country, praying the House of Assembly not to support the old irresponsible system, but to adopt the only constitutional means in their power of expressing their dissatisfaction of that system, that of withholding the supplies.

The House of Assembly entertained those petitions, but knowing that the influence it had by stopping the supply was merely nominal, as the sum under the control of Parliament and voted annually for supplies was less than \$000 out of £40,000, or £50,000 annually disposed of by the Executive Government, or permanently appropriated by the 4th William 4th, towards the payment of salaries, and that their doing so would not probably attract more notice now, than it did when the supplies were not passed by the 10th Parliament, but for the circumstance that Sir F. B. Head, without precedent refused his warrant for the payment of Contingencies of the Legislature, and withheld the Royal assent, from all the money Bills (save one) passed by both Branches of the Legislature.

And here my Lord, allow me to remark the great difference in the conduct of Sir F. B. Head and other Governors; Lord Gosford notwithstanding the supplies were withheld in Lower Canada, not only paid the Contingencies of the Lower Canada Legislature to a much larger amount than was required by the House of Assembly for the Contingencies of the Legislature of Upper Canada, but he also granted the Royal assent to all the money Bills, and all the Bills (save one) passed by the other Branches of the Legislature, whilst Sir F. B. Head refused the Contingencies and the Royal Assent to the Money Bills.

Sir John Colborne also when the supplies were withheld in the 10th Parliament, paid the Contingencies and granted the Royal assent to the Bills passed by the other Branches of the Legislature.

My Lord, I can scarcely comprehend how His Majesty's Government can consistently approve of the conduct of Lord Gosford in Lower Canada, as they did of Sir John Colborne's conduct in Upper Canada, in pursuing (in this respect) a liberal conciliatory course towards the people of both Provinces, and not disapprove of the high handed arbitrary and unconciliatory conduct of Sir F. B. Head, in refusing the Contingencies and withholding the Royal Assent to the money Bills, dissolving the Parliament, while a great constitutional question referred Home by the House of Assembly was pending before His Majesty's Government, without waiting for your Lordship's Instructions.

It appears to me my Lord quite incredible that your Lordship can approve of Sir F. B. Head's unconstitutionally interfering with the elective franchise, subverting the natural resources of the Country from their legitimate objects the improvements of the Country to party electioneering purposes, denouncing a large proportion of the truly loyal people of the Province as "our enemies" and allowing, if not actually encouraging Orange Associations (notwithstanding the resolutions of the Imperial Parliament and His Majesty's Royal Message thereon) to interfere with the elections throughout the Province, by violence and outrage.

Such conduct my Lord has induced the people to discuss the question of a responsible Executive Council, and consequently the first principles of Government, under circumstances unfavorable to the present Colonial Policy, and even to Monarchical Governments.

The people of Upper Canada have constantly before them, on the one hand, in their immediate vicinity, a Republican Government highly flourishing, contented, peaceable and prosperous, with forty or fifty millions of dollars of surplus revenue to be expended in works of public improvement and utility—wages high, the industrious classes actively and profitably employed, money plenty, business lively, wild land cheap and easily obtained, improved lands rapidly rising in value, and a respectable wealthy emigration rapidly settling and improving the Western States, while on the other hand they are suffering from the arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct of their Lieutenant Governor, discontent and excitement prevailing to a great degree, their own agriculture in a depressed state, without commerce and without manufactures, the Province deeply in debt, and no provision made for its final payment, while the wealth of the Country is lavished upon political Priests and favorites, for purposes unworthy of a free Government.—They see public improvements entirely suspended.—Emigration to the Province very much checked.—The industrious classes thrown out of employment; the money market unusually depressed, and hundreds anxiously waiting relief from the distribution of public funds, voted by the Legislature, which have been unexpectedly refused by Sir F. B. Head—confidence in public and private securities shaken, the large Banks obliged to refuse a discount as usual, and a state of financial embarrassment brought on, seldom if ever, before witnessed in Upper Canada.

The people have been told by Sir F. B. Head, that they had not a responsible Executive Council, and "that it would be unreasonable to expect that the people of this Province should be ruined in vainly attempting to be the exact image and transcript of the British Constitution." But he added "the Constitution which His Britannic Majesty George the 3rd granted to this Province ordained no such absurdities" [See His Excellency's reply to an address from a public meeting held in the City Hall.]

Sir F. B. Head has publicly denounced the great body of the people of Upper Canada as "our enemies whom he has repelled," and by his inflammatory harangue, exciting and alarming the people by talking of the Province being about to be "disturbed by the interference of foreigners whose power and whose numbers will prove invincible" and whom he vauntingly challenges. He adds in his reply to the Home District Address. "In the name of every Regiment of Militia in Upper Canada, I publicly promulgate *let them come if they dare.*" [See reply to an address from Grand Jury.]

And when my Lord, by all this despotic conduct of Sir F. B. Head, the quiet, peaceable, industrious and enterprising Canadians were leaving the Province by hundreds at great private sacrifices, in the forced sale of their property and possessions to avoid such oppression, and to seek an asylum under a cheap responsible Government in the United States, the people were told by him, that all these evils were occasioned by stopping the supplies, "that the money which not only would have improved your roads, but would have given profit and employment to thousands of deserving people is now stagnant."

"The sufferers in the late war have lost the remuneration which was absolutely almost in their hands, Emigration has been arrested, and instead of the English Yeoman's arriving with his capital in this free British Country, mechanics in groups are seen escaping from it in every direction as if it were a land of pestilence and famine"—and this the people are told is the "result" of the "grand object" of "stopping the supplies" of less than £3000, not coming in course of payment until July and January following, while in fact he must have known that your Lordship must see that all these evils which he so truly describes, were occasioned by his own despotic, arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct, and that of his dependents and Orange Associates. [See reply to Toronto Electors Address.]

If Sir F. B. Head conceal from himself that he has been the cause of all these misfortunes to the people of Upper Canada, I hope your Lordship will convince him that you have discovered the real cause to have been what I have stated.

All these violent measures which I have stated, especially the withholding the Royal Assent from the money Bills, gave very general dissatisfaction throughout the Province, as the improvements intended to be carried on by these grants were in a state of progression and required the immediate use of the money voted to complete them.

Of the supplies of money refused by Sir F. B. Head, the £50,000 voted for the improvement of the Roads and Bridges was very much required and could have been much more profitably expended in the early part of the summer season if he had sanctioned the Bill immediately, than after the lapse of time that would be required for the Royal sanction.

The sum of £20,000 granted by the Assembly for the relief of the war loss sufferers, by which the large sum of £67,000 would have been paid to them, and their whole claim settled which had already been deferred for more than twenty years, yet notwithstanding that the Bill was passed in exact accordance with His Majesty's previous instructions, that Bill was also refused the Royal Assent by Sir F. B. Head.

The Bill for the support of the Convicts in the Penitentiary—the Bill for the support of the Light houses—the Bill for the support of Common Schools and various other Bills for public improvements, and for the payment of debts due to individuals, were by Sir F. B. Head all refused the Royal Assent, and will be found to have been the real cause, why so many of the industrious inhabitants of Upper Canada were flying from their Native Country as from a pestilence, as stated by Sir F. B. Head, they were in reality flying from the arbitrary acts of Sir F. B. Head.

My Lord, I call your special attention to the charges, that as well after as before the late Parliament

was dissolved, and writs issued for the new Parliament, Sir F. B. Head unduly interfered with the freedom of Elections, by attempting to bias and overawe the people by denouncing in public Addresses, the members composing the majority of the late House of Assembly (most of whom were candidates for election) as enemies to the people of the Province.

Your Lordship's attention is also directed to the charges, that public money has been most unconstitutionally placed at the disposal of Committees or other Agents of the Tory Candidates to assist them in their Elections, that the sum of £5000 was placed at the disposal of the Tories calling themselves the Constitutional Society, to be expended in aiding the election of the Tory Candidates—that another sum was placed in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Assembly with instructions to go to the Eastern District and use that money to the best advantage (no doubt corruptly) for securing the election and return of members who would support the unconstitutional policy of Sir F. B. Head.

It is further alleged that notwithstanding the terms of Lord Godeich's despatch to Sir John Colborne, every word of which Sir F. B. Head is requested by that of your Lordship of the 5th December last to attend to, in which the Lieutenant Governor is told that 'His Majesty expects and requires of you neither to practice nor allow on the part of those who are officially subordinate to you any interference with the rights of any of His Majesty's subjects in the free and unbiassed choice of their Representatives.'

In direct opposition to all these instructions my Lord, Sir F. B. Head has not only interfered with the Elections himself but openly allowed and encouraged all persons under him to interfere with and influence the Elections by every means in their power by which extraordinary conduct more than one third of the newly elected House of Assembly are Sheriffs representing the Counties within their executive jurisdiction, and other paid Officers holding their situations during the pleasure of the Governor.

I submit my Lord that the permitting public paid Officers removable at pleasure to seats in the Assembly is contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the British Act which should apply to Upper Canada as well as to Great Britain and deserves your immediate attention.

I further state that the rules and regulations ordinarily observed in the land granting department were wholly disregarded, for the purpose of aiding the partizans of Sir F. B. Head, by issuing Patents or Grants of Land to Tory followers before they had perfected the conditions upon which they were promised such lands, while many persons who had long before complied with the terms of their location, and who had frequently and urgently pressed the public offices, urging their extreme anxiety to receive their Patents, have been obliged to wait until after the Election.

That many of these Patents have been issued pending or during the Election to persons residing out of the county or riding, for very small parcels of land, in many instances for not more than one quarter or half an acre of wild land without a house on it, thus creating a great number of voters, who went from one election to another and voted at each election, so that the real freehold electors resident in the Counties or Ridings thus intended to be represented, according to the spirit of the election laws of the Province intended to guard against bribery and corruption, have been outnumbered, and their elective franchise thus unconstitutionally tampered with.

The following are some of the many instances of the unconstitutional interference of Sir F. B. Head, and his dependents with the elective franchise.

William Higgins Bailiff to the Sheriff and Court of Requests, Toronto City, voted against the Reform Candidate upon a Deed signed by Sir F. B. Head, 27th June 1836. George Walton, Bailiff and sub-Sheriff, after electioneering for the Tory Candidate, took the oaths and voted upon about half an acre without buildings upon it, Patent dated the Monday previous. John Powell, Attorney and Grandson of the late Chief Justice, voted against the Reform Candidate upon a quarter acre of land upon which there were no buildings, Grant by Sir F. B. Head, 28th June 1836. During the progress of the election Finlay Cameron voted against the Reform Candidate, Patent issued by Sir F. B. Head during the election, 25th June 1836. John Creighton and Hugh McLellan voted against the Reform Candidate under a Grant of Sir F. B. Head, Patents dated 25th June 1836. Alderman Dr. John King of the City of Toronto, voted against the Reform Candidate in the 2nd Riding of York under a Grant of Sir F. B. Head, of about one quarter of an acre of land without a house, dated during the election 25th June 1836. Robert Renton and James Johnston, voted against the Reform Candidate upon free Grants from the Crown for 100 acres each, patents dated 25th June 1836; most of the above persons resided out of the 2nd Riding of York where they voted.

It is further alleged that many votes were created by giving Patents to persons who had commuted their pensions, and, who, without having any special claim for land, had been allowed to occupy small parcels under a license of occupation, without power to dispose of it contrary to the original intent of the location.—That Patents have been issued for parts of lots without a description of the part, where only part of the original purchase money had been paid contrary to original order under which the same was located; that in other instances Patents have been issued to individuals for the whole of the lots they have contracted for, without the payment of the whole of the money originally demanded, contrary to the uniform practice which requires that the whole of the money shall be paid, before the Patent shall be issued,—in all these cases the persons thus favored voted for the Tory Candidate, and in no one instance did any of those persons vote for the Reform Candidate: These examples serve to shew some of the many ways by which votes were created by Sir F. B. Head, to support the Tory Candidates, and overwhelm the Reformers in different parts of the Province. My Lord, the honest freehold electors who had long resided in the Province were prevented from voting in many of the Counties and Ridings of the Province, as illustrated in the following instance;—Wait Sweet's vote for Mr. McKenzie in the 2nd Riding of York was rejected, because he had been born in the United States, altho' he had been in the Province upwards of half a century, had a good farm, and indisputable freehold, had served in the late war against the United States, had taken the oath of allegiance in 1801, and was willing to take it, and all the electoral oaths required by the statute, but had not the certificate of his having taken the oath of allegiance with him. After being thus rejected, he returned with his certificate of his having taken the oath of allegiance, and a certificate of his service in the late war, and yet his vote was rejected by Mr. Elphurn, the Returning Officer, a Commissioner for the sale of Indian Lands, removable at the pleasure of Sir F. B. Head, who refused even to enter Mr. McKenzie's objections, to the rejection of Mr. Wait Sweet's vote upon the poll book.

I also have to observe that the newly created Rectors of the Church of England were indecently actively electioneering for the Tory Candidates, often among the crowd with their hats in their hands, urging on the enemies of reform. I thought this, my Lord, the very wrong way to secure the affections of the people; and it is to be observed that generally, the State paid Priests, and most of those persons whose salaries or offices are at the pleasure of Sir F. B. Head were violent in their opposition to the Reform Candidates, either associating them-

selves with Orangemen previously secretly organized, who with clubs and other instruments were menacing, threatening, and beating the quiet and peaceable independent reform electors, often actually driving them from the Polls; or they were among those outrageous partizans of Sir F. B. Head, apparently delighted with the violence of their party, and it is to be observed without one effort on their part to check these excesses and breaches of the peace; thus indicating the source from whence this organized system against the freedom of election emanated, and the slight chance a reformer would have of obtaining legal justice for their injuries or even the loss of the lives of their friends, as their complaints must be made to men bound together by secret solemn oaths or to their violent partizans in their political strifes and violent outrages.

It is also alleged that the honorable James Crooks, a Member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, tendered his vote which was received for the Tory Candidates contrary to the practice either in Canada or in England.

It is further alleged that Andrew Shore, charged with felony, and committed to take his trial at the next assizes was admitted to Bail without a Judge's order, by Messrs. Alderman Gurnett, Editor of the Courier, the semi-official organ of the Government, and Alderman Denison, both active partizans of Sir F. B. Head, to enable him to vote against the Reform Candidate.

These, my Lord, are only a few of the many arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of Sir F. B. Head and his dependents, of which the People of Upper Canada complain, and which the reformers instructed me to point out to your Lordship personally, and which I should have endeavored to have done had your Lordship afforded me an opportunity.

I take this opportunity of entering my protest against the course which your Lordship has adopted of refusing to grant me an interview, at which I should have done more justice than I now can to the important duty imposed on me by my fellow countrymen in Upper Canada. I consider the treatment which Mr. Baldwin and myself have met with at your Lordship's hands in being refused an interview, highly unjust and oppressive, as it is well known that no person deputed by the Tory party in Upper Canada was ever refused an interview in which to state their grievances, and if, my Lord, we are to be treated by Lieutenant Governors as we have been by Sir F. B. Head, and afterwards refused all access to the Colonial Minister of the Crown when we come 4000 miles to state our grievances—what justice or protection can the people of the Colonies obtain against any oppressive and arbitrary act.

I enter this my protest against your Lordship's conduct on behalf of my countrymen who have sent me to England to seek redress.

And I further complain against your Lordship for refusing me an interview on an individual case specially referred to your Lordship's decision by the late Lieutenant Governor and Council of U. Canada, altho' I have three times requested the same.

I shall return to Upper Canada to report the treatment I have received, and what the expectations of my Countrymen for justice can be from the Colonial Minister.

I have therefore, my Lord, as the only resource left, in the name and on behalf of the Reformers of Upper Canada most earnestly and most confidently, yet most humbly and most respectfully to request that His Majesty's Government will investigate the manner in which the late Elections in U. Canada have been conducted on the part of Sir F. B. Head and his dependents, and all the allegations I have made in this letter, and in the Petition presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Hume, on the 19th August last, by impartial and disinterested parties not belonging to the Province, before your Lordship shall decide on such unconstitutional conduct. And I request you to adopt such measures in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the People of the Province, as shall secure to them the freedom of election, a cheap and responsible Government, the regulation of their own internal affairs, the application by Law, of all the natural resources of the Country to works of general utility and improvement, thro' a just, wise and liberal construction of the Constitution of the Province, thereby promoting the mutual good offices between them and the Parent State, inspiring and promoting a confidence in the paternal fostering care and protection of the Mother Country, and thus increase and confirm the attachment of His Majesty's loyal subjects of U. Canada to Great Britain, and strengthen and perpetuate the connection between them that may be made highly beneficial to both the Mother Country and the Colony.

I have, &c.

(A true Copy,)—J. JOSEPH.

(Signed)

C. DUNCOMBE.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, }
21st September, 1836. }

Sir, I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to His Lordship of the 20th instant, in which you have preferred various charges against Sir F. B. Head, the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, in reference to the recent general Election of Members of the House of Assembly of that Province.

Lord Glenelg directs me to state for your information that he proposes to avail himself of the earliest opportunity for transmitting a Copy of that letter to Sir F. B. Head for such explanation as that Officer may be able to give respecting the matters laid by you to his charge.—In the mean time His Lordship will of course suspend his opinion on the subject.—He directs me however to state that he cannot receive accusations of such a nature against a Public Officer of high and unblemished character, without recording his persuasion that they will be found susceptible of a satisfactory answer.

With reference to your protest against Lord Glenelg's decision to carry on his communications with you not in personal interviews, but in writing, his Lordship directs me to observe, that the obligation of acting with strict impartiality towards all persons with whom he is brought into official intercourse would have forbidden him to receive in mere conversation charges impugning the honor and reputation of any man however humble his station in life; nor can his Lordship think, that as a public accuser of the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada you are justly entitled to complain that you have been required to prefer your charges in that form in which alone they could be expressed with precision, and subjected to the test of an exact enquiry.

With regard to your application for the confirmation of your title to certain Lands in the Province to which you allude as connected with the more general political question, embraced in your letter of the 20th instant, Lord Glenelg directs me to refer you to my letter of this date conveying to you His Lordship's decision on that subject.

I have, &c.

C. DUNCOMBE, Esquire.

(Signed)

JAS. STEPHEN.

(A true Copy.)

J. JOSEPH.

(8.)

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 12th September, 1836.

Sir,
 Sir G. Grey, 20th August, 1836.
 Dr. Duncombe, 23rd " "
 Do. " 3rd Sept. " "
 Mr. Stephen, 5th Sept. " "
 Dr. Duncombe, " " "
 Mr. Stephen, 10th " " "

With reference to my despatch of the 8th instant I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, a Copy of the correspondence, which has passed between Doctor Duncombe and this Department, on the subject of the representations relative to the recent Elections in Upper Canada, with which he is said to have been charged. I also enclose a Copy of a letter from Mr. Hume to Sir George Grey, introducing Doctor Duncombe, and of Sir George Grey's answer.

In this letter of the 23d ultimo, Dr. Duncombe, as you will perceive proposed to delay for a few days his communication to me, in order that he might receive some further intelligence on the subject, of which he was in expectation. I have not since received his promised statement, but if it should hereafter reach me I shall not fail to take the earliest opportunity of furnishing you with a Copy of it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GLENELG.

(A true Copy.)

J. JOSEPH.

Lieutenant Governor,

Sir F. B. HEAD, &c. &c. &c.

DOWNING STREET, 20th August, 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor by the direction of Lord Glenelg of enclosing for your information the copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Hume and in answer to a letter from him in which he informed Lord Glenelg that you had come to England expressly to state to his Lordship circumstances of importance connected with the recent Elections in Upper Canada.

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to request that should it be your wish to make any communications to him on this subject, you would do him the favor of addressing it to him in writing, and I am further to request that any such communication may be placed in his Lordship's hands as early as possible with the view to its being transmitted by the first opportunity to Sir Francis Head, for such explanations as he may feel it his duty to offer.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GEO. GREY.

C. DUNCOMBE, Esq.

(A true Copy.)

J. JOSEPH.

3, NORTHUMBERLAND COURT.

Charing-Cross, 23d August, 1836. }

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 20th instant, conveying to me Lord Glenelg's request that I should communicate in writing any information respecting the affairs of Canada that I might wish to lay before his Lordship.

I have deferred making the statement I am desirous of giving his Lordship, on account of my daily expecting the arrival of a greater number of facts, and more positive evidence of those already submitted in my petition. Should these not arrive in three or four days, I shall without further delay do myself the honor of submitting to his Lordship a statement of the facts now in my possession and not contained in the Petition.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES DUNCOMBE.

SIR GEORGE GREY,

Downing-Street,

(A true Copy.)

J. JOSEPH.

3, NORTHUMBERLAND COURT.

Charing Cross, 3d Sept. 1836. }

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 1st instant, and herewith enclose the papers referred to in my memorial to Lord Glenelg of the 31st ultimo. I am very desirous of seeing his Lordship that I may explain some circumstances connected with this matter that it is quite impossible to communicate by letter. I shall anxiously await his Lordship's pleasure.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES DUNCOMBE.

JAMES STEPHEN, Esq.

(A true Copy.)

J. JOSEPH.

DOWNING STREET, 5th Sept. 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 3d instant, expressing your anxiety to see Lord Glenelg in order to make some communications to his Lordship which you feel yourself precluded from transmitting by letter. In reply I am to inform you that in consequence of his Lordship's absence from Town it has not been in my power to lay your note before him.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. STEPHEN.

(A true Copy.)

J. JOSEPH.

3, NORTHUMBERLAND COURT,
Charing Cross, 5th Sept., 1836.

SIR,
Not having received any answer to my note of the 3d instant, to Mr. Stephens expressing my anxious desire to see Your Lordship upon my *private* business I must beg Your Lordship's indulgence, while I repeat my wish and give this further explanation of the cause of my urgency; I have a private letter to myself upon this subject, containing some important facts, worthy Your Lordship's consideration, which although I might without impropriety show it to Your Lordship yet should I give it publicity, I have good reason to fear that the violent arbitrary measures of the Executive Government of the Colony, would be severely visited upon the *author*, who is most devotedly Your Lordship's friend, and whom I would not injure to secure the success of my application.

I have, &c.

[Signed,]

CHARLES DUNCOMBE.

LORD GLENELG.
[A true Copy,]

J. JOSEPH.

DOWNING STREET,
10th Sept, 1836.

SIR,
I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of Your letter of the 5th instant, renewing your application for an interview with his Lordship, and stating as your reason for so doing, that you are in possession of a private letter to yourself, which you are anxious to submit to him, but which you decline to make public from a fear of attracting on the author the displeasure of the Executive Government of Upper Canada. in reply I am desired to state that Lord Glenelg feels assured that you will at once perceive the impossibility of his receiving any statement inculpating an officer intrusted with the Government of one of His Majesty's Colonies, on any terms that should forbid the immediate disclosure of the charge to the party affected by it, nor can His Lordship admit the supposition that any person would be exposed to injury or prejudice on the part of Sir F. Head by the open and respectful statement of any facts connected with the administration of the Government of Upper Canada. For these reasons Lord Glenelg must decline to grant you the private interview which you have solicited, although his Lordship will be prepared to receive and to consider any statement or documents which you may transmit to him.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

JAS. STEPHEN.

C. DUNCOMBE, Esq.
[A true Copy,]

J. JOSEPH.

BRYANSTONE SQUARE,
19th August, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR.

Allow me to introduce the bearer, Dr. Duncombe, Member of the new House of Assembly of Upper Canada, come to England expressly at the request of the Reformers of Upper Canada, to state to Lord Glenelg circumstances connected with the Elections in that Province, very important to be made known to the Colonial office here, and I trust you will give him an opportunity of stating to his Lordship the important details he has been commissioned to make known to His Majesty's Government here.

I shall present a petition to the House of Commons this day at four o'clock against the conduct of Sir Francis Head, and Dr. Duncombe will show you a copy that you may be acquainted with the facts alleged in that petition.

I remain &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HUME.

SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart, M. P.
[A true copy,]

J. JOSEPH.

DOWNING STREET,
20th August, 1836.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your note of the 19th inst. which I have communicated to Lord Glenelg, I am directed to inform you, that a copy of the petition to which you refer, and which has been subsequently presented by you to the House of Commons will be forwarded by the earliest opportunity to Sir F. Head, in order to enable him to make such observations as he thinks necessary for the vindication of his character from the charges alleged against him in the petition. Lord Glenelg considers that obvious inconvenience and perhaps injustice, might arise if he were to receive from Dr. Duncombe verbal statements in corroboration of the allegations contained in the petition, the substance of which Lord Glenelg might be unable correctly to transmit to Sir F. Head, but if his Lordship is right in inferring from your note that Doctor Duncombe is anxious to make known to His Majesty's Government some important facts relative to the recent elections in Upper Canada, in addition to those contained in the petition, and tending to impeach the conduct of Sir Francis Head, he requests that those statements may be addressed to him in writing, in order that they may be forwarded to Sir F. Head, for his explanation together with the copy of the Petition.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

GEO. GREY.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. M. P.
[A true copy,]

J. JOSEPH.

Mr. Baldwin, 20th June, 1836.
 Mr. Stephen, 23th " "
 Mr. Baldwin, 13th July, "
 Do Do 16th " "
 Do Do 26th " "
 Copy transmitted in Dispatch No. 50, of 30th July,
 Sir G. Grey, 30th July, 1836.
 Mr. Baldwin, 28th " "
 Sir G. Grey, 4th Aug. "
 Mr. Baldwin, 4th Aug. "
 Sir G. Grey, 12th " "
 Mr. Baldwin, 12th " "
 Do Do 12th " "
 Sir G. Grey, 17th " "

(9.)
 (Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
 20th Aug. 1836.

Sir,
 With a view to prevent any misapprehension as to the nature of the communications which, since his arrival in this country, have been addressed to me by Mr. Baldwin, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, Copies of all the Correspondence which has passed between that Gentleman and this Department.

I have, &c.

[Signed] GUENELG.

Lt. Governor, Sir F. B. HEAD, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c.

A true Copy,

J. JOSEPH.

[Copy]

TRINITY COURT,
 Charing Cross, 20th June, 1836.

My Lord,

Although not the Agent for the Petition from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, lately presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Hume, I take the liberty of most respectfully requesting permission to state fully to your Lordship personally, the particulars of the late political transactions in that Province, so far as I have myself been connected with them, and the principles by which I was governed in adopting the course which I felt it my duty to take on that occasion, and also of laying before your Lordship fully and frankly my view of the present state of the Province with reference to the great question now at issue between the Lieutenant Governor and the House of Assembly, and respectfully submitting what appears to me to be the only possible means for preserving the connection with the Mother Country, which permit me most solemnly to assure your Lordship I am most sincerely anxious to perpetuate.

I would take the liberty of calling your Lordship's attention to the two following facts already before your Lordship in the documents transmitted from Upper Canada.—First, that it was at the earnest solicitation of the Lieutenant Governor himself and after a full and frank explanation of my views and principles that I was most reluctantly induced to accept a seat in the late Executive Council, and that I was afterwards compelled to resign the place thus pressed upon me by having been called upon by His Excellency to abandon those principles or retire from his confidence—and, secondly—that for joining together with my colleagues, in a respectful and confidential representation to His Excellency recommending what His Excellency previously to soliciting me to take office knew me to consider absolutely necessary to the success of his Government, I and my late colleagues, most of them Servants of the Crown of long standing, have been denounced by His Excellency in his Speech from the Throne, as "having officially combined together in an unprecedented endeavour to assume" what His Excellency considers his responsibility.

I feel assured that when your Lordship calls these circumstances to mind, and above all considers that "the present" to use the terms of your Lordship's despatch to Sir F. Head "is an era of more difficulty and importance than any which has hitherto occurred in the history of that part of His Majesty's dominions," and that it is at least possible that your Lordship may be better able to come to a satisfactory conclusion upon the subject after having it explained by one who was considered by the Lieutenant Governor himself as capable of being, in some degree at least, useful to His Majesty's Government in the administration of the affairs of the Province, and who moreover was himself in part an actor in the very affairs upon which your Lordship is called upon to decide—your Lordship cannot justly consider as unreasonable the request which I now make for the honor of personally communicating with you on a subject so important to myself personally and to the best interests of my native Province.

I have, &c.

[Signed,]

ROBT. BALDWIN,

Right Hon. Lord Glenelg.

[A true Copy,]

J. JOSEPH.

[Copy.]

DOWNING STREET,
 28th June, 1836.

Sir,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, transmitted to him by Mr. Hume requesting that His Lordship would afford you an opportunity of stating to him, personally, the particulars of the late political transactions in the Province of Upper Canada, in so far as you have been connected with them. In reply Lord Glenelg desires to observe that he is solicitous at all times to receive the fullest information from every quarter relating to the interests of the British Colonies, and at the present time more especially relating to Upper Canada and the events which have recently taken place in that Province. His Lordship, however, while he accepts with thankfulness your offer to make some communications to him on that subject, is yet inclined to think that under existing circumstances, it would be more advisable that such communications should be made in writing than in conversation. He requests therefore that you would be so good as to favor him in writing with such intelligence and observations as you may think of importance to bring under the consideration of Government.

I have &c.

[Signed]

JAS. STEPHEN.

R. Baldwin, Esq.

A true Copy—J. JOSEPH.

Copy.

4 TRINITY COURT, CHARING CROSS,
13th July 1836.

My Lord,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr Stephen in reply to mine of the 20th ultimo, requesting the honor of an interview with your Lordship on the public and private grounds referred to in my former letter.

As Your Lordship does not deem it advisable to accede to my request for a personal interview I will not trespass on Your Lordship's time by any further reference to myself, or the injustice of which I and indeed all my late colleagues have reason to complain of having received at the hands of the Lieutenant Governor. — More than enough is already before your Lordship to place this in a very strong light, — Your Lordship I feel assured cannot approve of the conduct of Sir Francis Head, however necessary you may imagine it to be, not publicly to condemn it, and I can personally have no desire to pursue the subject. I will only take the liberty of assuring Your Lordship that, as it was no desire of place that induced me to accept the seat pressed upon me by Sir Francis Head, nothing but a desire of justifying myself to the Government under which I was born, and to which I am both by duty and affection still most warmly attached, could, as far as I am myself personally concerned, have induced me to trespass on your Lordship by the request. I shall take it for granted, however, that your Lordship will do us the justice, to point out any particular in our conduct on the late occasion, which in your estimation may appear culpable, or such as to call for further explanation.

But, my Lord, I am deeply impressed with the responsibility which the present state of Upper Canada, necessarily throws upon every man connected with it. As my native country its prosperity is necessarily to us an object of the most intense anxiety, educated in the warmest attachment to the monarchical form of Government, believing to be best adapted to secure the happiness of the people, and fully sensible that it can be maintained in Upper Canada only by means of the connexion with the Mother Country, I have always been most earnestly anxious for the continuation of that connexion, I believe to be now endangered, I sincerely believe the crisis to have arrived, which is to decide the ultimate destiny of Upper Canada, as a dependency of the British Crown. I feel therefore that it would be criminal in me to refuse compliance with your Lordship's request to communicate with you in writing on the subject of the present state of that Province, and the events which have recently taken place there. At the same time I cannot but feel, that, although there may be some advantages in this mode of communication where principles are merely to be laid down, they are more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages attendant upon it, or where principles are not only to be laid down but discussed, and the details connected with them, and the political situation of a country in a state of high and dangerous excitement enlarged upon and disposed of.

I shall however, as clearly as I can state to your Lordship, my view of the present state of the Province with reference to the principle contended for in the recent memorial from the House of Assembly to the Imperial House of Commons and the value and importance of that principle in producing harmony among the several branches of the provincial Legislature, and inspiring the people with confidence in the Home and Provincial Governments; and will conclude with most respectfully submitting my opinion as to the course which, with all deference for the opinions of others, it appears to me to be absolutely necessary, should be promptly taken for preserving the connexion of that Colony with the Mother Country.

If it is the desire of the Mother Country, which I of course assume it to be, to retain the Colony, it can only be done either by force or with the consent of the people of Upper Canada themselves. I take it for granted that Great Britain cannot desire to exercise a Government of the sword, and that she will therefore only govern the Canadas so long as she can do so with the concurrence of the people. — For the purpose therefore of continuing the connexion upon this footing it is absolutely necessary, first, that the Political Machinery of the Provincial Government should be such as shall work harmoniously within itself, without collision between any of its great wheels. And Secondly, that it should be such as that the people may feel that they have an influence upon it sufficiently powerful to secure attention not only to their abstract rights, but to their feelings and prejudices, without regard to these you can govern no people satisfactorily or successfully.

That the Constitution of Upper Canada, administered upon the principles heretofore applied to it has failed to accomplish either of these objects a very cursory view of the history of the Colony, without reference to Your Lordship's late Despatch, will sufficiently demonstrate. It may however be well to state, that the differences alluded to are of a much earlier date than appears to be generally known in this country, or until lately to have been recollected even in the department over which your Lordship presides. — As early as in the Provincial Parliament of 1820, an opposition respectable if not formidable both in talents and numbers, existed, some of the leading members of which not only expressed their entire want of confidence in the Provincial Executive, but adopted the principle now contended for as a part of their political creed, and assumed it as necessarily pertaining as much to the Provincial Constitution as to that of the Mother Country, during the whole of that Parliament the opposition were generally in a minority. In the Parliament of 1824, and in that of 1825, the executive were uniformly in an inconsiderable minority. In that of 1830 owing to circumstances to which it is not worth while now to allude, the Executive obtained a majority; but in that of 1831 they were again in a minority, so that taking the 12 years from 1821 to 1836 the Provincial Executive have been in the minority for eight years and three Parliaments, and have had a majority only for four years and one Parliament. During the whole of this time also the House of Assembly were constantly passing bills which the Legislative Council as uniformly, threw out.

As therefore the present constitution administered upon the principles heretofore applied to it, has failed in both particulars, I mean in working smoothly itself or satisfying the people, it necessarily follows that something must be done to accomplish the objects desired. To this end four remedies have been proposed. — First, to make the Legislative Council Elective; Secondly, to abolish it; Thirdly to concede certain isolated points, which have been earnestly called for by the Representatives of the people; and fourthly, to put the Executive Council permanently upon the footing of a local Provincial Cabinet, holding the same relative position with reference to the representative of the King and the Provincial Parliament, as that on which the King's Imperial Cabinet stands with respect to the King and the Parliament of the Empire, and applying to such provincial Cabinet, both with respect to their appointment to and continuation in office, the same principles as those which are acted upon by His Majesty with respect to the Imperial Cabinet in this country.

The two first remedies if not inexpedient, I look upon as at least wholly insufficient to accomplish the objects desired. The third is equally insufficient of itself to do so; and the last as the only remedy by the application of which those objects can be attained, and Upper Canada preserved to the Mother Country.

First, The making the Legislative Council elective I look upon as inexpedient; among other reasons because I am of opinion that the Institutions of every Colony ought as nearly as possible to correspond with those of the Mother Country.—The Upper House of the Imperial Parliament not being elective I would therefore not have the Upper House of the Provincial Parliament elective, unless under the pressure of an absolute necessity—I moreover disapprove of the adoption of such a measure, at all events at present, because it is a general principle inexpedient to make an alteration in the forms of the Constitution of any Country until the necessity for such change has been demonstrated. By putting into full and efficient operation the existing Constitution in all its details: which cannot be said to have been done with that of Upper Canada until the Executive Council is practically converted into a Provincial Cabinet for the local and internal affairs of the Province. Had this been done ten or twelve years ago, when the Executive first found themselves in a decided and uniform minority in the Provincial Parliament, I am satisfied that an elective Legislative Council would not now have been thought of. And I am not without hopes, although they may prove fallacious that it is not yet too late, by the adoption of this principle to render such change in the Constitution unnecessary. But at all events, as a remedy amounting merely to the application of an English principle to the Constitution as it stands, it ought yet to be tried fully and fairly previous to resorting to the more violent measure of a Legislative change in the charter. It is but right however to inform Your Lordship that altho' my opinion of the inexpediency of such a change in the organization of the Legislative Council is concurred in by many, I believe a considerable majority of the Reformers of the Province (which every day's delay is increasing, think that such change will ultimately be found necessary—after the intimation contained in Your Lordship's despatch, and out of regard to the opinions entertained by us, who in this point differed from them, they were however willing to drop the question of an elective Legislative Council until the Constitution as it is should have been fully and fairly tested, by the application of those principles, which have been found so valuable and necessary in the successful working of that of the Mother Country, and whatever may be the opinion entertained as to the expediency or inexpediency of making the Legislative Council elective, I believe none exists as to such change being found wholly insufficient of itself to accomplish the two objects desired. The making the Legislative Council elective might convert that body into an additional engine of hostility against the Executive Government; but could never supersede the necessity for the concession of the principle contended for. Resistance to the concession of this principle may drive the Reformers into unanimity in the call for an elective Legislative Council, but it will be only as a means, and not as an end. And when that state of things arrives be assured England will have lost the last hold upon the affections of the great mass of the people of Upper Canada. That such change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council would not be found to produce harmony between the three branches of the Provincial Government, will readily be admitted when it is remembered that the collision which has produced so much evil, has not been merely between the Representative branch of the Government, and the Legislative Council, but between the Representative branch and the Executive Government, the complaint has always been of the influence of the Executive upon the Legislative Council, and not of the influence of the Legislative Council upon the Executive Government. It were idle therefore to expect unanimity while you leave untouched the main source of discord.

Secondly. To the proposal to abolish the Legislative Council, although most of the reasons against making it elective will equally apply, it may, in addition be urged, that a second chamber of some kind has, at least in modern constitutional Legislation, been deemed essential to good Government. It has not been dispensed with in any of the new Constitutions, of any of the neighbouring Republics, and has in more instances than one, been not long since adopted as an improvement to the political machinery of Government where the previous constitution had contained no such provision, and moreover the abolition of the Legislative Council has not been asked, for by any portion of the Canadian people.

As to the third remedy proposed, that of conceding certain isolated points, as they arise and are called for, I will only say that the whole history, not only of the Canadas, but of the Colonies in general, shews that such course, as a means of producing permanent satisfaction and harmony, has wholly failed. Nor indeed does it appear to me to require much consideration to convince any one of the inefficiency of this as a permanent remedy. In the first place such concessions are never made, and, under the present system, never will be made, until after such a prolonged struggle that when they come they are always felt to have been wrong from the Government, and not to have proceeded from a sense of the justice or expediency of granting them. They never remove the distrust, which is felt of the Provincial Executive Government. They leave untouched the great evil of the disadvantageous comparison which is constantly before the eyes of the people, when they look at the administration of the Imperial Government by the King, and that of the Provincial Government by His Representative. They see the former always so far consulting the wishes of his people, as never to keep in his Councils persons who have not the confidence of their Representatives; while in the administration of their own Government, they see the mere Representative of that Sovereign constantly surrounded by those very individuals of whom, sometimes with reason, and perhaps sometimes without, they have become distrustful and jealous, and they very naturally ask the question why are not our Representatives to be paid as much attention to by the King's Deputy as the Representatives of our fellow subjects in England by the King himself? As true reasonings may no doubt be framed, and fine distinctions drawn upon the subject, but this is a plain common sense and practical view of it, out of which, be assured, it will be impossible ultimately to persuade the Yeomanry of Upper Canada. You may indeed, by strenuously insisting on the inapplicability of this principle to their situation drive them to insist on a more extended system of elective institutions. By refusing what no one can deny to be an English principle, the same upon which your Lordship and your Colleagues were selected to fill the high and important situations which you hold in His Majesty's Councils, the same by which you at this moment continue to retain those places, you may indeed divert their attention to another direction, and drive them to call for the power of electing their own Governor, and their own Executive, but you never can, persuade them to abandon the object of obtaining more influence than they now possess, through their Representatives in the administration of the Executive Government of the Colony.

I now come to the consideration of the Fourth remedy, which consists of nothing more than having the Provincial Government as far as regards the internal affairs of the Province, conducted by the Lieutenant Governor, as Representative of the paramount authority of the Mother Country, with the advice and assistance

of the Executive Council acting as a Provincial Cabinet, and composed of men possessed of the public confidence, whose opinions and policy would be in harmony with the opinions and policy of the Representatives of the people. This, as I have before said, I look upon, not only as an efficient remedy, but as the only efficient one, that can be applied to the evils under which the Province is at present suffering.

I shall avoid troubling Your Lordship, with any observations upon the constitution of the Constitutional Act, because, not only has the subject already been fully entered into in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, but I sincerely believe matters to have arrived at that point, when it really signifies nothing whether it be or be not *required* by the charter. The only question worth discussing is, whether it is or is not expedient that the principle should be applied to it, and for this purpose, all that is necessary to ascertain, in the first instance, is that there is nothing in the charter which forbids the application of such a principle. That this is the case, as it has never been denied, and as the principle in its practical application consists in fact merely in the ordinary exercise of the Royal Prerogative, will I take it for granted, be readily admitted. The concession of the principle therefore calls for no legislative interference. It involves no sacrifice of any constitutional principle. It involves no sacrifice of any branch of the Royal Prerogative. It involves no diminution of the paramount authority of the Mother Country. It produces no such embarrassment to the Home Government as in the present state of the Imperial Parliament, the attempt to grant an Elective Legislative Council, would be almost certain to do. From being an English principle it would strengthen the attachment of the people to the connection with the Mother Country, and would place the Provincial Government at the head of public opinion, instead of occupying its present invidious position of being always in direct opposition to it.

But in addition to these advantages, which this remedy possesses in an eminent degree over all others that have been suggested, it would be found effectual for the purposes desired. Permit me to restate those objects—they were, first that the different branches of the Provincial Government should be brought to act in harmony with each other, and secondly, that the people should feel that they had sufficient influence upon their Government to secure attention to their rights, and respect for their feelings and prejudices. I am of opinion that this principle if fully and fairly acted upon would effect both those objects. An Executive Council constituted upon this principle, would from their situation as confidential advisers of the Lieutenant Governor, necessarily have great influence in the House of Assembly; their weight in the country, as well as their confidential situation, about the person of the Lieutenant Governor, would give them great weight with the Legislative Council, and they would of course from both circumstances possess great weight with the Lieutenant Governor. They would generally, if not uniformly, be in one or other house of Parliament, and would there form a centre of union, and in fact act as a sort of balance wheel to the Constitution. The measures which they brought forward as they would necessarily have the previous sanction of the Lieutenant Governor would come recommended, on the one hand by all the weight of Executive influence, and on the other by the support of those, to whom the people, both from habit and principle, had been accustomed to look with confidence. The people would therefore be predisposed to receive their measures with satisfaction and confidence, as the fruit of the advice of their friends, and the Legislative Council, as recommended by the servants of the Crown, whose interests as well as duty it was to recommend nothing but what was safe as well as satisfactory to the public, which it was not deemed wise or prudent to adopt; instead of being suffered to pass heedlessly through the assembly and left to be thrown out by the veto of the Lieutenant Governor, would be met in the first instance and resisted; because every step that such proposal advanced would increase the probability of ultimate embarrassment to the Executive Council, and those whose confidence they enjoyed; who would of course be always the most powerful party in Parliament, such an Executive Council would necessarily feel a moral as well as a political responsibility for the success of their measures. Their permanent connection with the country, as well as a sense of duty and natural desire to retain office, would necessarily insure their utmost exertions, not only to procure harmony, but to produce good government. The people when they saw that the King's Representative would not retain men in his Councils, who had forfeited their confidence, would be the more careful in the exercise of the elective franchise, and far less likely to withdraw their confidence from those in whom they had once found reason to place it. That the adoption of this principle would, without vesting the election of the Executive Council in the people, place in their hands such an indirect influence upon it, as would be sufficient to secure attention to their rights, feelings, and prejudices, is sufficiently evident. Because if such attention were not paid by those in the confidence of the Lieutenant Governor, the people would have only to return to the next Parliament, men who would not give them Parliamentary support, and they would necessarily have to resign, and the Lieutenant Governor to appoint others who possessed the confidence of the Representatives of the people. A B and C would go out of office, and D E and F would come in. The Lieutenant Governor always retaining the power of calling into action his superintending control with respect to the measures of both the one and the other. And the effect produced upon the interests of the Mother Country being none other, than that the change would give satisfaction, and at least, most probably insure good government in the management of the internal affairs of the Colony.

But it will be said that even under this system collision may arise. The Lieutenant Governor may disapprove of the measures recommended by his Council, and find it impossible to form an Executive Council which could secure Parliamentary support upon any other terms than concession, or the Executive Council may find it impossible to bring the two horses to an understanding upon every measure. To which I reply, that the practical working of the principle would be sure to postpone such collision to the latest possible period. That the intermediate steps of change of the Executive Council, and of appealing to the people by a dissolution, would at all events give the Home Government the great advantage of not itself, coming in collision with the people till the last moment, and of ascertaining the exact point when the question of concession would become one merely of expediency. In addition to which I would remark that this objection is equally applicable to the practical working of the principle in this country, with this great difference that, supposing the people to be wholly unreasonable in their demands, the Crown has in point of fact no means of resistance, whereas there is in the case of a Colony, as a last resort, the application of that power, which independent of the influence which a knowledge of the possession of it would necessarily give to the Representative of the Home Government in the course of the previous contest, will always rest in the hands of the parent State to be exercised when all other means fail; so that were the principle a mere experiment, to be now tried for the first time, a Colony would be a safer subject for such experiment than the Mother Country: with respect

to collision between the two houses, such under the operation of this principle is surely not more likely to happen in the working of the Upper Canada Constitution, than in that of the Mother Country, and the utmost that can be done by the most perfect system is to guard against the probability not the possibility of difficulties, such collision might happen even between two elective bodies, and in point of fact does happen, not only occasionally but every day under the Constitution as at present acted upon, and at the worst such a case would be open to be disposed of in the same way as a similar one in England, with this difference only, that the appointment of a batch of new Legislative Councillors, is not subject to the same difficulty that the creation of new Peers is, as the seats of Legislative Councillors are not hereditary, and finally the ultimate resource of making the Legislative Council elective, if indeed it still be found necessary to do so, will be as open to be taken as ever.

It is objected that the concession of this principle is inconsistent with the preservation of the paramount authority of the Mother Country, with respect to this, I would remark that it does not appear to be more so than the concession of the power of legislation. In the one case you vest the power of legislating on the internal affairs of the Colony in a local Parliament, with the consent of the King's Representative. In the other you have the Executive power in the hands of the King's Representative, requiring only that it should be exercised with the advice of persons named by himself, but possessed of weight and influence with the people whose local affairs he is deputed to administer.

It is objected that it would interfere with the patronage of the Lieutenant Governor. This also appears to me to be an error: the power of appointment to office would remain in the Lieutenant Governor as at present; the right of advising is all that is claimed for the Executive Council. If such be considered an interference, it is such as can be exercised, alone, to prevent mischief. But suppose that it actually deprived the Lieutenant Governor of every vestige of patronage, the simple question is, is the patronage in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor the great object for which England desires to retain Upper Canada. If this be indeed, the chief or only object, let it be candidly avowed: I will only remark that, the people have been heretofore induced to believe that the Home Government were actuated by other and loftier motives.

It is objected that it would lessen the responsibility of the Lieutenant Governor to the Home Government. This is a mistake: every act of the Provincial Government would be the act of the Lieutenant Governor, requiring his full consent, quite as much as at present. How would he be less responsible to the King & Parliament of the Empire, because he acted upon the advice of those who had the confidence of the People? The Lieutenant Governor is the connecting link between the Government of the two countries. You cannot make him responsible to the People of the Province; such would be wholly inconsistent with the respect due to the Sovereign whom he represented, and fatal to the connection between the two countries. The proper place for his responsibility to rest is in England. But you must give the people such an influence upon their Executive Government as will prevent the constant jealousy to which it is at present exposed. You can do so, only either by permitting a direct influence, by vesting the election of the Executive in the hands of the People, which I look upon as inexpedient and unsafe, or you must give them that indirect influence, which they see constantly exercised by their fellow subjects through their Representatives in this country.

With respect to the objections that the application of this principle would lead to the Executive Council falling into the hands of a few metropolitan families, I would remark that it seems much less likely to have that effect than the present system, and that, if it had, it would be an evil for which the people would have to blame themselves only, and therefore not one which could be attributed to the Home Government, or their Representative the Lieutenant Governor and above all, one, the remedy for which would be in their own hands. The same may be said as to the rather inconsistent objections, that it would lead to too many changes, and that there are not persons enough in the Province qualified to fill the office of Executive Councillors.

But it is pretended, that the people of Upper Canada, are opposed to having this indirect influence upon the Executive in the hands of their Representatives. Premising that the real value and importance of the principle itself cannot depend either upon what the people really think, upon the subject, or what they may by violence and misrepresentation be persuaded to afford reasons for supposing, that they think. I proceed to remark that the proposition appears absurd, on the face of it. It is like an attempt to make one believe that a thirsty man has an objection to receive water, or a hungry man food: But what is the fact? As I have already stated, this is no new principle brought forward for the first time on the present occasion. It has been before the people more or less prominently since 1820. In 1823 or 1829 it was introduced into the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and continued to be so except during the Parliament of 1830 in which the administration had a majority, and of course when the Executive are in the majority, is not the time for the practical application of the principle. But in 1835 it was made the subject of solemn appeal to the Home Government in an Address to the King passed by a majority of twenty-one votes; in which His Majesty was informed, that, until the principle was acted upon, it could not be expected that the administration would give satisfaction, or that there could be any real or permanent harmony between the Government and the Representatives of the people. The addresses presented to Sir Francis Head, since the prorogation of the last Parliament, are depended upon as showing that the people are opposed to the concession of this principle. If such really be the opinion of the people, it is, to say the least of it, somewhat remarkable, that no expression of that opinion took place after the close of the Session of 1835, although in the very address to which I have referred, the Assembly intimated their intention of withholding the supplies if their voice was not heard, that even after the resignation of the late Executive Council a resignation declaring it to be the opinion of the House of Assembly, that the appointment of a *Responsible Executive Council*, "to advise the Lieutenant Governor on the affairs of the Province," was one of the most happy and wise features in the Constitution, and essential in our form of Government," was adopted, with but two dissenting voices, out of a house of fifty-five members, and that it was not until sometime afterwards, that exertions began to be made to excite even the Tory party against the late Council, and all who thought with them. This is not the first time that a Colonial Lieutenant Governor has had resort to adulatory addresses in order to give a colouring to his proceedings in reporting them to the Home Government: the ease with which such addresses can be procured is either not known or never considered. The addresses to Sir Peregrine Maitland in 1827 or 8, were not less violent, in their language against the minority of the then Assembly, than have been both the addresses and replies on the present occasion, and yet the general election which followed left the Executive Government in a minority, as small, if not smaller, than in the preceding Parliament.

But should Sir Francis Head by violence and intimidation unhappily succeed in procuring a majority in the next Provincial Parliament, do not suppose, my Lord, that there will be less necessity, for the application of the principle. New difficulties will daily spring up, and when once the delusion under which the popu-

lar mind has been acted upon, has passed away, it will return with double pertinacity not I fear merely to the principle now asked for, to changes of a more extensive and organic character. Time, I am persuaded will convince your Lordship of this, I tremble lest that conviction should arrive too late to prevent the consequence which I deprecate.

To conclude, my Lord, I must earnestly recommend, not only as *expedient*, but *necessary*, for the preservation of the connection between this country and Upper Canada; First, that His Majesty's Imperial Government should at once adopt the final determination, that the Provincial Government, as far as respects the internal affairs of the Province, should be conducted by the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice and assistance of an Executive Council, acting as a Provincial Cabinet, and that the same principle on which His Majesty's Cabinet in this country is composed should be applied and acted upon in the formation, continuance in office, and removal of such local Cabinet.

Secondly, That this resolution of the Home Government should be inserted in the shape of a specific clause in the general Royal Instructions for the Government of the Province, and formally communicated to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament: And Thirdly, That Sir Francis B. Head should be recalled, and a successor appointed, who shall have been practically acquainted with the working of the machine: viz of a free Representative Government.

I have now stated to your Lordship my views and opinions, and I am ready to afford any further explanations that your Lordship may desire. I may of course, be mistaken in both, but I assure your Lordship that I am in my own mind most firmly persuaded, that, unless the course above recommended be promptly adopted and pursued, it will be wholly out of the power of the Mother Country to preserve the affections of the Upper Canadian people, although it may of course for a time continue to retain them in subjection to her authority.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

ROBT. BALDWIN.

Right Honorable Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

A true copy,

J. JOSEPH.

(12.)

Copy.

4 TRINITY COURT, CHANCERY CROSS,
16th July, 1836.

My Lord,

In the letter which I had the honor of addressing to your Lordship on Tuesday last, I frankly explained my own views and opinions; and informed your Lordship of the extent to which I was convinced they were concurred in by the people of Upper Canada. All however that was asked in the Representation from the late Executive Council to the Lieutenant Governor, was that the Council should be consulted on the affairs of the Province, or the public made aware, generally, that they were not uniformly consulted upon them. I feel it a duty to call your Lordship's attention to this circumstance, because I cannot state that all my late colleagues concur to the full extent in my views and opinions, and it would be uncaudid towards you, and might be unjust to them to permit your Lordship to suppose that *they* went further than the Representation itself set forth, and your Lordship will perhaps permit me to take this opportunity, the last which will most probably present itself, of doing those gentlemen the justice of stating to your Lordship, that from all that passed during the short period of my official connection with them, and for some of them certainly I entertained no political predilections which could have misled my judgment in this particular, I am fully convinced, that, in making the Representation to Sir Francis Head, they were actuated by the most earnest desire to afford their best assistance, in preventing embarrassment, and insuring to him a prosperous and satisfactory administration of the Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT BALDWIN.

Right Honorable Lord Glenelg,

A true copy.

J. JOSEPH.

12 (1.)
No. 4.

No. 69.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA,
6th November, 1836.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordships Despatches Nos. 75, 76, 77, and 80, in which are enclosed Copies of certain letters respecting my conduct, which have been addressed to your Lordship by the following persons: Messrs. Marshall-Spring Bidwell, Robert William Baldwin, John Rolph, T. D. Morrison.

I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 95, enclosing a Copy of a Petition addressed by Mr. Charles Duncombe, a member of the House of Assembly of this Province, to the House of Commons, and presented to the same by Mr. Joseph Hume.

On the receipt of the above named Despatches, Nos. 75, 76, and 77, I immediately communicated to Messrs. Bidwell, Rolph, and Morrison, a copy of your Lordship's request, namely, "that I would call on each of these Gentlemen respectively, for a copy of his letter to your Lordship, in order that I might be able to supply your Lordship with any observations on it, which I might consider it to require."

The copies of thier replies which I herewith enclose, will explain to your Lordship, that Mr. M. S. Bidwell declines to furnish me with a copy of his letter to your Lordship, urging as his reason, "that it contained a narrative of what had taken place between His Excellency and himself, particularly relative to His Excellency's proposition to appoint him a Judge of the Court of King's Bench;" and Mr. Bidwell further adds: "This private letter to the distinguished nobleman, whose name I have mentioned, I do not now choose, especially as I have no longer any connexion with public life, to convert into a public and official communication by transmitting to you a copy of it."

It will no doubt appear strange to His Majesty's Government, that Mr. Bidwell, after transmitting to your Lordship statements concerning my conduct, should, when called upon by your Lordship to avow them, deem it advisable to withhold them from me in this country, on no better grounds than that they merely contained "a narrative of what had taken place between the Lieutenant Governor and himself." It will no doubt appear equally inexplicable to your Lordship, how Mr. Bidwell could for a moment, suppose that a British Minister would allow him or any person, to forward under the protection of privacy, secret communications respecting the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

However, as Mr. Bidwell shields himself under this plea of privacy, it only remains for me to observe that I have it not in my power to offer your Lordship, any observations on the subject of his communication.

As regards Mr. John Rolph, whom your Lordship is so good as to inform me, has also "commented at considerable length on my conduct," I have to inform your Lordship that to the letter from my Secretary enclosed herewith, in which I called upon him by your Lordship's desire for a copy of his letter, Mr. Rolph replied by merely acknowledging its receipt, but that after an interval of five weeks, being again pressed by my Secretary for a specific answer, he replied as follows:

(Copy)

TORONTO, 5th NOVEMBER, 1836.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 21st October, recalling my attention to the subject of your letter of the 23rd September.

The sickness in my family has abated, and I hope shortly to be able to furnish the Lieutenant Governor with a copy of my letter to Lord Glenelg.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN ROLPH.

To J. JOSEPH, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

As regards Mr. John Rolph's comments on my conduct, I have therefore also to state, that not having obtained from him the information I required, it is out of my power to offer to your Lordship any reply to his allegations.

Mr. T. D. Morrison, in his letter to your Lordship, dated 29th April, 1836, imputes to me, a "misquotation from the Report of the Committee of 1835, on public Grievances, in my Speech at the close of the late Session." To this accusation I consider it unnecessary to reply, as it merely amounts to this—that in my Speech from the Throne, I quoted as from the *Grievance Report*, a sentence which actually belonged to its *Appendix*.

With respect to Mr. Robert Baldwin's communication dated 26th July, 1836, in which he incloses to your Lordship a Toronto Newspaper—informs your Lordship of the contents of private letters he has received—and transmits to your Lordship a list of certain tunes which he has been informed have been played at public dinners in Upper Canada, I have no observations to make on such subjects, except that I believe that Mr. M. S. Bidwell, Mr. John Rolph, Mr. Robert Baldwin, and Mr. Charles Duncombe, would be the very first to complain, were I to undertake to curb in this Province the freedom of the Press, or to silence the tunes of which Mr. Robert Baldwin has so gravely complained.

With respect to my expression, "Let them come if they dare," your Lordship has only to read Mr. Papineau's letter to perceive, that it was most clearly levelled at the invitation which the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada made to this Province, as well as to the other British North American Colonies, to unite for an object that could not be misunderstood.

The Americans had no more to do with the subject than the Chinese, and of this fact every inhabitant of the Canadas might be sensible—but my defiance was more than was to be expected, and it was therefore deemed much safer to misinterpret it, than to meet it. It certainly appears to me not very creditable to those whose accusations I have just replied to, that after having so loudly and repeatedly complained of the "humiliating and mortifying" inconvenience of seeking for justice 4000 miles off, they should centrifugally write and hurry across the Atlantic to complain of the honest verdict, which has been deliberately pronounced against them, not by me, but by the inhabitants of their own Province.

If your Lordship however, will be good enough to continue invariably to require these persons to furnish

me with a copy of the accusations they secretly write against me, this un-British practice will very shortly be discontinued.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

F. B. HEAD.

P. S. It is my intention to forward a copy of Mr. Charles Duncombe's petition to the House of Commons to the House of Assembly, as I conceive that tribunal to be the proper one for investigating the allegations it contains.

A true Copy,—J. JOSEPH.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
28th Sept. 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor, in obedience to the commands of the Lieutenant Governor, to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch, which he yesterday received from the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of July last, and in accordance with the directions of Lord Glenelg His Excellency desires me to apply to you for a copy of the letter referred to in His Lordship's despatch.

I have, &c.

J. JOSEPH.

Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

A true Copy,—J. JOSEPH.

No. 75.

Copy.

DOWNING STREET,
25th July, 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Mr. Bidwell a letter dated the 25th of April last, containing some observations on your Administration of the Government of Upper Canada, and more particularly referring to communications which he states to have passed between you and himself.

You are aware that the rules which, upon public grounds, have been established in regard to correspondence with this department, preclude me from receiving any communications from the Colonies involving matters of Provincial interest, except through the Governor of the Colony in which the writer may be settled. It is unnecessary to say that in the present instance, I cannot depart from that rule, still less can I entertain statements incalculating the Governor of a Colony, unless that Officer shall have had the most ample opportunity of answering them. I have, therefore, not felt myself at liberty to take Mr. Bidwell's letter into consideration until you shall have had an opportunity of offering in regard to it any remarks which you may consider necessary. For this purpose I request that you will apply to Mr. Bidwell, for a copy of that letter.

In addressing to you my acknowledgment of Mr. Bidwell's letter, that gentleman will understand that I mean no personal discourtesy towards him, but that I act according to a rule which has been invariably applied to all similar cases.

You will communicate a copy of this Dispatch to Mr. Bidwell.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GLENELG.

A true Copy,—J. JOSEPH.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
21st October 1836.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to recall your attention to the application made in the letter I had the honor by his Excellency's commands, to address to you on the 23rd ultimo, in pursuance of the directions contained in a Despatch from the Secretary of State dated 25th July, a copy of which was transmitted for your information.

I have, &c.

J. JOSEPH.

Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

A true Copy,—J. JOSEPH.

TORONTO, 24th OCTOBER, 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you a letter which I wrote while I was on a recent journey in the United States, but which I did not send as I found I should be able to return as soon as the letter could come by the mail. My constant attendance in Court since my return has alone prevented its being sooner transmitted to you.

I have, &c.

MARSHAL S. BIDWELL.

John Joseph, Esq.

Private Secretary.

[A true Copy—J. Joseph.]

Hartford, 6th October, 1836.

SIR,

Your letter, together with a copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg, to His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, was left at my house, during my absence on the circuit, and not received by me until my return last Friday. Being obliged to leave immediately on a journey to the United States, I have not been able to reply to it until this time.

I have now only time to say, that I have preferred no complaints to His Majesty's Government against His Excellency's administration, nor invoked its interference in my own behalf, or in the affairs of the Pro-

vince. The letter addressed by me to Lord Glenelg mentioned in His Lordship's despatch, contained a narrative of what had taken place between His Excellency and myself, particularly relative to his proposition to appoint me a Judge of the Court of King's Bench. It was a private letter intended to protect myself in the estimation and good opinion, not of the Government, but of His Lordship personally, against any representations from this province relative to me that might require explanation. I had a particular desire that Lord Glenelg's own mind should not be affected by any such representations, but I had no wish or intention to appeal to the government, and no anxiety about its views. This private letter to the distinguished nobleman whose name I have mentioned, I do not now choose, especially as I have no longer any connexion with public life, to convert into a public official communication by transmitting to you a copy of it; although I have felt at liberty, after his Lordship's allusion to it, to explain frankly the general nature and object of it.

It is my intention to transmit to Lord Glenelg a copy of this note.

I have, &c.

MARSHAL S. BIDWELL.

(A true Copy,)

J. JOSEPH.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
28th Sept. 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor in obedience to the commands of the Lieutenant Governor, to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch which he yesterday received from the Secretary of State, dated the 25th July last; and in accordance with the directions of Lord Glenelg, His Excellency desires me to apply to you, for a copy of the letter referred to in His Lordship's Despatch.

I have &c.
(Signed)

J. JOSEPH.

JOHN ROLPH, Esq., Toronto.
(A true copy)

J. JOSEPH.

No 76.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
25th July, 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Mr. Rolph a letter, containing a statement of the circumstances which led to the resignation of the late Executive Council of Upper Canada, and commenting at considerable length on your conduct, and on that of other parties concerned in that transaction. You are aware that the rules which, upon public grounds have been established in regard to correspondence with this Department, preclude me from receiving any communications from the Colonies, involving matters of Provincial interest, except through the Governor of the Colony in which the writer may be settled.

It is unnecessary to say that in the present instance I cannot depart from that rule. Still less can I entertain statements inculcating the Governor of a Colony, unless that officer shall have the most ample opportunity of answering them. I have therefore to request that you will apply to Doctor Rolph for a copy of his letter to me of the 27th April, in order that you may furnish me with any remarks which may appear to you to be called for, by the statements contained in it.

In addressing to you my acknowledgement of Mr. Rolph's letter, that gentleman will understand that I mean no personal discourtesy towards him, but that I act according to a rule which has been invariably applied to all similar cases.

You will communicate this despatch to Mr. Rolph.

I have &c.

(Signed)

GLENELG.

Lt. Governor SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD,
&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy,)

J. JOSEPH.

(Copy)

TORONTO, 25th Sep. 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of this day with a copy of a despatch from the Right Hon Lord Glenelg Secretary of State, dated the 25th July last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN ROLPH

JOHN JOSEPH, &c. &c. &c.
Government Office.

(A true copy)

J. JOSEPH.

(Copy)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 21st Oct. 1836.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to recall your attention to the application made in the letter I had the honor, by His Excellency's commands, to address to you on the 29th ultimo, in pursuance of the directions contained in a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 25th July, a copy of which was transmitted for your information.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. JOSEPH.

JOHN ROLPH, Esq., Toronto.

(A true copy,)-J. JOSEPH.

(Copy)

TORONTO, 5th NOVEMBER, 1836.

SIR,
I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 21st October, recalling my attention to the subject of your letter of the 25th of September.

The sickness in my family has abated, and I hope shortly to be able to furnish the Lt. Governor with a copy of my letter to Lord Glenelg.

(Signed,)

I have &c.

JOHN ROLPH.

JOHN JOSEPH, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
Government House,

NOTE.—Up to this date the 21st November, 1836, no further communication has been received from Mr. Rolph.

(Copy.)

Gov. House, 23rd SEPT. 1836.

SIR,
I have the honor, in obedience to the commands of the Lt. Governor to transmit to you a copy of a Despatch, which he yesterday received from the Secretary of State, dated the 25th July last; and in accordance with the directions of Lord Glenelg, His Excellency desires me to apply to you for a copy of the letter referred to in His Lordships's Despatch.

I have &c.

[Signed]

J. JOSEPH.

T. D. MORRISON, Esq, Toronto.

[A true copy.]—J. JOSEPH.

No. 77.

DOWNING STREET, 25th JULY, 1836.

Copy.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Mr. T. D Morrison a letter dated Toronto, 20th April, 1836, imputing to you a misquotation from the Report of the Committee of 1835, on Public Grievances, in your speech at the close of the late Session of the Provincial Legislature. I have to request according to the usual course in the case of such representations being addressed to me, that you will call on Mr. Morrison, for a copy of his letter to me, in order that you may be able to supply me with any observations on it which you may consider to be required.

In addressing to you my acknowledgement of Mr. Morrison's letter, that gentleman will understand that I mean no personal discourtesy towards him, but that I act according to a rule which has been invariably applied to all similar cases.

You will communicate this despatch to Mr. Morrison.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

GLENELG.

LT. GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, K. C. H.

A true copy,—J. JOSEPH..

Copy

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, 5th October, 1836.

SIR,
I have the honor to enclose to you for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a copy of my letter to the Right Hon Lord Glenelg as requested by you in your letter of the 23th Sept.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

T. D. MORRISON.

John Joseph, Esq. Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

A true copy—J JOSEPH.

Copy.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, 29th April, 1836

My Lord,

I presume Sir Francis Head will transmit to your Lordship his speech delivered from the Throne in this Province at the close of the late Session of our Legislature; & as it contains matter both calculated & intended to misrepresent the conduct of the House of Assembly in a proceeding to which my name is attached and in which my consistency is implicated. I trust your Lordship, being at the head of Colonial affairs, will excuse my liberty in addressing you upon the subject. In this speech of Sir Francis Head is the following passage: "It appears say the Grievance Committee" "that it is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor; to take the opinion of the Executive Council only in such cases as he shall be required to do so by the instructions from the Imperial Government, and in such other cases as he may think fit." "It appears by the following transactions that the Lieutenant Governors only communicated to the Council so much of the private despatches they receive from the Colonial Office as they may think fit, unless in cases where they are otherwise specially instructed."

Now My Lord, as a member of the Committee sneeringly called by Sir F. Head the "Grievance Committee," and having subscribed the Report made by that Committee, I declare that there is no such passage in it. After hunting through the greater part of the volume, I found it in the Appendix, page 303, in the documentary evidence headed No. 92. [A.] "Statements copied by W. L. Mackenzie, Esq. from the records of the Executive Council in the Colonial Office."

While Sir Francis Head was thus quoting from the Appendix the above passage for the discreditable purpose of fixing upon the House of Assembly and its select Committee, the charge of inconsistency, he had before him a very different passage in the Report itself, page 41, expressing the views of the Select Committee; which passage I shall not quote at length, because Your Lordship is in possession of the Report. Your Lordship will perceive that the Select Committee on Grievances whose Report was last Session adopted by the Assembly, were guilty of no inconsistency, in their more recent conduct upon the question respecting the constitutional duties of the Executive Council.

I hope Your Lordship will therefore imbibe no prejudice against us, as intended upon that ground; and in this Province, where the facts of the case are familiarly known, the attempt will meet with the public contempt it deserves in honorable society.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

T. D. MORRISON.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD GLENELG, &c. &c. &c.

A true copy, J. JOSEPH.

DOWNING STREET,
30th July, 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Mr. R. Baldwin, relative to certain recent proceedings in Upper Canada; and I am to request that you will favour me with any observations on the subjects noticed by Mr. Baldwin, which may appear to you necessary for my information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,
[Signed]

GLENELG.

Sir F. B. Head, K. C. H.
&c. &c. &c.

A true Copy,

J. JOSEPH.

[Copy.]

4, TRINITY COURT, CHANCING CROSS,
26th July, 1836.

MY LORD,

I take the liberty of enclosing to Your Lordship a Toronto newspaper, of the 22d ultimo, and of drawing Your Lordship's attention to the Resolutions of the Constitutional Reform Society, on the subject of the appointments of places for holding the Elections, as well as the appointment of Mr. Kerr, as one of the Returning Officers. It is for Your Lordship to judge whether the course adopted by Sir Francis Head in these particulars, is that which would have been pursued had it been really his desire to obtain the calm and deliberate opinion of the Country.

I also beg to refer Your Lordship to the reply of Sir Francis Head to the Address presented to him on the subject of the foreign interference to which he had alluded in one of his preceding replies. I learn by my private letters that in consequence of His Excellency refusing all satisfaction as to whence he had derived his information on the subject, a letter was addressed to the authorities of the neighbouring state of New York, and I subjoin an extract which has been sent me from the answer of the Secretary of State of that Republic, which will shew Your Lordship the light in which strangers view the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor in spreading an alarm on the subject of Foreign intervention.

I have also taken the liberty of marking for your Lordship's consideration, the account of the times, which as a sort of practical commentary on the reply of the Lieutenant Governor to the House of Assembly, last winter on the subject of Orange Societies, are in requisition at the public dinners of His Excellency's partizans.

In one of the letters which I have received from Toronto, my correspondent writes, that he dreads that the consequence of the conduct of the Government will be the agitation of independence, or at least Elective Governors, as well as Council. In another, the writer says he cannot venture to tell me all that he hears of the unworthy contrivances of the Tory party to anticipate votes, that it is still muttered amongst them the use of location tickets, and he fears they will dare to do so; if so, that it will hasten more rapidly the conviction of the people that they must separate from England. He remarks that the use of location tickets, at once nullifies the Freeholders throughout the Province, and the men returned to the Assembly must be the Representatives of the tenants at will of the Crown, and not of the Freeholders of the Province, and adds, "You know the people will not long bear this."

These are the observations of Gentlemen, whom I knew to be warmly attached to the preservation of the connection between the two countries, and to monarchical institutions. It is true they write from a seat of much violence and excitement. But making every possible allowance on that ground, when such conclusions are forced upon the minds of such men, there can be but little doubt there is much to alarm even the most indifferent.

I make these statements to Your Lordship because I foresee that if Sir Francis Head is continued in the Government of Upper Canada, and the same fatal system pursued in the administration of its affairs, separation from the Mother Country is inevitable; and I am most desirous that when that event takes place, I at least may feel fully acquitted of having omitted any thing which might, by placing before your Lordship the real state of the country, have led to a more happy result.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

ROBERT BALDWIN.

The Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

A true copy,
J. JOSEPH.

COPY OF THE EXTRACT REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING LETTER.

"The answer of Your Lieutenant Governor, dated the 28th ultimo, to the Address of the Electors of the Home District, was received here and in Albany with equal surprise and regret. The State of New York is not directly referred to; but our local position in relation to Upper Canada is such that we are almost constrained to believe that our own citizens are intended by the designation of 'Foreigners' whose interference is deprecated.

"I gave a copy of the Address to Governor Marcy, and he would not hesitate to notice it officially, if under the circumstances he could do so with propriety, but he does not perceive that he can. I am however authorised by him to say that he does believe not a single citizen of this State entertains the design of interfering in any manner with the political affairs of Canada, nor has he ever heard such a design imputed to any individual. If your Lieutenant Governor had thought proper to communicate to the Executive of this State the grounds on which the intimation referred to was thrown out, a course which certainly seems due to the friendly understanding subsisting between us, it is believed that all cause for suspicion would have been removed so far as the citizens of this State are concerned. As it is, we cannot but think that great injustice has been done to us, by ascribing to any of our citizens criminal designs of which they are innocent, and to the people of Canada, by exciting distrust and alarm for which there is no shadow of foundation. You may rest assured that the universal desire of the people of this State and of our sister states is to maintain unimpaired the relations of friendship which happily exist between the United States and Great Britain; and that the authority of the State, and of the Union, would be promptly interposed to put down any attempt on the part of those subject to their respective jurisdictions to interfere with the political concerns of Canada, or of any of the British Dominions. It is no more than just to the citizens of the United States to add that a recent instance of magnanimity on the part of Great Britain has strengthened the desire to which I have referred, and I am sure that the moral sense of an whole community would revolt at the idea of repaying that act of friendship with bad faith, which your Lieutenant Governor, as we suppose, intended to attribute to some of us."

A true copy,

J. JOSEPH.

14

[Copy.]

DOWNING STREET,
30th July, 1836.

Sir,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, relative to certain recent proceedings in the Province of Upper Canada, and in reply I am to inform you that a copy of your Communication will be transmitted to Sir Francis Head for such observations as he may have it in his power to offer on the subject referred to by you.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

GEORGE GREY.

Robert Baldwin, Esq.

A true copy.

J. JOSEPH.

15

[Copy.]

4, TRINITY COURT, CHANCING CROSS,
28th July, 1836.

My Lord,

Considering the present state of Upper Canada, and the deep interest which I necessarily have in the sale of that Province, your Lordship will not, I trust, consider as an intrusion a request to know whether His Majesty's Government have come to any decision on the points suggested by means of preliminary importance in my letter to Mr. Hume of the 14th ult. and which that gentleman immediately transmitted to the Colonial Office.

His Majesty's decision on the Bills for the improvement of the Roads, Light-houses, and the final settlement of the War Loss question, upon the terms proposed by the Home Government itself, would seem to require no very protracted consideration. Their importance is unquestioned.

If therefore His Majesty's Government have come to a decision on these points, and your Lordship feels at liberty to communicate it, I shall feel obliged by being informed of the result.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

ROBERT BALDWIN.

Right Honorable Lord Glenelg.

A true copy,

J. JOSEPH.

[Copy.]

DOWNING STREET,
4th August, 1836.

Sir,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., and to return to you the following answer thereto:—

His Lordship is not insensible to the deep interest which you must unavoidably take in whatever relates to the administration of the Government of Upper Canada, and is anxious to manifest towards you personally the respect and courtesy which are due to you; but, as you are invested with no public or official character, his Lordship cannot, without departing from a settled and necessary rule of official correspondence, enter into any explanation with you as to the course of proceeding which it may be the intention of His Majesty's Government to pursue in reference to the conduct of the affairs of that Province. Lord Glenelg must therefore refer you to his published Despatch to Sir Francis Head, as explanatory of the general principles to which his Majesty's Government are pledged, and to which it is their fixed purpose to adhere in their administration of the Government of Upper Canada.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

GEORGE GREY.

Robert Baldwin, Esq.

A true copy,

J. JOSEPH.

16

[Copy.]

4, TRINITY COURT, CHANCING CROSS,
4th August, 1836.

My Lord,

I take the liberty of enclosing to Your Lordship the printed Copy of an Address from the Reform Alliance Society, of the 14th May last, which as expressing the sentiments of an influential body, and explaining their views in answer to the speech made by Sir Francis Head in prostrating Parliament, I deemed it proper to submit for Your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

ROBERT BALDWIN.

Right Honorable Lord Glenelg.

A true Copy,

J. JOSEPH.

[Copy.]

DOWNING STREET,
12th August, 1836.

Sir,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing the printed copy of an Address from the "Reform Alliance Society" of Upper Canada.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

GEO. GREY.

R. Baldwin, Esq.

A true Copy,

J. JOSEPH.

17

[Copy.]

4, TRINITY COURT, CHANCING CROSS,
12th August, 1836.

My Lord,

I have been requested by the Editor of the Correspondent and Advocate Newspaper, of Toronto, to submit the enclosed deposition to Your Lordship.

I subjoin an extract from Mr. O'Grady's Letter, in which his motives are explained.

Your Lordship will be kind enough to consider this as proceeding wholly from that Gentleman, as far as I am myself concerned, I have already in my interview with Lord John Russell, taken the only kind of notice, that I shall condescend to do of the rumours referred to.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

ROBERT BALDWIN.

Right Honorable Lord Glenelg.

A true Copy,

J. JOSEPH.

EXTRACT REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING LETTER.

"It having been currently reported here since your departure for England, that His Excellency Sir F. B. Head has represented to the Colonial Office, that Mr. Rolph and yourself are the authors of the Rejoinder to His Excellency's Answer to the Address of the Inhabitants of this City, lately presented to him, I deem it a duty I owe to you to enclose the attestation of J. H. Price, Esquire, before His Worship the Mayor, and certified by His Excellency, from which it will appear, what little credit should be given to such a representation. For the sake of truth and justice, I have to request you will submit it to the consideration of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. That document (the Rejoinder) having appeared in the Correspondent & Advocate newspaper, it becomes more particularly my duty to correct any misrepresentation that might have been put into circulation regarding its authorship, to the prejudice of others.

"It has also been stated in the Demi-Official Press of this City (the Toronto Courier) that certain Members of the late Executive Council, including Messrs. Markland, Dunn and yourself, together with Mr. W. W. Baldwin and Dr. O'Grady, were in the habit of holding midnight cabals, to embarrass the local government!! This you know is an unqualified falsehood. I have no knowledge of any such cabals, and you will admit that my acquaintance with you for some four or five years past could not warrant such an intimacy between you and me. We have scarcely exchanged the ordinary courtesies of life, and still we are falsely accused of caballing together to upset Sir F. B. Head's Government."

A true copy,

J. JOSEPH.

I do hereby certify and attest that I was present in Dr. O'Grady's house on the twenty-seventh day of March last, being the day previous to the publication of the Rejoinder to Sir Francis Bond Head's answer to the Address of the Citizens of Toronto, and that I have assisted in copying the same from the original, which he was then writing, and that I have sufficient reason to believe that Dr. O'Grady was the sole author of the same, unaided by any person or persons whatever, except a few suggestions made by James Lesslie, Esquire, and myself, I do further certify and attest that there was no opportunity of submitting that document (either the original as written by Dr. O'Grady, or the Copy) to the revision of any other person or persons than of those by whom it was signed, previous to its being sent to the Correspondent and Advocate Office to be printed. And that the printed copy accorded with the original, without any alteration or change.

[Signed]

J. H. PRICE,
Attorney at Law.

Toronto, 9th May, 1836.

[Copy.]

I Thomas David Morrison, Esq., Mayor of the City of Toronto, do hereby certify that James Harvey Price, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, came before me this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and acknowledged to me that the certificate written on the other side hereof, and to which he has subscribed his name, was and is true, and that the same is in his own handwriting.

In witness whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the said City to be hereto affixed.

[Signed]

T. D. MORRISON,
Mayor.

(Seal)
[Signed]

A. T. McCORD,
Chamberlain.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight
Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order,
Knight of the Prussian Order of Merit; Lieutenant
Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

These are to certify that Thomas D. Morrison, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing certificate, is Mayor of Toronto, duly elected by the Common Council of the said City, for the year 1836.

Given under my hand and office seal at Toronto, this 10th day of
May 1836, in the 6th year of His Majesty's Reign.

[Signed]

F. B. HEAD.

(Seal) By Command.

[Signed]

J. JOSEPH.

A true Copy,

J. JOSEPH.

[COPY.]

4, TRINITY COURT, CHANCERY CROSS,
12th August, 1836.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Sir George Grey of the 4th instant, in reply to my letter to your Lordship of the 28th ultimo.

Sir George Grey, while he informs me of your Lordship's declining to afford me the information requested, expresses your Lordship's desire to manifest towards me personally respect and courtesy. While acknowledging your Lordship's politeness in this particular, you will excuse me for expressing my full consciousness of respect and courtesy being both, as your Lordship admits, my due. And permit me to assure you, that I should never have done your Lordship the injustice of assuming that any course which you might deem it your duty to take, would have been meant to show want of personal respect or courtesy, my right to which I knew that I had never forfeited.

Nothing, as I have before assured your Lordship, could have induced me to trespass on your attention but a sense of duty arising from what I believed, and still believe, to be a peculiarly dangerous crisis in the political affairs of Upper Canada, and your Lordship will, I am sure, give me credit for being free from any desire to violate any settled or necessary rule of official correspondence.

Since I last had the honor of addressing your Lordship, it appears by the accounts in the public papers that Sir Francis Head has succeeded in procuring a majority of members ready to support him and his present Council in the new Parliament. I candidly admit to your Lordship that I did not believe that His Excellency, with all his official influence, and all the violence to which he has resorted, would have been able to have accomplished this.

The event of these elections does not, however, in the least lessen the necessity for the adoption of the principle contended for in the working the machinery of the Provincial Government; though it will of course postpone the period for again calling for its practical application. I however once more take the liberty of entreating your Lordship not to suffer yourself to be led away with the supposition that the people of Upper Canada are opposed to the principle. They may be in favor of Sir Francis Head and his present Executive Council; but to suppose them opposed to the principle, in itself involves, if not an absurdity, at least a conclusion so inconsistent with the natural impulse of the human mind, as to render the adoption of such supposition a certain foundation of future mischief. The Upper Canadians see this principle in full and beneficial operation in the Mother Country, and they will not be satisfied with being told that, though very good for their fellow-subjects in England, it is very unfit for them. The fact of the Government having appealed to the people by a dissolution, and awaited the result of that appeal, is, it is true, of itself, as far as it goes, a practical application of the principle contended for; but I cannot omit this opportunity of once again urging the expediency of your Lordship not losing the present opportunity of confirming the attachment of the people to the Mother Country, by an open and direct avowal that the principle thus already so far applied, is in future to be fully carried out, and uniformly acted upon: such a course would, I firmly believe, conciliate affection and confirm confidence; both which, your Lordship may be assured, are most necessary to the preservation of the connection between the two countries. Let the present opportunity pass, and one so favorable may, most probably will, never again occur.

I cannot close without adverting to a Report and Address from the Legislative Council of the 19th April last, which I have only seen within these few days, though no doubt it has been some time before your Lordship. I do so because, without at present adopting all its conclusions, or feeling myself competent to pronounce upon the accuracy of its sentiments, it appears to me to contain a forcible illustration of the utter inefficiency of the system heretofore adopted in conducting the Provincial Government of Upper Canada; and your Lordship will see that the want of Executive servants to conduct the Legislative business of the Government through Parliament is in the last paragraph but one, distinctly though delicately pointed at.

I shall trouble your Lordship no further. I have now done all that was in my power to avert the consequences which I apprehend. My opinions have been avowed with equal frankness to the representative of the King in the Province, and to His Majesty's Government in this country; and the consequences which I anticipate from the adoption of a different line of policy from that which I have respectfully recommended explicitly pointed out to both:—over the result I have of course no control, although I shall necessarily be involved in its consequences. I feel, however, that I have now discharged my duty, and your Lordship will, I am sure, be my witness that I have omitted nothing which was in my power that could tend to impress His Majesty's Government with the importance which I attached to the principle, and the necessity which I conceived to exist for its prompt and avowed application as a permanent principle of Government to the Provincial Constitution.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT BALDWIN.

Right Hon. Lord Glenelg.

A true copy.

J. JOSEPH.

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET,
17th August, 1836.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a deposition made by the Editor of the Correspondent and Advocate newspaper of Toronto, with reference to an article published in that paper as a Rejoinder to Sir F. Head's Answer to the Address of the Citizens of Toronto. In reply I am to inform you, that until the receipt of your letter, Lord Glenelg had never been informed that the authorship of the article in question had been attributed to you, and that certainly no assertion of that nature had been ever made by Sir F. Head.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE GREY.

R. Baldwin, Esq.

A true copy,

J. JOSEPH.

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper-Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House a Return in detail of all Patents issued for lands, from the time of the Prorogation of the last Provincial Parliament, until the end of the late General Election, showing the number of the lots, names of the grantees, date of each patent, and when the grantee became entitled to his patent, or whether any relaxation of the original terms has been observed since that period; which had been previously required, and under what authority the grants were made, the dates and particulars of the Orders in Council therefor, and the number of deeds, if any, that have been returned since the General Election; and also to furnish this House with copies of all proceedings in Council, and of all communications made to any officers of the Government by any persons in authority, and of any orders or warrants for any public money whatever in anywise relating to the issuing or facilitating the issuing of deeds since the termination of the late Session of Parliament, or otherwise relating to or bearing

upon the late General Election; and also to inform this House whether any, and if any, how many deeds issued since the 20th of April last, which contained no description of the boundaries of the land granted, and the reasons which prevented the insertions of the usual descriptions.

Commons House of Assembly,
1st December, 1836.

ARCH'D. McLEAN,
Speaker.

21

GENTLEMEN,
I shall direct the proper Officers to prepare, without loss of time, the Returns required by this Address, in order to their being laid before the House of Assembly.

22

F. B. HEAD,
The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, pursuant to the requests contained in its Address of the 7th ultimo, the accompanying Report of the Executive Council, on the matters of enquiry contained in the said Address. The Lieutenant Governor has nothing to add to the information contained in this Report, but the Copies of the Documents relating to the mission of Captain FitzGibbon to the Eastern District, which he transmits to the House, as recommended in the Report of the Executive Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
5th January, 1837. }

23

F. B. HEAD.
The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, in addition to the documents already forwarded on the subject of Dr. Duncombe's Petition to the House of Commons, a Despatch he has just received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a Copy of a Letter addressed to Lord Melbourne by Mr. Joseph Hume, with Lord Glenelg's reply thereto.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
9th January, 1837. }

24

[Copy No. 105.]

DOWLING STREET,
31st October, 1836.

SIR,
I think it right to place you in possession of a Copy of a Letter which has been addressed to Viscount Melbourne by Mr. Hume, complaining of your conduct in the recent Elections in Upper Canada, and of my refusal to give to Mr. Baldwin and Dr. Duncombe an opportunity of personally stating their grievances; I also transmit to you a Copy of the Reply which I have directed to be returned to Mr. Hume's Letter.

The charges which Mr. Hume has preferred against your Administration appear to be only a repetition of what you have already been called upon to answer; but I transmit to you the enclosed correspondence in pursuance of the principle, on which I have hitherto acted, of giving you ample opportunity of meeting every attack which may be made on your character and conduct, and of guarding at the same time against all misapprehension of the nature of the communications which may pass between this Department and private individuals on the subject of your Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GLENELG.

Lt. Governor Sir Francis Head, K. C. H.
&c. &c. &c.

[Copy.]

WORTHING,
3d October, 1836.

MY LORD,
When I last had an interview with your Lordship, I requested your attention to the state of U. Canada, and to the extraordinary proceedings of Sir Francis Head during the late General Elections.

I request you will have the goodness to present to H. M. the enclosed Memorial from the inhabitant Householdiers of the incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington, in Upper Canada, complaining of the interference of Mr. Hagerman, the Attorney-General, at Elections there, contrary to the express Instructions of Lord Ripon, and against the freedom of Election.

It is with deep regret I complain of the conduct of Lord Glenelg to the Agent of the Reformers from U. Canada, in having refused to give an interview either to Mr. Baldwin, a member of the late Executive Council, or to Dr. Charles Duncombe, Member for Oxford in the new House of Assembly of that Province, although they came 4000 miles, deputed by their colleagues, on purpose to explain to H. M. Government the conduct of Sir F. Head, the L. Governor, and of other public officers in that Province.

I most earnestly requested his Lordship to grant an audience to these gentlemen, as they had requested; but he refused those applications, and thereby behaved to them in a manner which I greatly regret.

It appears that Sir F. Head has put down the Reformers in Upper Canada by giving his official support to the Tories and Orangemen, and he has acted, by fabricating votes, after the Elections had been begun, to overpower the old Electors, contrary to the rules laid down by the preceding Colonial Secretaries, and in violation of the rights of the people.

Mr. Baldwin and Dr. Duncombe will both return to Canada, and communicate to their countrymen that they have been not only refused redress to their complaints, but have been refused by the Colonial Office an opportunity of personally stating their grievances.

I trust such conduct will not be countenanced by the British Parliament, from whom alone, after such conduct, the People of U. Canada can expect to obtain justice.

I cannot believe that your Lordship is acquainted with the state of affairs in U. Canada, and with the conduct of Sir F. Head, or you would not approve of the proceedings of the Colonial Office towards these Agents from the Province—conduct which appears to me calculated to drive the people to desperation.

I hope H. M. will, according to the prayer of the Petitioners, direct immediate enquiry into the complaints stated in their Memorial.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HUME.

The Viscount Melbourne,
&c. &c. &c.

[Corr.]

DOWNING STREET,
21st October, 1836.

Sir,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acquaint you that Viscount Melbourne has transmitted to his Lordship your letter of the 3d instant, on the subject of the proceedings of Sir F. Head during the late General Elections for the House of Assembly of Upper Canada.

Lord Glenelg is of opinion that, as a more convenient occasion than the present will probably ere long offer itself for discussing the policy pursued by His Majesty's Government in relation to the affairs of Upper Canada, it could answer no useful purpose to enter into any correspondence on that question. His Lordship, however, avails himself of the opportunity afforded by your communication to Lord Melbourne, for the purpose of correcting some misapprehension, into which you appear to have fallen, as to the occurrences which have drawn forth your animadversions.

Your letter describes Mr. Baldwin and Dr. Chas. Duncombe as Agents of the Reformers from Upper Canada, and as having been deputed by their colleagues on purpose to explain to His Majesty's Government the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor and of other public officers in the Province; and you state that Lord Glenelg refused to give an interview to either of those gentlemen, although it was most earnestly requested by yourself on their behalf. You add that they will both return to Canada and communicate to their countrymen that they have been not only refused redress to their complaints, but have been refused by the Colonial Office an opportunity of personally stating their grievances.

In reference to the preceding statements, Lord Glenelg directs me to remind you that, on the 19th of August last, you presented to the House of Commons a Petition from Dr. Charles Duncombe, a member of the Assembly of Upper Canada, impugning the conduct of Sir Francis Head in the recent General Election of the Province, and laying to his charge various matters of high criminality.

On that occasion I stated in my place in the House that Lord Glenelg would call upon the Lieutenant-Governor for such explanations as he might be able to offer of the accusations so preferred against him.

On the 16th of June you transmitted to Lord Glenelg a letter to yourself from Mr. Baldwin, in which that gentleman offered various suggestions for the consideration of His Majesty's Government respecting the conduct of the public affairs of the Province. But neither in your own letter, nor in that of Mr. Baldwin himself, was that gentleman represented as the Agent of any person in the Province, or as having been deputed by any one to proceed to this country. On the contrary, in the very commencement of Mr. Baldwin's letter to you are to be found the following expressions, "as I informed you verbally on Saturday last, I am *not* the Agent for the Petitioners—being now in London, I do not feel that I would be justified in withholding my opinion on the present alarming state of affairs in that Colony."

With respect to the character of Dr. Duncombe, as the Agent or Deputy of any persons in the Province, it is true that, in your letter to myself of the 19th August, you state that gentleman to have come to England at the request of the Reformers of Upper Canada; but Lord Glenelg does not find in any other Document a suggestion that Mr. Duncombe was deputed by his colleagues to repair to this country. So far as the correspondence in this office extends, there is nothing to show that Dr. Duncombe ever laid claim to the character which is ascribed to him in your letter to Lord Melbourne. He presented himself to His Majesty's Government in the character of a member of the Provincial Assembly, but as invested with no other public trust.

It is perfectly true that Lord Glenelg declined to admit either Mr. Baldwin or Dr. Duncombe to a private interview; but it is no less true that, immediately on receiving the intimation of their wish to make communications to His Majesty's Government relating to the public interests of the Province, his Lordship invited those gentlemen to make their statements in writing. A written statement was accordingly made by Dr. Duncombe on the 20th September, and within two days afterwards it was transmitted to Sir F. Head for his answer.

Lord Glenelg claims for himself the right to consider and decide in each case as it arises whether the Public Interest and the ends of Justice will be best promoted by oral or by written communications. In the present case his Lordship found ample reasons for the opinion that it was expedient that the statements of Messrs. Baldwin and Duncombe should be reduced into writing. They were avowedly designed to criminate various public Officers, nor can Lord Glenelg think that any man is entitled to complain that, in assuming the character of a public accuser, he is required to prefer his charges in that form, in which alone they can be deliberately made, distinctly understood, and subjected to a full investigation.

I have &c.

(Signed)

GEO. GREY.

Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.

A true Copy,

J. JOSEPH.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO WHOM WAS REFERRED
THE PETITION OF CHARLES DUNCOMBE.

FRIDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Chairman.
W. H. DRAPER,
T. PARKE,
H. SHERWOOD, } Esquires.

M. S. BIDWELL, Esquire, EXAMINED.

He has usually acted with the party called Reformers, in Upper Canada.—Was a Candidate at the last General Election for the Counties of Lennox and Addington. After this Election declined any political interference, and had no communication of a political character with Dr. Duncombe, having determined to abstain as far as possible from all political transactions; did not of course give Dr. Duncombe any authority or directions to make any application to Parliament or to His Majesty's Government on his behalf.

No riot, violence or force used or threatened to his knowledge at the Election.

A few Patents were voted upon bearing date about the time of the Election. The number of such votes could not have had any material effect on the Election; was informed that Mr. Thomas Hems, who claimed a lot in Sidney, and who had been heretofore a supporter of his, that he had been informed by letter from Mr. John G. Spragge that if he voted for him he would not get his lot in Sydney, and in consequence did not attend at the hustings. Heard of other circumstances, but has no distinct recollection of them nor of the names of the persons who gave him the information. Did not always charge his memory with them, as he did not intend to make it the subject of complaint.

Has no knowledge of any direct interference on the part of the Governor at any Election.

The Solicitor General attended the Election for the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and harangued the people after the close of the poll the first day, in favor of Messrs. Cartwright and Detlor, and was informed took an active part in promoting their Election and in counselling and assisting to secure it; besides, it was a general impression that he attended there by the express wishes of the Lieutenant Governor, and has no doubt that this impression had its effect on some Electors in favor of Messrs. Cartwright and Detlor; but whether the impression was well founded or not he had no means of knowing.

The Solicitor General voted at the Election, but thinks not the first day. The Solicitor General attended at the Election in 1834, being the Election preceding this, when Mr. Perry and himself were elected—and Mr. Cartwright, the present sitting member, was the opposing Candidate. Mr. Hagerman then voted for Mr. Cartwright.

Has no personal knowledge of any interference on the part of the Attorney General to influence any election.

W. J. McKay—Resides in the Town of Bath; is a Merchant, and was Returning Officer for the Counties of Lennox and Addington; was also Returning Officer at the preceding Election—the Elections in 1824 and 1825 were at Bath, so were the two last, but the intermediate one was at Gordniers or Frallick's Corners, about 7 miles from Bath; has read the petition of Dr. Duncombe to the House of Commons, and has no further knowledge of any facts tending to substantiate the allegations in it, nor can he furnish the names of any persons who can do so; has no personal knowledge of any sum or sums of money having been placed at the disposal of any person or persons to influence the Elections; thinks all persons holding office under the Government voted against Mr. Perry and himself, with the exception of Mr. Romhough: Mr. Perry was then a Magistrate, but his name has been omitted, having recently left the District, about the middle of October; he now resides in the Home District.

Mr. Bidwell subsequently addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, marked A. in Appendix.

Thomas Parke, Esq. M. P. for Middlesex, one of the party in Upper Canada usually designated as the Reformers, resides in the County of Middlesex; had no knowledge of Dr. Duncombe's mission till he saw in the public prints that he had gone; he never had any communication with Dr. Duncombe on the complaints set forth in his Petition; does not wish it to be understood from this that he disapproves of Dr. Duncombe's mission to England.

John McIntosh, Esq., M. P., for the Fourth Riding of the County of York, one of the party in Upper Canada usually designated as the Reformers, had no knowledge of Dr. Duncombe's mission to England till after he had gone; did not in any way depute him to make any complaints to the British House of Commons; had no communication with him, before or after his departure, on any of the subject matters contained in his Petition; there was no violence, riot or disturbance at his Election, in his presence, except a trifling affray, which as regarding the Election was of no consequence; there were persons who came and voted and said they had received their Patents within a few days; there were not many such; cannot furnish the names of any person or persons.

The Returning Officer was Thomas Henderson, a Magistrate; the Election was held at New Market, where it was held at the previous Election; objections were made to some voters on the ground that although they had resided upwards of thirty years in the Province, were natives of the United States, and had voted at previous Elections without objection, before the same Returning officer; those who produced a Certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance were allowed to vote; those who had no such certificate were rejected—some of them who had been so rejected came back with the certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance and were allowed to vote; others were so disgusted at the refusal never came near the hustings again—some of those Voters so rejected offered to take the oath of allegiance at the hustings, but the Returning Officer refused to administer the oath, alleging as a reason that he had no authority to do so, as the time within which Returning Officers, by law, had authority to administer the oath of allegiance had expired; but two days after this decision the Registrar of the County, who had authority, administered the oath to persons who were admitted to vote and did vote for witness. He has no further statement to make respecting the alleged interference of the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney or Solicitor General, or any other public functionary, except that he saw the Solicitor General among the crowd at the Election for the City of Toronto, as he supposed using his influence for Mr. Draper, and that Mr. Sullivan, the principal Member of the Executive Council, also voted for Mr. Draper.

SATURDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1836.

Members Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, *Chairman.*
H. SHERWOOD,
W. H. DRAPER,
RICHARD WOODRUFF, } *Esquires.*

David Thorburn, Esquire, M. P. for the Third Riding, County of Lincoln.—Is one of the party usually termed Reformers. Was not aware that Dr. Duncombe had gone to England till he saw it in the newspapers published in New York that he had sailed; had no communication with Dr. Duncombe on the subject of his Petition, nor did he depute him to make any of the charges contained in said Petition. Is not aware of any force, violence or outrage used to influence the election by any person. Alexander Hamilton, Sheriff of the District, was Returning Officer, whose conduct was very impartial, and witness thanked him at the hustings. The election was held where it had been held for a great many years, though not in the centre of the Riding, where the people had desired it. There were no patents issued for voters bearing date since the arrival of Sir F. B. Head. There are no lands belonging to the Crown in that Riding. Knows of no interference on the part of the Lieutenant Governor to influence the elections beyond his replies to certain addresses to him previous to the late election, and subsequent to the dissolution. Is not aware of any interference to influence the elections on the part of the Attorney or Solicitor General. All the Magistrates, Constables and other public functionaries, with a few exceptions, who had votes, voted against him, and made common cause with the Tories. His opponents had a Constitutional Society in a house immediately opposite the hustings, from whence all the Constitutional papers issued. Many persons supported his opponent who had no personal predilection for him, but merely to support that cause, and yet were private friends of witness. Had no personal knowledge of any sum of money having been applied by the Executive Government to influence the Elections. Has no personal knowledge in support of the allegations set forth in Dr. Duncombe's petition further than he has stated.

Gilbert McMicking, Esquire, M. P., for the Fourth Riding of Lincoln.—Is one of the party usually designated Reformers. Knew nothing of Dr. Duncombe's going to England—the first he knew of it was on seeing an account in the New York Spectator; that he had presented a petition to the House of Commons through Mr. Hume. Has had no communication with him on the matter stated in the Petition.

Alexander Stewart of Niagara was first appointed Returning Officer, but declined as he was a Candidate for Niagara. The place of Election was Chippawa, ten miles from where it had been formerly held. Mr. Usher was Returning Officer and holds no situation under Government. Mr. Hepburn, Postmaster, was his opponent. Both live in the village of Chippawa. Believes no patents issued to voters in his Riding. Was informed that Mr. T. C. Street went round the Country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Black Creek, and stated to numerous voters, that if they voted for witness, in three weeks the deeds of their farms would be taken away from them. His Father, Samuel Street, Esq., has given many deeds in that section of the country, as the land principally belonged to the estate of the late Mr. Hamilton; and therefore this, in the opinion of witness, gave greater weight to what he said. Witness was informed by three men named Wingus and one named Cider, that young Mr. Street read from a letter to them to the purport already stated. Mr. McLean, a magistrate, told several voters, in the office of Hagerman & Draper, and lives in Toronto. Has no knowledge of any money having been given by the Executive to influence the Election. Agrees with Mr. Thorburn, as to the conduct of Magistrates and similar officers in making common cause at the Election. Two Clergymen of the Church of England voted against witness. From the ignorance of the people to whom Mr. Street made these statements in that part of the country, which witness represents, these representations made as above would have had great influence against him had they not been counteracted by electors who were in witness's favour. In speaking of the ignorance of the people, he means only as to the subject then under discussion.

MONDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, *Chairman.*

W. H. DRAPER,	} Esquires.
H. SHERWOOD,	
THOMAS PARKE,	

Richard Woodruff, M. P. P. First Riding County of Lincoln.—Is one of the party usually termed "Reformers" in this Province—knew nothing of Dr. Duncombe's mission to England—has no reason to suppose any authority was given to Dr. Duncombe from the Reformers in his Riding—does not think they knew of his going, but believes they were happy to hear he had gone, as well as he himself was. At witness' Election every thing was very peaceable—there was not one quarrel—Henry Nelles, Esq. J. P. was the Returning Officer, and his conduct was highly approved of, and received witness' thanks after the Election—some of the people objected to the place where the Election was held, but the Returning Officer said it afforded better accommodation than the place they wished, which in witness' opinion was the fact; but the other would have been more central. The election was held at Grimsby; the preceding election was held at the same place and at the same house. Does not think that any Patents were issued to Electors in his Riding, and thinks there were no Crown Lands in his Riding. No difficulty arose from administering the oath of Allegiance or refusing voters on account of not taking it in any way. With regard to the alleged interference on the part of the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney or Solicitor General, and in general all other public functionaries—there was nothing of the kind at his election, but from report, he has reason to think it existed at other places. Has no objection to the Returning Officer appointed by the Governor for the Riding he represents. Has reason to believe that the place of holding the Leeds Election was fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in order to favor the Tory Candidates, but does not know of any other. The Leeds Election was held at Beverly twice before—the result was not bloodshed and murder, but gave general dissatisfaction—then it was altered and elections were held simultaneously in four different places in the county under the statute passed for that particular election, which gave general satisfaction; the statute expired, the Lieutenant Governor then fixed upon Beverly as the place to hold the last election, which gave general dissatisfaction in the District from whence he comes, namely, the Niagara District. The Rector of Grimsby, Mr. Groat, voted against witness. Has no knowledge of any money being applied by the Executive Government to influence the Elections.

Peter Shaver, Esquire, M. P. for the County of Dundas.—Is one of the party usually designated "Reformers." Knew nothing about Dr. Duncombe's mission to England till after his departure—the distance from this place to his county is about 250 miles—so great that he thinks there was no opportunity for persons in his county to become acquainted with Dr. Duncombe's mission till after his departure. The people generally thought some good would result from Dr. Duncombe's mission, and were satisfied on hearing that he had gone—and he does not disapprove of Dr. Duncombe's mission to England. There was no violence or outrage in the county of Dundas—the election closed the first day. There are no waste lands to his knowledge belonging to the Crown in the County of Dundas—therefore no patents could have issued to electors in that County, nor was there any difficulty respecting the oath of allegiance. There was no interference in the county of Dundas on the part of any public functionary to overcome the Reformers and influence the Election; with the exception of there being a number of copies of the Governor's speech at the closing of the last Session with other handbills distributed among the inhabitants, some of which were distributed by the persons who generally took side with the Government; the papers emanating from the House of Assembly, and particularly those in pamphlet form respecting the Executive Council, were not distributed in the County of Dundas, as the packet sent to witness and Mr. Cook never came to hand.

James McDonald—Is a Magistrate and was Returning Officer—he was spoken of as a Candidate, but having been appointed Returning Officer declined being a Candidate—was a Candidate at the previous election and got a good many votes—after the close of the poll, the Returning Officer told the people they had made a bad choice, and he disagreed in their views—thinks from this he is a person who would favour the views of the Lieutenant Governor—but as a man, a neighbour, a justice of the Peace, for any thing he knows of him, thinks him an honorable, honest, upright man. All the difference between witness and Mr. McDonald is of a political nature for the last twenty years. The elections have always been held at the same place, and never heard a complaint on that score. With regard to the alleged unconstitutional acts, encouraged by the Lieutenant Governor and public functionaries overruling the real electors and rendering their franchise of no avail, nothing of that kind occurred in the county of Dundas, and has no knowledge of it in other places, except by hearsay—has no knowledge of any sum of money having been sent down or applied in any way by the Executive Government, or any person, to influence the Elections, except by hearsay. Witness disapproved of the Election being held at Beverly, because of the violence that had formerly been used there, and it is a back place and not central.

Mr. MACNAB,

I wish you to alter that part of my testimony respecting the Returning Officer at the close of the Poll. The Returning Officer (Macdonell) said, I must return Shaver and Cook duly elected (as much as to say it is compulsory on me to do so.) although I am not satisfied with your choice, and in his house refused to have the Indenture and Return executed, until another day and place appointed, which caused Mr. Cook to travel thirteen miles, and then refused to send the Poll Book with the return.

PETER SHAVER.

John Cook, Esquire, M. P. for the County of Dundas.—Is one of the party usually designated "Reformers"—says that the testimony of the last witness was read to him—with respect to Dr. Duncombe's mission to England expresses neither concurrence nor disapproval, not even having heard his petition read. He agrees in other respects with the last witness.

Returning Officer, after the election, said to the people that he returned the successful candidates, with a great deal of reluctance, but could not possibly avoid doing so. There was nothing unfair in his conduct during the election.

TUESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, *Chairman.*

W. H. DRAPER,	} Esquires.
R. WOODRUFF,	
H. SHERWOOD,	

Donald E. McDonald, M. P. for the County of Stormont.—Is in favor of measures of Reform for the benefit of the Country, but does not identify himself with any particular party—was not aware of Mr. Duncombe's visit to England, and had no communication with him on the subject—did not know he had left the country till after he had sailed. Is not aware of any authority given by any persons in his county to Dr. Duncombe to make the representations contained in his petition—is fully aware that if the people in his county thought there was any foundation for these allegations they would be the first to desire the investigation. That on the first day of the Election there was a great number of persons present, Canal Laborers, and not Electors, who followed Mr. McLean's flag, and who made a great disturbance when Dr. Bruce began to

speak, and a great many of the same class of people, on the Wednesday of the Election came to Witness and asked leave to join his party. The crowd did not proceed to acts of violence, crying, shouting, or hallooing.

[Witness expresses a wish to be present at the examination of Mr. Fitzgibbon.]

Witness is not aware of unconstitutional violence or outrage practised or sanctioned by Sir F. B. Head in order to influence the Elections, nor of any person or persons under his control.

After the first day, the Laborers were on Witness' side, and would have gone any lengths to secure him in his election—(it was a holiday on the Line.) As to the alleged interference of the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General and Solicitor General, there was a rumour to that effect, but he has no personal knowledge of it—of course he considers that the object of the Lieutenant Governor in dissolving the late House was to obtain a change in the representation, and consequently those approving of his administration used every exertion to secure that change. The public functionaries generally supported Mr. McLean; one Magistrate voted for Witness and Mr. McLean. Two others would have voted for witness and not for McLean, and several would have voted for him and Mr. McLean, if they had not feared they might risk Mr. McLean's election. About 13 persons came up from Montreal, who voted for Messrs. McLean and Waldroff.

Mr. Pringle was Returning Officer—is a Magistrate and Mr. McLean's Deputy—was Returning Officer at the previous Election, and in Witness' opinion would not do any thing dishonorable, and at both Elections his conduct was unexceptionable. The Election was held in the town of Cornwall where it had always been held. Does not think there could have been any patents issued for Lands in his County. No Crown Lands open for location in his County. There were Patents issued for Lands in the Town of Cornwall, to persons who had been previously entitled to them, but thinks they would not have been taken out, but for the election—but whether they were hurried by the Lieutenant Governor here, or the successful Candidate, he could not say. No patents were sent to Cornwall, but a Certificate from the Secretary of the Province that the Patents were completed was sent down, on which they voted. There is no Orange Lodge to Witness' knowledge in his county. There was no organised interference on the part of Orangemen at his Election. Knows nothing of the Leeds Election. Is not aware of any sum of money being applied by the Executive to influence the Elections.

Peter Perry, Esq.—Is a liberal Reformer, was a Candidate at the last election for Lennox & Addington, and has generally acted with the party called Reformers. Did not depute Dr. Duncombe to go to England. Had no communication with him on the subject of his mission. He was in the City of Toronto in July last, and met Dr. Duncombe. Had a conversation with him, but the subject of his journey to England was not mentioned to Witness. Recollects a day or two afterwards of being informed by some one of the Reformers, that it was proposed that Dr. Duncombe should go to England, and asked Witness' opinion on the subject. It was said that it would be necessary for Dr. Duncombe to be in England while the House was in Session, and witness said unless he had the necessary documents to support him it would be useless for him to go—the reply was that he had the necessary information—that it had been collected. He thinks the conversation was with Dr. Morrison. There was no riot, violence or force used or threatened at the last Election for the Counties of Lennox and Addington to Witness' knowledge. There were some Patents bearing date about the time of the Election, not many, upon which the parties voted. Has no complaint to make on this subject. There were two descriptions for lands obtained by Witness early in June in Lennox and Addington, which remained in the office without a fiat till after the Election. Witness does not know for what cause. Was agent for the owners of the land. Has heard the evidence of M. S. Bidwell, Esq., read, and confirms the same, as far as his knowledge extends. Says that he has read the petition of Dr. Duncombe, and has no further remarks to offer.

WEDNESDAY, 31st NOVEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esquire, *Chairman*.
 W. H. DRAPER, }
 H. SHERWOOD, } Esquires.
 THOMAS PARKE, }

EXAMINATION OF THOMAS PARKE, ESQUIRE, M. P.—CONTINUED.

Has no knowledge of any of the Reformers in his County having deputed Dr. Duncombe to go to England or to make the allegations set forth in his petition to the House of Commons, but thinks the Reformers in his County were generally pleased to hear he had gone—but they had no opportunity to give authority, as they live at a great distance, and did not know he was going.

The following questions were put to Mr. Parke:—

1. *Question.*—Would you as a Reformer of Upper Canada, if you had been asked previously to Dr. Duncombe's leaving the Province, have deputed or authorised him to make the charges contained in his petition to the House of Commons?

Answer.—As I have but little hope of obtaining the redress of any grievance from the Home Government by an appeal in this way, I would have been indifferent to Dr. Duncombe's mission—but the subject being contained in his Petition, being matters of common report at the time of his going, I would have had no objections to his journey.

2. *Question.*—Upon being further asked—By saying in your answer, I would have had no objections to his journey, do you mean to say you would have authorised him to make the complaints set forth in his petition?

Answer.—They being matters of common report at the time of his going to England, and generally believed by Reformers, I think I would have sanctioned an application for an enquiry into their truth or falsehood.

3. *Question.*—Would you have authorised the direct charge, or a statement of the Reports, requesting an enquiry?

Answer.—The charges are stated as having taking place in different parts of the Province, and I am unable to say how far Dr. Duncombe was authorised to state them as facts. As far as they come within my knowledge, a request for an enquiry would have satisfied me.

4. *Question.*—Which do you consider the Constitutional Tribunal to enquire into the truth of matters affecting the validity of elections in Upper Canada?

Answer.—The House of Assembly, if fairly elected.

5. *Question.*—When Dr. Duncombe left the Province for England, did you believe or desire it should be charged before the British Parliament that the present House of Assembly was not duly elected?

Answer.—If the general Report in circulation at the time should prove true—it is my opinion that the present House of Assembly is not duly elected; I would therefore have no objection to such a charge being made.

6. *Question.*—Do you think a general report, the truth of which you say you are unacquainted with, and which has not yet been investigated, affords sufficient reason for transferring the enquiry from what you state would be the constitutional tribunal to another?

Answer.—My own opinion is, from all circumstances, that the present House of Assembly is not a proper tribunal to try the validity of the late elections.

7. *Question.*—If so, do you think it your duty to take part in the proceedings of the present House, or is it not rather your duty to abstain from them as wholly illegal and unconstitutional?

Answer.—If it should be ascertained on a fair enquiry that the House of Assembly has been unfairly elected, I think none of their acts would be legal, nor should the country be required to submit to them.

8. *Question.*—Where should that enquiry be made?

Answer.—I know of no place but the British House of Commons, though there are many difficulties in the way of its just consideration there, unless an appeal to the people under a protecting Elective Law.

9. *Question*.—Would you then desire that the truth of a general report should be investigated by the British House of Commons, in order to decide whether the House of Assembly of this Province is competent to sit and act or not?

Answer.—I would have no objection to the investigation by the House of Commons, yet I think the truth of the matter could only be correctly ascertained by an appeal to the people under such a law as I have mentioned in my foregoing answer.

WEDNESDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esquire, *Chairman*.
 W. H. DRAPER,
 THOMAS PARKE, } Esquires.
 R. WOODRUFF,

10. *Question*.—Does not the enquiry before this Committee involve the legality or validity of the late Elections?

Answer.—If many of the charges which they are investigating should be true, this House is incompetent to try them, and their decision on them would be neither legal nor valid.

11. *Question*.—How is the truth of these charges to be arrived at if this House be incompetent to try them?—I have answered this question already.

12. *Question*.—You have stated that your opinion is, from all circumstances, that the present House of Assembly is not a proper tribunal to try the validity of the late elections—upon what circumstances is your opinion founded?—These circumstances are so very various and many of them under investigation, and yet to be proved, it is impossible in a moment to state them, and bearing against the validity of their own seats, they are too interested in my opinion for me to expect a fair enquiry or decision from them.

13. *Question*.—Why then do you sit as a member of this Committee, if such be your opinion?—Being sent by the Electors of the County of Middlesex to attend to their interests here, I do not feel free to abstain in the absence of their particular directions to do so.

FRIDAY, 2d DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esquire, *Chairman*.
 JONAS JONES,
 WM. H. DRAPER,
 H. SHERWOOD, } Esquires.
 R. WOODRUFF,
 T. PARKE,

MR. PARKE'S EXAMINATION—CONTINUED.

1st. Do you of your own knowledge, know of any unconstitutional violence or outrage practised or sanctioned by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, directly or indirectly, at the last Elections, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly?—and if so, state the facts.—There was a good deal of unconstitutional violence and outrage practised at the Election for the County of Middlesex, but I am unable to say from my own knowledge that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor sanctioned them.

2d. Do you of your own knowledge know of any unconstitutional violence or outrage practised or sanctioned by any person under the immediate influence or control of Sir Francis Head, at the late Elections for the purpose of obtaining a majority in favour of Sir Francis in the Assembly?—if so, state the facts.—Being much within the hustings during the time of the Election, I am unable from personal knowledge to say, and only understood from report, that several Magistrates viewed the unconstitutional violence and outrage at the late Election for the County of Middlesex without taking steps to prevent it—how far they were under His Excellency's influence or control, I am unable to say.

[Mr. Norton having been requested by Message from the Chairman to attend the Committee, answered that he could not come.]

3d. Do you of your own knowledge know of any unconstitutional or illegal act of any public Officer during the last Elections: or of their doing any thing beyond a fair and honest endeavor to secure the return of the candidates they proposed, by voting for them and by fairly endeavoring to procure others to do the same?—For the reasons stated in my foregoing answer I know but little from personal knowledge how far the persons alluded to may have resorted to the use of means not constitutional, legal, fair or honest, to secure the election of the Candidates they preferred—even had I been more disengaged I could personally know but a very small part of what report states to have taken place. To get correct information of the truth or falsehood of these reports, the evidence of several persons who were witnesses to the same would be required.

4th. What did the outrage and violence consist of, which you considered as unconstitutional?—Being much within the hustings as I stated in my previous answers my knowledge of what I have reason to believe took place is necessarily very limited—they were said to consist of intimidation, riot and many kinds of violence, that might be resorted to to prevent a fair Election, and I have suggested in my foregoing answer to have them properly investigated.

5. Has to your knowledge any public Officer used any improper means by any Official Act or by the influence of his Office to interfere with the late Elections, or the due exercise of the Elective Franchise by any Elector?—I have no personal knowledge that such was the case, though it was a common report and much credited that such influence was used.

6. Was the vote of any person refused at any of the Polls who could not produce a certificate of his having taken the oath of allegiance; was the same, or was it not, required indiscriminately from electors, at the instance of the candidates, who were not British-born subjects without regard to the candidates in whose favor they proposed to vote?—At the Middlesex Election those who could not produce a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance were sworn at the hustings that they had taken such oath and admitted to vote—such oath was administered at the request of any of the candidates who required it.

7. Who was the Returning Officer in your County?—John Wilson, of the Town of London, where the Election was held.

8. Was there any thing in particular in his appointment; or was there any thing in his conduct as Returning Officer partial or exceptionable?—I understand that Mr. James Givins, who was the Returning Officer at the previous Election which was held at St. Thomas, was first appointed to hold the last Election at the same place. Mr. Wilson was afterwards appointed to hold the Election at London. I was generally pleased with his conduct as Returning Officer.

9. Do you know that Sir Francis Head interfered in any manner to overwhelm the legally registered Electors, by causing large numbers of patents to be issued?—A great many patents were issued immediately previous to, and during the Election of the County of Middlesex, particularly to the settlers in the Township of Adelaide—I know not on what conditions these patents were issued, but believe the strictest enquiry should be had in relation to them.

10. Are you aware of any Patents having been issued, when the grantee was not entitled to it, and when it would not have been issued on application at any time with or without reference to the Election?—I have no personal knowledge myself of such, but have heard many reports of such cases.

11. Were any Patents distributed at the Elections to persons who had not applied for the same, and without paying fees, when such were chargeable?—I have no personal knowledge of such cases, but it was a common report at the Elections that there had been a large number. In such a case I must necessarily know but little.

12. Were any Patents issued where the full amount of purchase money had not been paid?—I have no means of knowing the truth or falsehood of the various reports of such cases.

13. Do you know that bands of Orangemen were organized by the Lodges, who committed outrages at any election, and do you know that in any such case or in any case of violence the Returning Officer refused to permit the interference of the Magistrates?—There are many Orangemen in the neighborhood of London, and they acted with great violence at the Election. I have no knowledge of their organization for such a purpose, though it was generally believed. At the first appearance of the rioting, two Magistrates swore in several special constables to keep the peace. A good deal of altercation took place between them and the Returning Officer on the subject, in consequence of which, the means of preserving the peace was abandoned.

14. Were the real electors in any county by violence and outrage or other unconstitutional conduct encouraged by the Lt. Governor and public functionaries, overwhelmed, and their franchise thereby rendered of no avail?—I can only answer for the County of Middlesex, and but in a measured degree for that county: several Electors I believe were kept from the Poll in consequence of the violence that was going on there. The Lieut. Governor's writings had a very inciting and deleterious effect on the peace of that County.

15. Who are returned for Middlesex—are they Reformers or are they persons favorable to the administration of the Lieutenant Governor?—Elias Moore, Esq. and myself, Reformers, not favourable to what we consider wrong and unconstitutional in the administration of the Lieut. Governor.

SATURDAY, 3d DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esquire, *Chairman.*

JONAS JONES,	} Esquires.
THOMAS PARKE,	
RICHARD WOODRUFF,	
H. NORTON,	
H. SHERWOOD,	

MR. PARKE'S EXAMINATION—CONTINUED.

16. Is there any other fact within your own knowledge which you can state in support of the allegations contained in the petition of Dr. Duncombe or the charges stated in his letter to Lord Glenelg?—I do not know how to select from the general scenes of foul play, violence and riot which transpired at the Election for the County of Middlesex, even within the limited knowledge I had of them—and with any degree of justice state them as facts within my own knowledge in support of the allegations contained in the Petition of Dr. Duncombe, and the causes and agencies which produced such a scene of things in this hitherto peaceful country, I am unable from personal knowledge to state.

17. Can you name one individual who can from personal knowledge support the charges contained in the petition or letter?—I will give the Committee a list of those persons who I believe will give important information on the subject.

Jonas Jones, Esq. M. P. for the County of Leeds.—Has been twelve years in Parliament and represented the County of Grenville during that time—he does not know of any unconstitutional violence or outrage practised or sanctioned by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, directly or indirectly, at the late, elections for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly.

When, Mr. Norton, seconded by Mr. Parke, moved, that it be *Resolved*, That in order to facilitate the proceedings before the Committee there be a series of questions drawn out and submitted to every witness called before them, embracing all the allegations contained in Dr. Duncombe's Petition referred to them, and that they be required to confine their answers to such questions.

Upon which the Committee divided, and the yeas and nays being taken were as follows:—

Yeas 2.—Nays 4. Lost by a majority of 2.

Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Sherwood, moved, that it be *Resolved*, In order to facilitate the proceedings of the Committee, that the course to be observed be by *visa voce* examination, and that Dr. Duncombe or any member of the Committee may also put any question in writing, which he may think proper.

Upon which the Committee divided, and the yeas and nays being taken were as follows:—

Yeas 4.—Nays 2. Carried by a majority of 2.

JONAS JONES, ESQUIRE, EXAMINATION—CONTINUED.

He does not know of any such violence or outrage practised or sanctioned by those under the influence or immediate control of the Government—knows that individuals did. That at the Election for the County of Leeds, which he considered incorrect and illegal, knows that individuals were assaulted and beaten at the Election, and by such conduct were deterred from voting—persons committing such outrage were unknown to him—saw one individual an Elector at the hustings who had been struck—he voted afterwards for Mr. Buell and Mr. Howard, Reform Candidates—he complained in presence of witness of the outrage, and was informed that if he would point out the person who struck him, or any one concerned in it, steps should be taken to bring him to justice; the name of the individual was Chipman, he received but one blow and was unable to say by whom the blow was given—knows nothing of the County of Oxford, or any other county, except Leeds—when persons were objected to their votes were refused, unless they could produce a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance, those persons not being natural born subjects. Several were refused of that description who offered to vote for the candidates of both parties—and he thinks most of them subsequently returned to the hustings with the required certificate, and voted—as far as his knowledge extends, he thinks that the public functionaries, that is, the District Officers in the District of Johnstown, almost unanimously voted for the constitutional candidates and were very active at the Election, doing all in their power for the return of them whom they supported—he is not aware of any of them having done any unconstitutional or improper act to effect their object—he has understood the same generally with regard to other parts of the Province, but has no personal knowledge—believes the Returning Officers to have been those generally who had heretofore acted in the same capacity, and to have been persons who usually supported the administration of the Government.

Joseph K. Hartwell was Returning Officer for Leeds, who had never been Returning Officer before; the Sheriff of the District had usually been the Returning Officer for the County of Leeds; his conduct had been frequently complained of by both parties—but in Witness' opinion without any just cause. Mr. Hartwell's appointment was considered injudicious by many persons and a representation against his appointment was made to the Governor requesting another appointment by six or seven persons of Brockville on the constitutional side—the Governor declined appointing any other person, alleging that several similar applications had been made from other places, and that he should make no alteration—a

request was made by the same persons that the place of election might be changed from Beverly where it had been appointed, the same reply was given to this—thinks that the Returning Officer's conduct gave as much satisfaction to all parties as any Returning Officer he ever saw discharge the duty—two Elections had been previously held at Beverly, at which there had been a good deal of violence and improper conduct, and many persons were of opinion that if the Election had been holden at a different place such a course of proceeding might have been prevented, but witness is of opinion that the Election being held at Beverly could not have had any effect upon the result—thinks there were individuals desirous of having it held there, supposing it would have a favorable effect to the Constitutional party, but does not know that any representation was made to his Excellency on the subject, or that he was influenced by that motive—had no communication with any person in any way respecting the appointment of the Returning Officer or place of holding the Election; believes there were a few persons who voted at the Election, whose patents had been issued not long previously; does not think there were half a dozen—it is very usual for persons entitled to their patents to interest themselves in procuring them previously to an Election, that they may exercise their elective franchise—at former elections for the County of Leeds has known that a great number of patents had been issued to enable the grantees to vote at the then ensuing Election and has known certificates to have been sent down from the Secretary's office giving the names of persons to whom patents had been made out to enable them to vote at the Election, the issuing of patents and the sending of such certificates has been at the instance of the parties themselves or their friends and not that he is aware of in any single instance upon the voluntary act of the Government—these patents have been generally to persons who have emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland, who always took a great interest in the elections and were desirous of voting; he is not aware that there ever has been any distinction of persons from political considerations for whom the patents have issued, because he is well aware they voted for candidates on opposite sides; he has been frequently employed to get out Deeds previously to Elections, and he is aware that persons for whom he has got out Deeds voted against himself, and those whom he wished them to favor—knows of no Patents having been publicly distributed at any Election, nor is he aware of any patent ever having been issued, unless the party were entitled to it, or without the payment of fees—if any thing of this kind had occurred in the County of Leeds, he thinks he should have known it—at the last Election for Leeds he is perfectly satisfied that no organization of the Orangemen took place for the purpose of outrage and violence at the Election or any other purpose connected with it—violence and outrage, as he stated before, was committed at Leeds, but the individuals guilty of it are wholly unknown to him—there was not at the late Election any organization of any number of persons with clubs or knives—that no organised attack was made upon the Reformers or their candidates at the hustings—nor were the Reformers or their candidates ever driven from the hustings—there was no obstruction to the electors voting at the hustings more than is common at any contested election he has ever witnessed—one of the Reform candidates, as he understood, about an hour before the poll opened on the second day of the Election, as he was passing on the road, had a stick thrown at him by some individual—several individuals he understood had been struck during the Election, but in no instance at the hustings, except the case he has mentioned. It was reported at the hustings, he thinks upon the third day of polling that a number of Reformers had collected at the house of the brother of one of the candidates (Mr. Howard) about a mile and a half from the hustings, and were preparing to make an attack on the party—he was requested to go and ascertain the fact—he went to the house and found that a number of the Reformers were then assembled, but did not see any disposition on their part to commit any outrage—there were two individuals there who were injured by blows, James Cameron and Adam Dercolon—understands they had been injured in going to, or coming from the hustings by persons said to have waylaid them—had another object in going to Howard's house, which was to induce a man by the name of M^r Kelvie to lay aside pistols, which it was said he had, and intended to bring with him to the ground—was apprehensive that if he or any persons came there with weapons of that sort it would create a disturbance—met him on the road, he had no pistols—heard that he had left them at Howard's. Rode past the hustings with him, and on his way to the Inn; two or three persons came up and one of them seized his horse by the bridle, alleging he was armed and saying that his arms should be taken from him; Witness immediately seized the person by the collar and made him relinquish his hold, assuring the party that he had no dangerous weapon—said that he was willing to be searched, and was allowed to proceed to the Inn—was afterwards informed that he declined coming to the hustings to vote, fearing personal injury—Witness went to him and assured him of his safety; offered to accompany him to the hustings; he declined going—afterwards he sent for Witness and asked him to accompany him part of the way on the road, which he did, and he returned home without voting, and Witness is of opinion that he might have voted without any danger of injury. Witness subsequently received a letter from Geo. M^r Kelvie, thanking him for his conduct—has no personal knowledge of the alleged riots at Grenville—went to Grenville as soon as the poll closed at Leeds, and no such violence as is alleged occurred in his presence, nor did Witness understand that the hustings were torn down—is not aware of any unconstitutional conduct other than appears in the facts he has detailed—thinks there was nothing that ought to have deterred any person from voting at the Leeds election, several Reformers voted for Witness; many others declined voting at all, not being disposed to support the then Reform Candidates, being willing that the representation should go into other hands; one of the Reformers by the name of Allen was brought up to the hustings by a number of persons who accused him of having in his possession pistols—upon Witness going to him he produced a dagger and delivered the same to Witness—in consequence of being found with such a weapon—he was threatened: he however voted and went away without injury—the weapon had been made a short time before, and as Witness thinks for the occasion—saw no weapon of any description in possession of any other person at the Election.

MONDAY, 5th DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esquire, *Chairman*.

JONAS JONES,	} Esquires.
W. H. DRAPER,	
R. WOODRUFF,	
H. SHERWOOD,	

W. H. DRAPER, Esq., M. P. P.—FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO—EXAMINED.

There is now, and was at the last Election, a Constitutional Society in this City—is a member of the Executive Committee of the Society—it is a political society, established for the purpose of disseminating constitutional principles through the country, and more especially for the purpose of perpetuating the connection between this Colony and the Mother Country—the views of the Society are detailed in a Declaration issued by it, shortly before the last Election—had funds at their disposal, raised by voluntary subscription—meetings were always open to the public, and whenever a subscription was made, the name of the subscriber and the amount subscribed was proclaimed aloud to the meeting. The meetings were held at the British Coffee House—above £500 was subscribed and mostly paid—Robert G. Anderson, Teller of the Bank of Upper Canada, is the Treasurer of the Society, and so far as Witness knows and believes received all the monies collected. The largest amount subscribed by any one individual was £15; there was, I think, one subscription for £12 10s., the remainder were for £10 and under; believes the whole sum collected was expended principally in printing, and in circulating the publications issued by the Society—is Reporter to the Court of King's Bench—is not aware that any sum of money was placed at the disposal of any Committee by the Government or any of its officers for any purpose connected with the Elections—as a member of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Society of this place, he held a situation which would probably have made him acquainted with any thing requiring secrecy, and if any sum of money whatever had been placed at the disposal of the Constitutional Society, thinks it next to impossible that he should have had no knowledge of it—has no knowledge that any sum as alleged was placed at the disposal of the Constitutional Society by the Governor, nor does he believe

that a single sixpence was ever so placed. Is as morally certain of that as he can be of any thing that is merely negative—knows of no violence or outrage practised or sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor or those under his immediate influence or control at the late Elections, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly—so far as his knowledge extends has no reason to believe that such was the case—the Attorney General voted for witness, and has no doubt that if he could have used his personal influence to induce others to have followed his example, he would readily have done so. The Solicitor General did not arrive till the third day of the election, and therefore did not vote—has no doubt that if it had been necessary he would have voted for witness and used his influence in his favor. Mr. Sullivan, President of the Executive Council, voted for him—with respect to other public functionaries has no knowledge of their doing any thing beyond giving their votes and using their influence as other Electors, without any reference to their situations—none of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench or members of the Legislative Council, voted or interfered in any way in the Election that he is aware of. Both Catholics and Orangemen united in his support, and repeatedly declared their determination not to allow any feeling of religious difference between them to affect their conduct at the Election—attributes his success among other things to that union, and the warm support of the Merchants, Tradesmen, and Mechanics of the city. Mr. Washburn was the Returning Officer—disagreed with him in some of his decisions contrary to his interest, but believes that he acted with perfect impartiality. Mr. Small, his opposing candidate, complained of some decisions against his interest, but expressed himself otherwise perfectly satisfied with his conduct at the close of the Election—the number of decisions complained of by either party, not exceeding three or four, had no effect upon the result of the Election—knows of only one vote upon a patent issued since Sir F. B. Head became the Lieutenant Governor of the Province. Only one vote was rejected on account of the person not having produced his certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance, and that was a person named Botsford, who tendered his vote for him—there was great crowding to get to the hustings by both parties, but whenever any disturbance took place among them there was a prompt interference on the part of the Returning Officer and of the City Magistrates and the constables under their direction.

Henry Sherwood, Esq., M. P. for the Town of Brockville—Is a Constitutional Reformer, but does not belong to that party in Upper Canada usually designated Reformers—does not know of any unconstitutional violence or outrage practised or sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor or those under his immediate influence or control, at the late Election for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly—Magistrates and others having public duties to perform, generally supported the Administration, and used their influence for those candidates who declared themselves Constitutionalists—knows of no union with Orangemen or any other particular party for the purpose of unduly influencing the electors—is aware that in the City of Toronto the Catholics and Orangemen with few exceptions laid aside party and religious feeling and united in supporting the Candidate that was understood to advocate Conservative and Constitutional principles, and thinks this union took place, not on account alone of the individual, but to support the Constitutional cause. The Returning Officers, with a few exceptions, were those who had before, so far as his knowledge extends, acted in the same capacity, and were known to be supporters of the Government. At Brockville, the Sheriff of the District was Returning Officer—there was no complaint against his conduct that witness has ever heard of—knows nothing of the issuing of any patents prior to the Election—at witness's election, no patents were issued, distributed, or new patents voted upon—was one of the Vice Presidents of the Constitutional Society at Toronto. The fundamental object of the Society was to perpetuate the connection between Upper Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as appears by the declaration of that Society, a printed copy of which Witness now hands in, marked B. The meetings of the Society were always public, and were always held at the British Coffee-house—even people of opposite political feelings attended—is not aware of any sum of money being placed at the disposal of that Society by the Lieutenant Governor or any person under the Government in their public capacity; and had any sum, however small, been placed in the hands of the Society for the purpose of influencing the elections or any other improper motive, is sure he should have known it. The funds of the Society were always raised by voluntary subscription, and did not altogether exceed £600.

Allan N. Macnab, Esq., M. P. for the County of Wentworth—Does not belong to the party in Upper Canada designated as Reformers, but considers himself a Constitutional Reformer. Was a member of the two preceding Parliaments—at the last Election was opposed by Messrs. Rymal and Smith, reform Candidates. Did not attend the Elections, having for three weeks previous been confined to his bed by sickness—led the poll by a majority of sixty-four—is not aware of any violence or outrage at the Election, nor does he believe that any took place—does not know, nor does he believe that there was any undue influence used by any person at any of the Elections for the purpose of effecting the return of any particular candidates—thinks the great change in the political character of the House, is in a great measure to be attributed to the question between the late Executive Council and the Lieut. Governor, and the part taken by the late House of Assembly thereon, as well as the stopping the Supplies—there are 62 members in the House, 14 of whom hold offices of emolument under the Crown, removable at pleasure—is not aware of any person having voted for him on Town Lots held in Hamilton, which did not qualify them to vote at the Town Election—is a member of the Constitutional Society at this place, and is not aware of any money having been given to them by the Executive Government for any purpose whatever—has heard such a report, but never yet met with any one who believed it.

TUESDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esq., Chairman.
 JONAS JONES,
 H. SHERWOOD,
 R. WOODRUFF,
 H. NORTON. } Esquires.

W. B. Jarvis, Esq.—Is President of the Constitutional Society of Upper Canada, and Sheriff of the Home District—no sum of money was ever placed at the disposal of the Society by the Executive Government, or at his disposal as President for any purpose. It was quite impossible that such could be the case without his knowledge. All the funds of the Society were raised by voluntary contribution and expended in disseminating information and contradicting statements made by presses in this Province, viz. the Correspondent & Advocate, Constitution and others. Documents for this purpose were printed and circulated by the Society; the object of the Society, as contained in their declaration, was strictly kept in view throughout. The Society took no part in the election of individuals, but confined their proceedings to the objects stated in their declaration aforementioned.

Witness attended the City Election and four County Elections—knows of no unconstitutional violence or outrage practised or sanctioned by Sir F. B. Head, or those under his immediate influence at any of the Elections for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly or for any other purpose. Was present at the Election for the Fourth Riding of the County of York, where Mr. John McIntosh was a candidate. Was selected by many of the Freeholders to nominate Capt. Macaulay as a candidate, did so—Witness is a Freeholder in that riding—voted for Capt. Macaulay—addressed the Electors when he proposed Capt. Macaulay—did not use any influence as Sheriff of the District in the slightest degree to procure the election of Capt. Macaulay—two of his Bailiffs attended the Election—one of them voted against Captain Macaulay, and the other would not vote for him—the one that voted against him was a special Bailiff, and had since been employed by Witness—any influence used by Witness at the Election for the Fourth Riding or any other, was altogether personal, and not at the instance of the Lieutenant Governor or any one under him—nor had he any communication directly or indirectly with

the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the Elections, except as a Freeholder and inhabitant of the City of Toronto, in going up with an address requesting a dissolution of the late Parliament. The elections which witness attended were conducted very quietly—heard there had been a row at Simcoe, but saw nothing of it.

Robert G. Anderson, Esq.—Is Treasurer of the Constitutional Society, and has been ever since the formation of the Society. The whole amount of funds received does not exceed £406, which were all raised by private subscription. No other money was put at the disposal of, or used by the Society, other than that which he has stated, from any quarter whatever—does not believe that any sum of money could have been placed at the disposal of the Society, either by the Executive Government, or any one else, without his knowledge; and does not believe the Society would receive money from the Executive Government, but that they would consider it an insult if offered for the purpose of influencing the elections. First heard it was reported that a sum of money had been placed at the disposal of the Society by the Executive Government by a debate in the House of Commons reported in the newspapers on the petition of Dr. Charles Duncombe—the expenditure of all the funds passed through his hands, were expended in printing and publishing different documents giving the public correct information on various political subjects, and correcting mis-statements made in certain public prints—no part of the funds of the Society were expended in support of any candidate at any election in the Province,—persons were sent to circulate the publications of the Society in the Second Riding of York and elsewhere by the managing Committee of that Society.

Mr. Draper, seconded by Mr. Woodruff, moved, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be requested to furnish this Committee with a statement of the number of votes given at the late elections on patents issued since the prorogation of the late House of Assembly, distinguishing for whom such votes were given, and the gross number of votes given for each candidate at each of the late elections separately, and any information in his possession as to the appointment of Returning Officers, and of the place of holding elections; which was carried.

James Fitz-Gibbon, Esq.—Clerk of the House of Assembly, and J. P. for the Home District, and the Eastern District—was sent by the Lt. Governor to the Eastern District in June last, previous to the late election, in consequence of some disturbances that had taken place between some laborers that had been working on the Canal, and the inhabitants of the neighborhood—believes he was selected because he was an Irishman; speaks Irish and has been employed before upon a mission of the same kind in the Bathurst District which terminated favorably—the statement made by Dr. Duncombe to Lord Glenelg, in which the office of witness is introduced, was read to him, which he declared to be wholly untrue, except as to the fact of his being sent to the Eastern District by the Lieutenant Governor, in June last—that his mission to Cornwall in June was in no manner connected with electioneering purposes, but was wholly confined to preserving the peace, on and near the line of the St. Lawrence Canal, during the late elections in the Town of Cornwall and County of Stormont—the intention of His Excellency in sending him to Cornwall, which appeared from conversations had with him previous to his departure, was to prevent the laborers on the Canal from coming into collision with the electors at the then approaching elections and thereby supersede the necessity of employing His Majesty's troops—that he was instructed not to deliver the arms put in his possession, and taken there, into the hands of the militia or special constables, unless an absolute necessity existed to his satisfaction for their being employed for the preservation of the peace—and that no expression was used by His Excellency which could by possibility be construed to mean that His Excellency wished him to interfere in any election, nor did any person whatever suggest such interference, nor did the idea of any such interference occur to him—that during his stay there he did not directly or indirectly interfere in any election—that he received before his departure for Cornwall, towards defraying his expenses during his absence, £30, and no more,—that he never received money from any person or persons whatever for electioneering purposes, or even expended a farthing for such purposes. For the purpose of verifying the facts above stated he has made an affidavit before the Mayor of the City, which, together with a copy of the instructions he received previous to his departure for the Eastern District, he begs to hand in for the information of the Committee—(Marked C.)

Henry Rutlan, Esq., M. P. for the County of Northumberland and President of the Constitutional Society of the Newcastle District, in connexion with the Constitutional Society of Toronto—knows of no money having been received from the Parent Society, or any other person or persons, for the purpose of procuring the return of any person or persons to the House of Assembly—the Election was held at the same place at which it was held at the previous Election—knows that several individuals expected patents from the Government to which they had been long entitled; but were disappointed in receiving them and returned home without voting—does not think there were 20 persons who voted at the Northumberland Election upon patents received since the Prorogation, and has no doubt but that the Constitutional Candidates would have had a majority of 300, if the Election had held for the whole term of six days.

A letter from Dr. Duncombe, marked D, is appended, as also the answer of the Chairman, marked E.

WEDNESDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esq., Chairman.
 WILLIAM H. DRAPER,
 H. NORTON,
 JONAS JONES,
 HENRY SHERWOOD, } Esquires.

William Warren Baldwin, Esquire,—Is one of the party designated Reformers—has the honor of being Chairman of the Toronto Political Union, which Society was organized a week or two previous to the meeting of Parliament—during last Elections and previously was President of the Constitutional Reform Society of Upper Canada; the object of the Society was to give information to the country to induce them to send proper members to the House of Assembly, and generally to maintain Reform principles by all legal and constitutional means, and particularly to introduce the elective principle in the Constitution of the Legislative Council, and to have a bill passed through the Assembly for that purpose; the latter is an object which he thinks advisable to pursue, but it has not been discussed in the Society; as yet no particular discussion has taken place in the Society upon those measures. Was aware of Dr. Duncombe's going to England—did not depute Dr. Duncombe as President of the Society—was very glad that he was going, and gave him a letter to his Son—Dr. Duncombe was not deputed by the Society to witness's knowledge. When Dr. Duncombe came to this place, heard he was going to New-York; understood in conversation that he was induced to extend his journey to England, by some persons in this place, whom he does not know—with his own eyes and ears he has seen or heard no unconstitutional outrage or violence practised or sanctioned by Sir F. Head or those under his immediate influence or control; but from the outcry throughout the country, and from statements made to witness by persons who said there were; witness believes there were violent and unconstitutional means used.—Mr. Lount, an unsuccessful candidate, was witness's informant—cannot venture to name any other—knows nothing of the issuing patents, except by report. Does not think it unconstitutional for persons holding office to vote, but thinks they should refrain—thinks it wrong that clerks in public offices should interfere at elections; and if they do, should be dismissed; and thinks it as bad as if they had been sent by the Governor—does not extend the observations beyond persons actually depending on Government for their living.

FRIDAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esq. Chairman.
 JONAS JONES,
 H. NORTON,
 HENRY SHERWOOD,
 R. WOODRUFF, } Esquires.

James Durand, Esquire.—Is one of the party generally designated Reformers—knew nothing of Dr. Duncombe going to England—did not in any way depute him to go—was a member of the last House of Assembly—was a candidate for the County of Halton, at the last General Election—has no personal knowledge of any unconstitutional violence or outrage sanctioned or practised by Sir Francis B. Head or those under his control, to influence the Elections—is of opinion that all the Executive influence was used through the influence of the Government, that could be by persons holding situations under the Government, such as Magistrates, &c. from the unusual exertions they appeared to make at the Election for the County of Halton, such as attending, urging people to vote, electioneering, &c., in consequence of which, together with patent deeds, newly issued, thinks he lost his election—knows there were six persons holding office out of the District voted against him, and thinks there were as many as 20 patents issued, upon which people voted, bearing date after the commencement of the Election, to the 29th of June. The majority against witness in favour of Mr. Chisholm upwards of 120, in favour of Mr. Shade upwards of 50. The Returning Officer decided contrary to the wish of the Reform Candidates, that when persons were questioned as to their having taken the Oath of Allegiance and said they had done so, were required to produce a certificate, although willing to swear they had before taken the oath; that rule was observed with respect to both parties.

William Johnson Kerr was Returning Officer, was generally considered a violent partisan. His conduct generally was very impartial, and thinks he did every thing in his power to give the electors an opportunity to vote—thinks the place selected in Halton for the Election was most unfavorable to the interest of the Reform candidates—thinks that place was fixed upon for that purpose. It was in the township of Nelson, a very improper place for the following reasons:—As to territory and population, had been objected to, and a delegation sent to the Governor to change it, which he refused to do—being within 12 miles from one end of the county, and 40 miles from the other, and most thinly settled—Dundas is between 10 and 12 miles from the place where the Election was held—the last four elections were held at Dundas, where witness resides. Caleb Hopkins, the other Reform Candidate, and Mr. Chisholm, one of the successful Candidates, reside at the place where the late Election was held. Mr. Shade, the other successful Candidate, resides at Galt, 30 miles from the place where the Election was held. The two elections previous to the last four were held four miles west of Dundas, on account, as he believes, of being more central—Witness thinks that in consequence of the Election being held where it was, it prevented a great number of his friends from attending, and notwithstanding the means used, had it been held in the usual place, he would have been certain of his election—he knows more than two hundred people in the township of Waterloo that did not attend the Election on that account, and would have voted for witness and his late colleague.

WEDNESDAY, 21st DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esq., Chairman.
 M. BURWELL,
 H. SHERWOOD,
 J. PRINCE, } Esquires.

Benjamin Cronyn, Rector of London, in the London District.—is not aware of any unconstitutional violence or outrage practised or sanctioned by Sir F. B. Head, or those under his immediate influence or control, at the late elections, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly—lives in London where the Election for Middlesex was held—was there during the whole Election—never heard any thing, nor saw any appearance of violence offered to Mr. Moore, the Reform Candidate—the Reformers were not driven from the hustings by Orangemen or any other persons, with or without clubs, and the allegation in Dr. Duncombe's Petition that they were driven from the hustings with clubs, (the Reformers,) and beating them wherever they found them, is untrue—the allegation in the Petition that he, Mr. Cronyn, a clergyman of the Church of England, was constantly hurrahing and cheering on the Orangemen who were seen running through the streets intoxicated, with clubs in their hands, threatening the Reformers with instant death if they should shout Reform, is utterly and entirely false—in confirmation of which he presents a statement, signed by twenty-eight highly respectable persons living in the town where the Election was held, (marked F,) and among whom are some avowed Reformers. At the hustings, on the second day of the Election, when the friends of the Reform Candidates had occupied the hustings exclusively for about four hours, as the poll book will show—that on that occasion, the loyal party, of whom several hundreds had assembled from the country to vote, came forward in a body, and made an entrance for themselves through the Reformers to the Poll—that on another occasion the loyal party were greatly excited by an act of outrage committed by one of the Radical party, who tore the Union Jack from off the staff, and having dragged it at the tail of a wagon through the mud, tore it in pieces and threw it in the river—that on both those occasions witness exerted himself to preserve order and succeeded in a very great degree—Witness saw only two assaults between two individuals throughout the Election, on which occasion the loyal party received as much injury as Reformers, and witness has often seen more fighting of a training day in London than during the whole Election—that the allegation in the petition that Mr. Wilson forbade the Magistrates from interfering with the voters during the Election; and when Mr. Talbot insisted on his right, as a Magistrate, to keep the peace, at any place not immediately about the hustings, the Returning Officer threatened to commit him to prison. Witness believes it to be incorrect, as regards the interference with Mr. Talbot—Witness was present in the hustings when Mr. Talbot came in and told Mr. Wilson that he had sworn in some special constables to keep the peace—Mr. Wilson replied that no complaint had been made to him, neither by the Candidates or any of their friends of any hinderance offered to voters, and he warned Mr. T. not to interfere at the hustings, and that he would commit the constables if they interfered with the voters,—there were no organized bands of Orangemen at Middlesex, as witness believes, nor did the Returning Officer refuse to allow the Magistrates to interfere, except immediately at the hustings,—that the Returning Officer informed Mr. T. that if he required the assistance of the Magistrates or the Constables, he would call for them.

John Stewart—He was Poll Clerk at the Election for Middlesex—the second day of the Election, when the interference complained of by Mr. Duncombe of Mr. Wilson, the Returning Officer, with Mr. Talbot, the Magistrate, witness was present—Mr. Talbot and Mr. Scatchard sent in a note to the Returning Officer, informing him that they had sworn in about 30 special constables, and the constables were marched up after. Mr. Wilson went out and told the Magistrates he would allow no interference at the hustings, but it was their bounden duty to keep the peace in any other part of the town, and that he would call for their assistance at the hustings if he wanted it—that he had received no complaints from either of the Candidates or their friends—but that if any complaints were made he would take immediate steps to redress them—during all this time the polling of votes was going on quietly—Witness is an Orangemen living in the town of

London—is not aware of any band of Orangemen organised in their lodges for the purpose of disturbing, interfering or influencing the Election in any manner—Witness has a general acquaintance with the Orangemen in his county, and is certain that not more than twelve Orangemen voted at the Election for Middlesex—and does not believe that there were more than twenty in the town during the whole of the Election, and none appeared as Orangemen that witness saw. A copy of a letter to Mr. Joseph, Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Mr. Stewart, was handed in, and is appended G.

Mr. Parke, one of the members for Middlesex, was present when witness was selected by Messieurs Talbot and Murphy to go to Toronto to get the Election changed from St. Thomas to London, and understood him to be in favor of the application, as he did not dissent from it.

22d DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—Messrs. MACNAB, Chairman.
PRINCE,
BURWELL,
SHERWOOD.

G. W. Whitehead, is a Constitutional Reformer—was a Candidate for the County of Oxford at the last Election—is not aware of any unconstitutional violence or outrage practised or sanctioned by Sir F. B. Head, or those immediately under his control or influence at the last Election, for the purpose of gaining a majority in the House of Assembly—has read the petition of Charles Duncombe.

COPY OF LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE WITNESS TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

To A. N. MACNAB, Esquire,
Chairman of the Committee on the Petition of Charles Duncombe, Esquire.

Sir,

Having been called upon by the Select Committee to state for their information what I know of the allegations made by Charles Duncombe, Esq. M. P. P. for the County of Oxford, in his Petition to the Imperial Parliament, beg to say, that I was a candidate at the late Election for the County of Oxford, and during the whole of the Election seldom left the booth, and can bear positive testimony to the upright and impartial conduct of the Returning Officer, John B. Askin, Esq. The plan pursued by Mr. Askin in receiving votes was to take down the name, residence and freehold upon which the elector proposed to vote, after which the Returning Officer called on the Candidates and enquired of them if they had any objection to the vote being recorded. Mr. Askin did not at any time refuse to administer the necessary oaths when required to do so, neither did he refuse to receive any vote, unless an objection was made by one of the Candidates; and I am not aware of one vote having been refused, that was not by common consent of the Candidates. That part of the said petition stating that Mr. Askin refused to take the votes of many who had voted at former elections, is a most extraordinary charge, nothing of the kind having taken place on the part of Mr. Askin. The persons there alluded to were most of them objected to by me upon the ground of their not having registered their names as required by the Naturalization Act, they being of that class of Americans who emigrated to this Province since 1820. Some few were offered by those who have complied with the Statute, and the persons not producing their certificates were refused at the time, not by the Returning Officer, but by the Candidates, and were told by the Returning Officer that if they produced their certificates, he would record their votes, which in some instances was done on the next day. All objections raised by either of the Candidates were in most cases satisfactorily settled between them, and I do not remember that the Returning Officer was at any time called upon to decide a question, that (after hearing his opinion) was not unanimously assented to by the respective Candidates. There is not a shadow of truth in that part of Mr. Duncombe's petition which states, "that in the early part of his election, while the contest was doubtful," &c., as there was not at any time during the election, the smallest doubt of his success, he leading the poll from the commencement: so satisfied was Mr. Duncombe of his return by a large majority, that he frequently during the Election confidently said to me, that no force could be brought to prevent his return; that Dr. Duncombe could summon to his aid sufficient assurance to gravely state to the Imperial Parliament what he has set forth in his petition against Mr. Askin as Returning Officer is more extraordinary; for in his closing speech, before some hundreds of the Electors, he then and there voluntarily said, "that he was highly pleased with the honorable, upright, gentlemanly and impartial manner in which the Returning Officer had conducted the Election; and although he had every reason to believe that Mr. Askin and himself differed in political principles, notwithstanding he felt himself called upon there to state publicly, that he not only had every justice done him, but that he was satisfied that a better selection for Returning Officer could not have been made."

There was not any organised band of Orangemen at the Election, and I do not know that there was a single Orangeman present during the Election. I am not aware of any undue influence used or attempted on the part of the Lieutenant Governor by any of the Magistracy of the District to influence elections; unless the conduct of Eliakim Malcolm, a J. P. can be considered in that light. He (Mr. Malcolm) was indefatigable in riding through the county, circulating Alliance Society and other revolutionary papers, and haranguing at political meetings in favor of the Reform Candidates, and in many respects using that disreputable language against the Lieutenant Governor and the Government in general, that was calculated to mislead the uninformed, and bring the Administration into disrepute with the people. I understood that John Scatchard, a J. P. was industrious in favour of the Radical candidates, but cannot say of my own knowledge further than that he came from London to Oxford to vote for Messieurs C. Duncombe and Alway; and at the time of tendering his vote expressed himself highly pleased with the success of Reform. There was greater exertion made, and a greater influence used to secure the return of the Radical candidates by circulating falsehoods, misrepresentations, and disseminating sedition than could possibly have been made by the Constitutional party at all previous elections where Dr. Duncombe was a candidate. I was one of his warmest supporters, being myself of that class of politicians known as Constitutional Reformers, but no Radical. My remarks cannot be considered as emanating from former prejudices against the Doctor. I told him my reasons for leaving him were his avowed republican principles; his determination to effect an organic change in the Constitution of this Province, and his being a public defaulter: and in conclusion, I beg to say, that so far as circumstances have come within my knowledge, (and I have had a fair opportunity of judging) the petition of Charles Duncombe, Esq. M. P. P., is a gross libel upon the Government, and fraught with falsehood and misrepresentation.

All of which I most respectfully submit,

And have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

[Signed]

G. W. WHITEHEAD.

Toronto, 22d December, 1836.

As regards the allegations in Dr. Duncombe's petition that the Attorney and Solicitor General, and in general every public functionary, made common cause with Tories, is not aware of any interference on the part of the Attorney and Solicitor General; but as regards Magistrates, Mr. Malcolm, a Justice of the Peace, used all his influence in favour of Mr. Duncombe, such as riding through the county, distributing the pamphlets and papers that emanated from the Alliance Society, haranguing at public meetings and abusing the Lieutenant Governor. He voted for Dr. Duncombe. John Scatchard,

a J. P., came from London, and voted for Dr. Duncombe and Mr. Alway. Has no knowledge of any patents being issued about the time of the election for his county. There were no bands of Orangemen at the election for his county; and that the election was carried on in a peaceable and quiet manner, much more so than is generally the case at such times—Witness lives within three miles of the residence of Dr. Duncombe—never heard of his departure for England till some time after he had gone—if it had been public in his neighbourhood Witness is certain he must have heard of it—does not believe the Reformers in his neighborhood knew anything of Dr. Duncombe's mission.

John B. Askin, Esquire.—Lives in London—was Returning Officer for the County of Oxford—has been the Returning Officer twice before under the administration of Sir John Colborne. Has read very attentively the Petition of Dr. C. Duncombe to the House of Commons—and all, and every part thereof, is wholly untrue, to the best of Witness' knowledge and belief, excepting that Witness was Returning Officer, and in confirmation begs to put in the certificates, marked A and B.

28th DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esquire, *Chairman.*
M. BURWELL, } Esquires.
H. SHERWOOD, }

Ugla R. Gowan, Esq., Member for the County of Leeds.—Witness was a Candidate at the last Election for the County of Leeds, in concert with Jonas Jones, Esquire; the opposing Candidates were William Buell and Matthew Howland Esquires. Mr. Jones and Witness were elected by large majorities. Witness has been three times elected for the County of Leeds. Witness has read the Petition of Dr. Duncombe. The first paragraph appears to Witness to complain, that Upper Canada has arrived at a dangerous crisis in its affairs, in consequence of alleged unconstitutional violence and outrage, practised and sanctioned by Sir F. B. Head, and those under his immediate influence and control, during the late elections. To this, Witness replies, that the first part of the allegation, charging His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with having practised outrage and violence, must be manifestly false, inasmuch as Sir Francis was not present at any election, and consequently could not himself have committed any act of violence or outrage, and as to its being done by others, under His Excellency's immediate influence and control, witness knows of no such case in the Province, nor does he believe one exists. Witness knows nothing, personally, of the allegations contained in the ensuing two paragraphs of the petition referring to the conduct of the Rev. B. Cronyn, John B. Askin, and John Wilson, Esquires, other than that the gentlemen charged in them are highly respectable, and that they have, by petition to the House of Assembly, solemnly denied the accusations made against them, and have called on the Legislature to investigate the facts.

The next paragraph in the petition which relates to the Governor, the Attorney and Solicitor General, &c. &c., making common cause with the Orangemen and Tories, Witness believes may be true, except perhaps that it should have been written, that instead of the Governor, &c. making common cause with the Orangemen, &c., the Orangemen made common cause with his Excellency, &c. In reference to the next paragraph which charges the Lieutenant Governor with having appointed persons as Returning Officers, who were likely to forward his views, Witness can only state that he can neither confirm or deny the truth of the statement, but he is of opinion that if the Governor did not do so he would be highly culpable. Throughout the whole Province the great body of the respectable, intelligent, and educated Colonists are in favor of the Executive Government, and he is of opinion that none but persons of respectability, intelligence and integrity should be appointed by His Excellency to fill so important and responsible an office as that of Returning Officer.

The next paragraph charges the Lieutenant Governor with having appointed the places for holding the elections at such places as would favour the conservative candidates. To this Witness can only reply, that he has no knowledge of the places at which the elections were held, being changed from where Elections had been held at other times, except in the counties of Middlesex and Grenville—in the former it was removed from a village to the capital of the District, and in the latter, from Prescott (a town on the very southern verge of the County) to Merrickville, a town much nearer the centre of the County, witness desires to add, that in neither case did the removal alter the representation, and in both the Revolutionists (called Reformers) were returned.

As to issuing of deeds, or free grants for land, by the Lieutenant Governor, as charged in the next paragraph in the Petition, witness knows nothing of it, he has a general knowledge of the state of the elective franchise in the Counties of Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Lanark and Carleton, particularly Leeds and Grenville, he knows the statement to be wholly untrue, so far as regards the two latter counties: and he believes it to be untrue, as regards the others. Witness knows nothing of the case of the Rev. Dr. Phillips. Witness says as to the allegation that additional Clerks were required in the Public Offices that he does not believe it, but cannot say whether it be true or false. Witness knows nothing of the case of Mr. Ritchie, or the Simcoe election, except by report, and that is not at all in unison with the allegations in the Petition. Regarding the uniform practice of not issuing patents until the purchase money and fees has been paid, and the condition of the orders in Council complied with, witness says that in all cases which came under his observation the practice was rightly adhered to, and he does not believe that in any case, has it been departed from. Not being at the Middlesex Election, Witness cannot say whether the charges in the Petition, referring to it, are true or false, from the official situation which witness has the honor to hold in the loyal Orange institution (that of Grand Master) he felt it to be his duty to enquire into the truth or falsehood, of the statement and he has been assured by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Cleverly, and others, Members of the Society resident at London, who were present at the Election and in whose integrity he reposes every confidence, that the allegations are wholly untrue. In reference to the next paragraph in the petition, witness says, that he attended the Leeds Election from its commencement to its close, and in no instance did he observe a band or bands of Orangemen armed with either knives or bludgeons, driving the Reformers (so called) from the poll. The Orangemen, neither at Leeds or elsewhere, attended the election as Orangemen, or in bands, armed or unarmed, distinct from the rest of their fellow subjects; or distinguished by any particular emblems or badges. They attended as freeholders to give their votes, and in common with the rest of their fellow subjects of all persuasions, to exercise their elective franchise. On the first day of the Election for Leeds, witness's Colleague and himself were placed far ahead of the opposing candidates; their majority increased each succeeding day during the continuance of the poll; and it was not, (he thinks) until the last day, when all hope of success on the other side had vanished, that complaints were made of violence. Witness has no doubt but that some young boys, perhaps actuated by over zeal, or laboring under the influence of liquor, might have been led to revenge private quarrels, or to commit breaches of the peace at the Election; which he considers not at all surprising, as he seldom knew large bodies of the rural peasantry brought together, and continued assembled for several days, upon subjects so exciting as contested elections generally are, without violence, and occasional breaches of the peace following—but that there was any settled or premeditated plan, or project at the Leeds Election to unite bands of men, with clubs or knives, to drive the Reformers from the poll, he declares to be absolutely untrue—he wishes to add further, that he has frequently seen more fighting at militia trainings, and at what are called "Logging Bees," than he saw at the election alluded to;—indeed he saw more at the election for Police Officers for the town of Brockville, which was held within sight of the Jail and Court House; witness also desires to add, that neither Mr. Jones, nor himself, nor any person authorised by them, furnished any kind of liquors or kept any open house, during the continuation of the election; and in many cases Mr. Jones neglected his duty as a Candidate, in examining the votes, &c. at the booth, or polling place, in order to prevent breaches of the peace outside; in fact he was incessant the whole time in speaking to the crowd, and endeavouring to allay angry

feeling, whenever or wherever he saw cause to dread collision between the parties: a large number of the District Magistrates attended every day, to be ready to act in concert with the Returning Officer, should any emergency require their services. Witness considers that the Returning Officer discharged his duty with fidelity, efficiency and impartiality.

In reference to the next paragraph, Witness says not having been at the Grenville Election, he cannot say what took place there.

Witness conceives that the best answer he can give to the Committee, in reference to the last part of the petition is to refer them to the fact that the time limited by law for the trial of controverted Elections, was permitted to expire, without a single Election in the whole Province having been contested:—and in one instance only, have the Reformers since expressed a desire for enquiry, that of the Second Riding of the County of York, in which case the House of Assembly, by an unprecedented act of liberality, and at the request of the Petitioner (Mr. Mackenzie) suspended its standing order, received his Petition, and appointed Commissioners to receive such evidence as he could adduce—Witness has no doubt from the zeal evinced by the party styling themselves Reformers, upon all other occasions and questions, that if even one solitary charge made in Dr. Duncombe's Petition was capable of proof, they would be glad to have embraced the opportunity of controverting some one Election, or more, when they could have exposed the corruption and violence alleged by them to have been committed.

William Higgins—Is High Constable of the Home District, is not, nor ever was Bailiff to the Sheriff—voted against Wm. L. Mackenzie at the Election for the Second Riding of the County of York—has been owner of the land upon which he voted for the last seventeen years, and entitled to his Deed for that time—although he only took it out of the Office on the 28th June, 1836. Witness paid the fees on his Deed.

George Walton—Of the City of Toronto, was Deputy Sheriff at the last General Election—voted against Mr. Mackenzie at the Election for the Second Riding of the County of York, upon a Deed from the Government of Lots No. 1 and 2, East side of Bay-street, in the Town of Port Credit—purchased the land some time in May last; paid £27 for it at public sale; considers it worth £75, being one of the most valuable Lots in the Town.

John Powell, Esquire, Barrister—Voted against William L. Mackenzie, on Lot No. 7, Westerly side of Port-street, in the Town of Port Credit—purchased the Lot for £14. Witness obtained his Deed for the express purpose of voting against William L. Mackenzie, and paid for the same; Witness has since been offered £30 for the same Lot.

John King, Esquire, M. D.—Voted against William L. Mackenzie at the last Election, on Lot No. 3, East side of Bay-street, in the Town of Port Credit; Witness paid £14 10s. for said Lot, to Commissioner of Crown Lands; thinks it now worth £30 at least: Witness was present at the closing of the Poll on Wednesday evening, and heard Mr. Mackenzie say, in addressing the people, that he was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the Returning Officer, or words to that effect; and if he was left out he would be left out fairly—he was then in the minority; Witness then requested the people to mark and remember what Mr. Mackenzie had said.

John McIntosh, Esquire, M. P. P. for the Fourth Riding of the County of York—Again presented himself to the Committee and stated that Captain Macaulay, when he offered as a Candidate and opposed Witness, was an officer on full pay; stated in reply to question put to him, that he had applied for leave to go on half-pay, but had then received no answer.

Hugh McLellan—Is Door-keeper to the House of Assembly; has been upwards of 27 years in His Majesty's service; served in the 79th Regiment; voted at the Election for Simcoe on Lot No. 11, in the 12th Concession of Tecumseth; has been in possession of the same for several years; lives on it; and has cleared 24 acres, with other improvements; having complied with the terms of the Grant, obtained the Patent on the 15th April last.

TUESDAY, 27th DECEMBER, 1836.

Present.—ALLAN N. MACNAB, Esquire, Chairman.
JOHN PRINCE,
HENRY SHERWOOD, } Esquires.
THOMAS PARKE,

M. Buricell, Esquire, M. P. P. for the Town of London—Witness has been five times elected to the House of Assembly; was first elected in 1812; Represented the Counties of Middlesex and Oxford eight years, from 1812 to 1820, when the present Representation Law passed; was elected one of the Members for Middlesex from 1830 to 1834; Witness is now a Member for the Town of London; Witness knows nothing about the late Election for the County of Oxford, but what he has heard from others.

Attended the late Election for Middlesex from the beginning to the end of the Polling; does not believe that Mr. Duncombe was there; is satisfied that if he had been there witness would have known it.

The Election was held at London; Election had been held at St. Thomas several times; had understood that it was first intended to hold the late Election at St. Thomas, and that Mr. Givins, who was intended for the Returning Officer, had been taken ill at Toronto, and could not return, in consequence of which he had heard that the Inhabitants of London and its neighbourhood had applied to have the Election held at London; does not believe there was any design on the part of the Executive in fixing London for the place of the Election: it is the District Town; is of opinion that it would have been at St. Thomas, had it not been for Mr. Givins' illness; holding the Election at London he is satisfied made no difference in the result; he believes there were 1309 votes polled, and of those the Radical Candidates had a majority of 80: Mr. Willson was the Returning Officer and a very good one; it was admitted by all the opposing Candidates during the whole Election, that his conduct was very impartial.

The Election was quite as peaceable as contested elections usually are; he had seen more of riot where there were not more than fifty persons assembled, on ordinary occasions: there were some personal conflicts, but no combination of parties for abusing their opponents; he enquired into the cases which came within his knowledge, and was informed that one was occasioned by a Republican damning the King; another by another of that party saying he did not see why the Stars and Stripes would not look as well hoisted upon the Court-house as the Union Jack; and another by a party of Republicans getting hold of a Union Jack at the Thames Hotel, dragging it through the mud and tearing it to pieces. Witness saw a piece of the torn flag in the hands of a Constitutionalist who complained to him of the outrage, and was very angry, but witness advised him to keep the peace; and witness believes that all the fighting that occurred was occasioned by the circumstances he has mentioned, and persons defending the conduct of the parties so offending: Witness knows nothing about Orangemen, but he knows that Protestants and Catholics voted for both parties; was told that Deeds to the number of 20 or 30 were procured for the settlers in Adelaide, a short time before the Election, but was informed by Colonel Radcliffe of that Township, that the owners of them had been entitled to their Deeds a long time before they were obtained; does not believe that any Deed was improperly issued by Government on account of the Election, nor that any attempt to influence the Freeholders in the exercise of their suffrage was resorted to: Witness states that the charges made in Mr. Duncombe's

Petition against the Rev. Mr. Cronyn, Rector of London, as well as that relative to the District Officers, are wholly and entirely devoid of truth; Mr. Cronyn was frequently at the Election, and when there, was usually in company with witness, who knows from the demeanor and conversation of Mr. Cronyn his great anxiety that no breach of the peace should happen: the attack upon Mr. Cronyn's character was wickedly wanton, and he would mention to the Committee one instance to show that it was so:—Mr. Cronyn and Witness were sitting together in the upper part of the Booth, and in conversation, and two men began jostling each other about who should go first within the Booth to vote—Mr. Cronyn said "that man will strike;" Witness replied "No,"—Mr. Cronyn rejoined, "I know him, he has a high temper," and immediately went down and persuaded the man to wait quietly, which he did.

The Election for the Town of London did not last more than two hours: Witness was nominated by a Roman Catholic, whose nomination was seconded by a Protestant; no assault happened, nor was any threatened.

Arch'd McLean, Esquire, M. P. for the County of Stormont—Has been a Member of the Provincial Legislature for sixteen years; has been Speaker for four years; was the successful candidate for the County of Stormont at the last General Election: is perfectly acquainted with the circumstances which induced the Lieutenant Governor to send James FitzGibbon to the Eastern District a short time previous to the late General Election, and the correspondence he now puts in, marked 1 and 2, fully explains it:—that the statement in the Petition of Dr. Duncombe that the Clerk of the House of Assembly had been sent down to the Eastern District with a sum of money to influence the late Elections, is utterly false and unfounded, and never heard of until he saw it in the Petition of Dr. Duncombe—and that the Clerk of the House never did, to witness's knowledge, in any manner, directly or indirectly, interfere with the Election in witness's county—feels confident that none of the Magistrates were privy to the canal labourers being brought to the Hustings; he believes they came entirely of their own accord; they certainly did not come at his invitation or at his desire; they made a good deal of noise when Dr. Bruce was addressing the Freeholders, and he (Mr. McLean) endeavoured to restrain them from doing so, and begged of them to remain quiet.

C. A. Hagerman, Esquire, Solicitor General of Upper Canada—Has been a Member of the Provincial Parliament for ten years—now represents the Town of Kingston—attended the Election for Lennox & Addington—is a native of that county, and a Freeholder there: attended the last Election at the pressing solicitation of a large number of the most respectable Freeholders, and was proposed as a Candidate, which he declined, having been the week before returned for the Town of Kingston; was called upon by the Electors to address them, and did so at the close of the Poll the first day—voted the following morning for Messrs. Cartwright and Deltor, and left for Toronto in the evening; did not observe any unusual exertions on the part of the Electors to ensure the return of Messrs. Cartwright and Deltor; it seemed to be admitted by all parties that their return was secure after the first day's polling—voted at no other election than that for Lennox & Addington, although a freeholder and qualified to vote at five other places—might have exercised his right if he had thought it necessary.

Wesley Richey, Esquire, Agent to the Commissioner of Crown Lands—Lives at Barrie, on Lake Simcoe—took out some Deeds for the persons settled in that part of the country, the settlement of which he had been superintending; many of the persons for whom he took out Deeds had been on their lands for four years and upwards, and none less than three; that he took out no Deeds except he was authorised to do so by the owners of the land; that he distributed the same openly and without reference for whom the Patentees would vote; that he mentioned to the Lieutenant Governor that the persons who wanted their Deeds were entitled to them, and thought they would vote for Constitutional Candidates; that Sir F. B. Head strictly commanded witness not in any manner to interfere as Government Agent, or use any influence his situation gave him at the Election, but to hand the Deeds openly to them that were entitled to them, which witness did; that out of a number not exceeding 130 Patents, which persons residing in the county were entitled to, and which were in witness's possession for them, only about thirty were called for, and only part of that thirty voted. Witness states it was strictly his duty to get out the Deeds for such persons as he had settled and were entitled to them; no Deed was issued except all the conditions of the grant were complied with—attended the Election at Simcoe—is an Orangeman—there were no bands of organized Orangemen at the Election, and if there had been witness must have known it.

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS C. STREET, A STUDENT AT LAW WITH MESSRS. HAGERMAN AND DRAPER.

In consequence of my father, through a long course of residence in the Niagara District, having become acquainted with a large portion of its inhabitants, and during such residence having acquired some influence with the people, and being myself personally known to many of them, I had reason to think that I might possibly be of service to the Conservative interest, in some of the Ridings of that District during the late General Elections, and with that view I determined to proceed to Chippewa, and render such assistance to William Hepburn, Esquire, the Constitutional Candidate for the Fourth Riding of the County of Lincoln, as was in my power. Immediately on my arrival there, which was not till the Saturday previous to the Election, I applied to Mr. Hepburn to know what arrangements he had made for warning his voters at the Hustings early on Monday morning, the first day of the Election, and being strongly impressed with an idea of the advantages to be derived in the progress of elections, from having a majority on the first day, we determined personally to give notice to as many of the Conservative Electors, as our time would admit of, and urge their punctual attendance on the first day of the Election. With this object in view, Mr. Hepburn and I left Chippewa together on Saturday evening about five o'clock, and proceeded to Waterloo, a distance of about sixteen miles, calling at most of the different houses along the River, and strongly soliciting the Electors on no account to fail in their attendance on the first day of the Election: On Sunday morning, the following day, Mr. Hepburn and myself, in company as before, left Waterloo, crossed the Lime-Stone Ridge, gave notice to some of the Electors in that quarter and returned by the way of Black Creek—reached Chippewa about four o'clock of the afternoon of the same day: when in the neighbourhood of Black Creek, to the best of my knowledge, we did not speak to more than four or five Electors, the names of two of whom only I now recollect, they were, I think, Jacob Fritz and Nelson Haim, at whose house we called;—we also stopped at the house of some other Elector to solicit his vote, but his name also has escaped my recollection; and I do here positively swear, that I did not, either at Black Creek or at any other place or on any occasion, state to any of the voters that if they voted for Mr. McMicking, in a short time their Deeds would be taken from them: And I do also positively swear, that I never read or pretended to read to three men named Winger, or to one named Cider, or to any other Elector there, from a letter or paper, or any writing whatever, to the effect above stated; I attended at the Hustings, during the principal part of the first two days, and on the closing of the Poll on Tuesday evening, I was quite convinced that Mr. McMicking's return was certain, and that it was useless longer to attempt to overtake his majority; I therefore at once turned my attention to the Third Riding, and united my exertions with Dr. Lafferty, the Constitutional Candidate, of whose success in the contest we entertained strong hopes. I did not proceed to Chippewa to lend my feeble assistance in aid of the Conservative interest either at the instance or at the request of Christopher Alexander Hagerman, Esquire, or William Henry Draper, Esquire, or any other person, but my going was entirely voluntary, and in strict accordance with what I conceived to be the duty of every man on that occasion, who was actuated by loyal and patriotic principles. In conclusion, I do further declare that I have been informed and believe that my father never made or executed any Deeds of Lands, in the said Fourth Riding, for the Estate of the late Honorable Robert Hamilton, and very few indeed either for himself or for any other person.

Sworn at Toronto, this Seventh day of January, 1837.

Before me, ROBERT STANTON, J. P.,
Home District:

(Signed)

THOMAS C. STREET.

See Appendix S.

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
11th January, 1837.

Thomas Peacocke—Called in and examined; lives in the County of Oxford—was Poll Clerk at the Oxford Election—is sure that no vote was refused by the Returning Officer on the ground of not producing a certificate from the Register of the County of having taken the Oath of Allegiance, but in many cases the Electors were asked if they had obtained a certificate; if they said they had, they were allowed to vote—if not, the Returning Officer considered he had no authority to receive their votes. Witness was present at the close of the Poll, when Dr. Duncombe, publicly, in his Address to the Electors, thanked Mr. Askin, the Returning Officer, for his upright and impartial conduct, and declared himself perfectly satisfied with all the proceedings of the Election. The Election was conducted in a very quiet and orderly manner.

26 A

TORONTO, 9th December, 1836.

SIR,

I have understood, since I had the honor to attend before the Committee, that the Letter or Communication to Mr. Hens, mentioned in my evidence, was not from John G. Spragge, Esquire, but a Mr. Spragge, who is a Land Agent or is connected with the Land Granting Department. I respectfully request that this explanation may be added to my evidence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL.

To

Allan N. Macnab, Esquire, M. P. P.,

Chairman of the Committee on Dr. Duncombe's Petition, &c. &c. &c.

27 B

TO JOHN B. ASKIN, ESQUIRE, RETURNING OFFICER, AT THE LATE ELECTION FOR THE
COUNTY OF OXFORD:

SIR,

Having read an extract from the Petition of Charles Duncombe, Esquire, to the House of Commons, in which you are charged with gross partiality in the execution of your duty as Returning Officer, we feel ourselves called on to make the following declaration on the subject, leaving it optional with you to make whatever use of it you may think expedient.

At the close of the election, Mr. Duncombe addressed the persons present, and declared "*that although he understood you were of different political sentiments, he was compelled in justice to say that your conduct as Returning Officer had been most gentlemanly and impartial throughout the whole Election.*"

To the truth of this statement in substance we pledge ourselves, and we are ready, when called on, to confirm it on oath.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servants,

HENRY VANSITTART, *Rear Admiral,*
HENRY VANSITTART, *Junior,*
WM. BETTRIDGE, *B. D. Rector of Woodstock,*
JOHN HATCH, *J. P.*
W. LAPENOTIERE,
EARNEST NORWAY,

SPENCER MACKAY,
EDMUND DEEDS,
R. H. PLACE,
P. GRAHAM, *J. P. Comm'r R. N.*
H. C. BARWICK,
THO'S. LAPENOTIERE.

Woodstock, 30th November, 1836.

I, James Ingersoll, one of the Candidates at the last Election for the County of Oxford, (to which Election allusion is made in Dr. Duncombe's Petition to the Honorable the British House of Commons,) do certify that I was present at the hustings nearly all the time that such election continued, and did not hear John B. Askin, Esquire, the Returning Officer, object to any vote upon the ground of the voter not producing the Register's Certificate of his having subscribed his name and taken the oath of Allegiance, but did hear him object to votes where the voter could not say whether he had ever obtained such certificate, and in these instances, the Returning Officer recommended the persons offering to vote to satisfy themselves by reference to the Register's Office, whether they had complied with the Statute in that case, and if so, to return to the booth, and that he would accept of their votes.

That no such objection was made, except to persons not being British born subjects, and domiciled in the Province subsequent to the year 1820, as prescribed by Statute 9th Geo. IV. c. 20. And further, that such objection (as well as all others to the eligibility of voters,) was made, by the Returning Officer, only at the instance of some one of the respective Candidates.

That no enquiry was made by the Returning Officer as to the political feeling of any voter, but merely as to his right or qualification as an elector, and for what Candidate he felt disposed to vote, without proposing any question as to party.

That I was present at the close of said election, and did hear Charles Duncombe, Esquire, the Petitioner, one of the returned Candidates, express in strong terms, his perfect approbation of the Returning Officer's fair and impartial conduct during the entire progress thereof.

JAMES INGERSOLL.

Oxford, December 1st, 1836.

I, Thomas Peacocke, Clerk at the last election for the County of Oxford to J. B. Askin, Esquire, the Returning Officer upon that occasion, do certify that I was present during the entire period of said election, and that the statements made in the foregoing Certificate of James Ingersoll, Esquire, are perfectly correct in every particular.

THOMAS PEACOCKE.

Oxford, December 1st, 1836.

We, the undersigned Freeholders of the County of Oxford, having been present at the close of the Poll, at the last Election for said County, as well as at different periods during the progress thereof, do hereby certify to the truth and correctness of the several statements made in the foregoing certificate of James Ingersoll, Esquire.

PETER CARROLL,
JAMES AUSTON,
GEORGE HAY,
WELCOME YALE,
DAVID REYNOLDS,
DAVID CANFIELD,
CHARLES MERIGOLD,
JACOB CHAOTE,
ROBERT CAMERON,

C. N. THOMAS,
DAVID ENNEST,
WILLIAM CARROLL,
WILLIAM MERIGOLD,
SILAS WILLIAMS,
JOSIAH ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM L. CARROLL,
BOYLE TRAVERS.

28 C

[I. S.] *City of Toronto,* } Personally appeared before me, Thomas D. Morrison, Esquire, Mayor of the said City,
to wrr: } James FitzGibbon, of the said City, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, who being
duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, did on the twenty-first day
of November of the present year, transmit to the House of Assembly a Message, accompanied by several documents, one
of which purported to be a copy of a Letter addressed to Lord Glenelg by Charles Duncombe, Esquire, a Member of the
said Assembly, in which document is a statement in the following words, viz.

“That another sum was placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Assembly, with instructions to go to the Eastern Dis-
trict and use that money to the best advantage (no doubt corruptly) for securing the election and return of Members who
“would support the unconstitutional policy of Sir F. B. Head.”

Which statement this Deponent saith is wholly untrue, except so far as his having been sent to the Eastern District.
And he further deposeth and saith, that his mission to Cornwall in the month of June last was not in any manner con-
nected with electioneering purposes, but was wholly confined to the object of preserving the King's peace on and near the
line of the St. Lawrence Canal during the late Elections in the Town of Cornwall in the Eastern District. That Depon-
ent believes he was selected for this duty because he speaks the Irish language, and was formerly employed on a similar
mission in another District of this Province—where his efforts were attended with success. That during the conversation
which His Excellency was pleased to hold with this Deponent on the subject of the duty he was about to confide to him,
His Excellency's only object appeared to Deponent to be, to have the laborers employed on the St. Lawrence Canal pre-
vented from coming into collision with the Electors during the approaching Elections, without employing His Majesty's
Troops for the purpose:— That His Excellency enjoined it upon Deponent not to deliver the arms he was to take from His
Majesty's Stores in Kingston unless he himself saw an absolute necessity exist for their being employed for the preserva-
tion of the Peace or the suppression of riot; and that His Excellency never used any expression which could
by possibility be construed to mean that His Excellency wished this Deponent to interfere in any Election
either in the Eastern District or in any other District, or in any place whatever:—nor did any other person whomsoever
suggest to this Deponent any such interference; nor did the idea of interfering with the said Elections ever occur to this
Deponent's mind; and that this Deponent during his stay in Cornwall did not either directly or indirectly interfere with
the Elections in the said town of Cornwall, or in any other place in Upper Canada, during the said Elections, with the
exception of giving his own vote at the Election in the City of Toronto; and that while waiting at the Hustings to give his
said vote, he assisted the Mayor of the City to suppress an incipient riot, although he was and is politically opposed to the
said Mayor. This Deponent adds that he received before his departure for Cornwall, towards defraying his expenses during
his absence, the sum of thirty pounds and no more, and that the document attached hereto by seal is a copy of the instruc-
tions delivered to him by His Excellency's Civil Secretary.

And finally this Deponent saith that he never received money from any person for electioneering purposes, nor did
he ever give money or other gratuity, reward or promise of such to any person whomsoever, for a vote or promise of a vote
at any time or place, or under any circumstances whatever.

And further this Deponent saith not.

JAMES FITZGIBBON.

Sworn before me, this third day December, 1836. }
T. D. MORRISON, Mayor. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
18th June, 1836.

[Copy.]

Srs,

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor, in reference to a conversation he had with you this morning,
to put you in possession of His Excellency's commands.

You are aware that an apprehension exists on the part of the Magistrates in the town of Cornwall, and its neighbor-
hood that some violent and outrageous proceedings may take place during the ensuing Elections on the part of the laborers
on the St. Lawrence Canal. His Excellency has been applied to for the purpose of obtaining his authority for the employ-
ment of a Military force in the neighborhood, and also for the arming two Regiments of Militia, which precaution it was
supposed would have the effect of intimidating the evil disposed without the actual use of arms.

His Excellency, however, is induced to believe, that sufficient grounds do not exist for so serious an apprehension of
danger as these measures would imply, but that a judicious and energetic exercise of the Civil authority will be equal to
the actual emergency. With this object in view, His Excellency desires that without delay you will proceed to Cornwall
and put yourself in communication with Mr. McLean and the Hon. Philip Vankoughnett, and any other Magistrates of the
neighbourhood, and that you will also make it your business to see the Canal laborers, from whom the danger seems to be
apprehended, to the end that by every means of persuasion in your power, you may induce them to refer their quarrel to
the legal tribunals of the country; but that you do, if necessary, apprise them that sufficient power exists to enforce the
preservation of the King's peace, should they, by their conduct, unhappily make recourse to such force necessary.

If during your presence in the neighborhood of Cornwall you should see an actual necessity for the employment of
armed force beyond what may be at the command of the civil authorities, you will in that case deliver into the hands of
the Magistrates fifty stand of arms and proper ammunition, which you will take with you from His Majesty's stores at
Kingston, an order for which accompanies this letter.

You will also procure during your stay such information as you may think will be useful to the Government with res-
pect to the propriety and the best manner of organizing a few Rifle or Volunteer Companies in the neighborhood of Corn-
wall to whose keeping arms might in future be properly confided.

In order that you should be enabled to aid and assist in the preservation of the King's Peace, I am to inform you that
His Excellency has thought proper to appoint you a Justice of the Peace for the Eastern District.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

J. JOSEPH.

29 D

OLD BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE,
6th December, 1836.

SIR,

Mr. Smith, my son-in-law, has come down to get me to go to Burford for a short time, and as I have not been home since my return from England, I am convinced that you and the Committee will see that I am quite justified in leaving for a few days, notwithstanding my great desire to be present at all the proceedings of the Committee.

I shall return as soon as my private affairs will allow me to do so.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES DUNCOMBE.

A. N. Macnab, Esquire, M. P.

Chairman Committee, &c. &c. &c.

30 E

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
6th December, 1836.

(Copy.)

SIR,

The Committee, of which I am Chairman, of course cannot interfere with your private arrangements; but I feel satisfied that after the time they have devoted to the investigation of the important matter referred to them, it is not to be expected they should delay their proceedings to suit your private convenience.

The enquiry, so far as they have carried it, has hitherto negatived every one of your charges and allegations; and unless other evidence, calculated to destroy the effect of that already heard, is adduced, the result cannot be otherwise than a report declaring such charges to be unfounded.

Under these circumstances, it is for you to consider the propriety of immediately submitting to the Committee that evidence which you state yourself ready to have produced in support of your charges in England.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed)

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Chairman.

Charles Duncombe, Esq., M. P. P.

31 F

RELATING TO THE REVEREND B. CRONYN.

LONDON, 17th December, 1836.

REVEREND SIR,

We whose names are hereunto annexed, feel it to be a duty we owe to you, and to your sacred calling, to come forward thus publicly and give an unqualified contradiction to the statements made by Dr. Duncombe, in his Petition to the Imperial Parliament, concerning your conduct at the late Election.

Having been present throughout the entire period of the Election, we unhesitatingly state that so far from exciting a riot, or disorderly conduct, by voice, action, or in any other way, you strenuously exerted yourself to promote order and prevent disturbance.

We therefore beg leave to add that you are at perfect liberty to make whatever use you think proper of this letter, as we shall be ready at any time to corroborate the above statement on oath.

We have the honor to be,

Reverend Sir,
With much esteem,

Your most obedient Servants,

To the Rev. Benj. Cronyn, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN HARRIS,
LAWRENCE LAWRASON,
RICHARD RICHARDSON,
P. H. HALL,
JOHN L. MONSARRATT,
TRUMAN TALBOT,
JOHN CLARRIS,
G. M. NICKERSON,
FRED. CLEVELY,
T. G. WARREN,

JOHN DOUGLASS,
JOHN STEWART,
EDMUND RAYMOND,
GEORGE MOORE,
LAWRENCE LAWLESS,
FRANCIS ALGEO,
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
JAMES McFADDER,
SAMUEL PETERS,

JOHN STUART,
ALONZO HALL,
JOHN JENNINGS,
JOHN BROWN,
ROBERT FENNEL,
WM. ROBERTSON,
WM. A. FORK,
SAMUEL H. FORK,
D. J. HUGHES.

32 G

LONDON, U. C., Nov. 30th, 1836.

SIR,

I perceive you are anxious to know something of a Petition which you suppose I carried from the Inhabitants of London to His Excellency, in order to have the late Election for the County of Middlesex held in this town. I beg to state that I carried with me no Petition to that effect. The evening before I left London a large meeting was held at one of the principal Inns, consisting of all parties in politics, though a decided majority was of that cast commonly called Radical. All were unanimous that London was the most fit and convenient place for holding the Election. By that meeting I was requested as their delegate to proceed immediately to Toronto and state to His Excellency their reasons for wishing to remove the Election from St. Thomas; and that I might be the better able to perform this part of my mission, a Petition, in the handwriting of Edward Allan Talbot, Esq. (which was intended to have been signed by the Inhabitants of London and others favorable to the measure, but which had not been presented and consequently had not one name attached to it) was given me. It was not of course intended that I should present this; it was merely by way of memorandum to enable me to

state verbally to His Excellency a few of the most cogent reasons for having the Election in this town. This statement I made in the interview which I had the honor of holding with His Excellency, as I had on my way down learned my lesson almost by rote from the Petition. I stated that the measure was unconnected with any politics or with any party. That whether the Election were held here or at St. Thomas it would not make a difference of a single vote on either side, as from the excited feeling of both parties the county would be raked from one extremity to the other, and every vote polled,—that the public convenience was the sole object,—that St. Thomas was near the Lake shore, and almost on the verge of the county—that the electors above that place being mostly old settlers and in good circumstances had within themselves the means of conveyance to London; whereas, those below London being mostly poor Emigrants, and not long on their lands, could not travel through London to St. Thomas without great inconvenience—that the great bulk of the electors lived around London and within fourteen miles of it—that besides all these considerations, London was the most central town or village in the county, and being the District Town, it had a prior claim. These were some of the reasons I was instructed to assign, and the *unsigned* Petition containing them was I believe drawn up by Dr. Murphy and Mr. Talbot, both thorough-going Radicals. The Petition was given me by the latter gentleman, and by both I was first solicited to undertake the task. The removal of the Election was not a political measure at all. The public convenience was served by it, though with the Inhabitants of this Town it was a local and in some degrees a selfish object.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient humble Servant,
J. STEWART.

J. Joseph, Esquire,
Civil Secretary of Upper Canada.

SCHEDULE OF RETURNING OFFICERS APPOINTED FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1834 AND FOR 1836, AND THE PLACES WHERE THE SEVERAL ELECTIONS WERE HELD IN THOSE YEARS.

TOWNS & COUNTIES.	RETURNING OFFICERS in 1834	RETURNING OFFICERS in 1836.	ELECTIONS held in 1834.	ELECTIONS held in 1836.
City of Toronto, 1*	Jno. G. Spragge	Simon Washburn,	Court House,	Do.
Hamilton Town 2*	C. Campbell Ferrie,	Peter H. Hamilton,	Court House,	Do.
Niagara,	Warren Claus,	Warren Claus,	Court House,	Do.
Kingston,	David Jno. Smith,	David Jno. Smith,	Court House,	Do.
Brockville,	Adiel Sherwood,	Adiel Sherwood,	Court House,	Do.
Cornwall,	Guy C. Wood,	Guy C. Wood,	Court House,	Do.
Glengarry County,	George Anderson,	George Anderson,	Williamstown,	Williamstown,
Prescott, 3*	Rich. P. Hotham,	Thos. H. Johnston,	Usual Place,	Usual Place,
Russell, 4*	Simon Fraser,	Chas. P. Treadwell,	New Edinboro',	New Edinboro',
Stormont,	James Pringle,	James Pringle,	Cornwall,	Cornwall,
Dundas, 5*	Albert French,	James McDonell,	Usual Place,	Usual Place,
Grenville,	John Patten,	John L. Reid,	Merrickville,	Merrickville,
Leeds, 6*	Adiel Sherwood,	Jos. K. Hartwell,	Beverly,	Beverly,
Carleton,	Charles Sache,	Charles Sache,	{ Bradleys Inn,	{ Bradley's Inn,
Lanark, 7*	John A. H. Powell,	Alex. Fraser,	{ 12 con. Goulburne,	{ 12 con. Goulborne,
Frontenac,	John MacLean,	John McLean,	Perth,	Perth,
Hastings,	Anth. Marshall,	Anth. Marshall,	Kingston,	Kingston,
Lenox & Addington,	Wm. J. McKay,	Wm. J. McKay,	Belleville,	Belleville,
Prince Edward,	Rich. Bullock,	Rich. Bullock,	Bath,	Bath,
Northumberland, 8*	Henry Ruttan,	Rob. Bouchier,	Pictou,	Pictou,
Durham,	William Banks,	Wm. Banks,	{ Cleghorn's Inn,	{ Cleghorn's Inn,
York 1st Riding 9*	Benj. Thorne,	Wm. Crookshanks,	{ Rice Lake,	{ Rice Lake,
York 2nd Riding,	Wm. Hepburne,	Wm. Hepburne,	{ Graham's Inn,	{ Graham's Inn,
York 3rd Riding, 10*	Francis Leys,	Allen McLean,	{ Cavan,	{ Cavan,
York 4th Riding,	Thos. Henderson,	Thos. Henderson,	Thornhill,	Thornhill,
Simcoe, 11*	George Lount,	Thos. Collier,	Streetsville,	Streetsville,
Lincoln, 1st Riding 12	Alex. McDonell,	Henry Nelles,	Post's Inn, Pickering,	Post's Inn, Pickering
Lincoln 2nd Riding 13	Alex. Wilkinson,	Rob. Easton Burns,	Newmarket,	New Market,
Lincoln 3rd Riding,	Alex. Hamilton,	Alex. Hamilton,	Beverly Mills,	Beverly Mills,
Lincoln 4th Riding 14	Alex. Stuart,	John Usher,	Grimsby,	Grimsby,
Haldimand,	Francis Webster,	Francis Webster,	St. Catharine's,	St. Catharine's,
Wentworth,	Wm. McKay,	Wm. M. Jarvis,	Stamford,	Stamford,
Halton,	Wm. M. Jarvis,	Wm. J. Kerr,	Willoughby,	Willoughby,
Middlesex, 15*	Jas. Givens,	John Willson, 16*	Dunnville,	Dunnville,
Oxford,	Abm. A. Rapelje,	John B. Askin,	Hamilton,	Hamilton,
Norfolk, 17*	Jas. Ingersol,	Abm. A. Rapelje,	Nelson,	Nelson,
Kent,	George Kerby,	George Kerby,	St. Thomas,	London,
Essex,	Ebez. Reynolds,	Eb. Reynolds,	Martin's Inn,	Martin's Inn,
Huron,	Henry Hyndman,	Henry Hyndman,	Simcoe,	Simcoe,
Town of London,	- - - - -	John Stuart,	Chatham,	Chatham,
1836. 1st entitled to a member. }	- - - - -	- - - - -	Sandwich,	Sandwich,
			Goderich,	Goderich,
			London.	London.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,
Clerk Crown Chancery.

- *No. 1.—Mr. Spragge was reappointed in 1836, but it was found that he was absent on a visit to some part of the United States, and his return was uncertain; Mr. W. was therefore appointed in his place.
- No. 2.—Colin C. Ferrie was reappointed—He returned his warrant being a candidate for the Town of Hamilton for which he is now the Representative in the present House of Assembly.
- No. 3.—Richard P. Hotham, was reappointed; but being a Candidate for the County of Prescott, which he now represents, his commission was cancelled.
- No. 4.—Simon Fraser, was reappointed—information being sent to the Lieutenant Governor that this Gentleman was absent from the Province on private business, his appointment was cancelled.
- No. 5.—Albert French, died in the beginning of the year 1836.
- No. 6.—Adiel Sherwood, appointed Returning Officer for the Town of Brockville.

- No. 7.—John A. H. Powell, was appointed; but being a Candidate for the County of Lanark, which he now represents, his commission was cancelled.
- No. 8.—Henry Ruttan, was appointed; but being a Candidate for the County of Northumberland, which he now represents, his commission cancelled.
- No. 9.—Benjamin Thorne, was again appointed; but being a Candidate for the 1st Riding of York, his appointment cancelled.
- No. 10.—Francis Leys, was again appointed; but was a Candidate for the 3rd Riding of York, and this appointment cancelled.
- No. 11.—George Lount; charges of partiality at the Election of 1831 rendered it inexpedient to reappoint this Gentleman: he is brother to the late Member, who was again a Candidate at the last Election.
- No. 12.—Alex. McDonell, was reappointed in 1836; but declined serving, as it was his intention to offer himself a Candidate for Glengarry, in the Eastern District.
- No. 13.—Alex. Wilkinson, Esq., removed to the Eastern District.
- No. 14.—Alex. Stuart, was again appointed; but being a Candidate for the Town of Niagara, declined to act as Returning Officer for the 4th Riding of Lincoln.
- No. 15.—James Givens, was reappointed, but was taken ill on his way to Toronto: he was one of a deputation to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an address from the District of London.
- No. 16.—The place for holding the Election for the County of Middlesex was changed from St. Thomas to the County Town of London, in consequence of representations made to the Lieutenant Governor of the great inconvenience of the former place, its situation being at the southern extremity of the county.
- No. 17.—James Ingersoll, was reappointed in 1836, but his appointment cancelled at his request, he becoming a Candidate for the County of Norfolk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TORONTO,
25th March, 1836.

Sir,
In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, signified in your letter of the 19th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the progressive increase of work in this office during the last ten years, from the 1st January, 1826, to the 31st December, 1835, to which I have taken the liberty to add a statement of the number of patents already completed and to be completed since the 1st of January last.

I have endeavored to make this statement as brief and clear as possible, and I trust that His Excellency will not think me unreasonable in suggesting that two assistants, in addition to one hitherto allowed, will not be more than equal to the performance of the duties of this office in a manner satisfactory to His Excellency and the public.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

D. CAMERON,
Secretary and Registrar.

To John Joseph, Esq.

ABSTRACT of Work and Duties performed in the Office of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Upper Canada for the period of ten years, viz. from the year 1826 to the year 1835, both inclusive.

Years, - - - - -	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
Lands Patents, including Clergy Leases which have passed the Great Seal—to wit,	783	722	1153	564	703	838	978	1008	1476	1795
Proclamations, Special Grants, and other special instruments,	58	73	60	69	83	63	56	62	82	109
Writs, &c. for General Elections,	“	“	111	“	114	“	“	“	114	13

These Patents, &c., after passing the Great Seal, are registered in full, and being endorsed, are then entered in a book of reference or general index, alphabetically, showing at a glance the name of the grantee, the date of the patent, the number of acres granted, the lot, the concession, the township and district wherein the land is situated, to whom the patent issued, and the day and year it was taken from the office.

Besides the labour in completing the various grants of land and other public instruments above enumerated, much of the time of the Secretary and his Deputy is consumed in making searches and answering queries. The office of Secretary and Registrar being the only one of record as regards the granting of lands and all other matters where the Great Seal is required to give them effect, it follows that constant references for information must be made to that office by the persons interested.

The surrender of patents for land or other grants, after such surrender has been accepted by the Crown, is transmitted to the Secretary and Registrar to be entered on the margin of the Registry of such instruments.—This duty, although trifling in comparison with other duties of the office, has of late years much increased.

By a Provincial Statute which received the Royal Assent in 1828, commonly called “The Naturalization Act,” it has become the duty of the Secretary and Registrar to keep a general index or registry of the names, places of abode, &c. &c. of all persons who may think proper to avail themselves of the provisions of that statute.

The Blue Book, which, previous to the year 1832, was prepared in the Lieutenant-Governor's Office, was in that year transferred to, and its compilation made part of the duty of the Secretary of the Province. This book is required in triplicate, and fully occupies the time of one person for at least three months in the year.

The Acts of the Provincial Parliament which receive the Royal Assent, or which may be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, are deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Province: an engrossed copy of them on parchment is annually prepared by the Secretary, and transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the least possible delay after the prorogation of each Session. A second copy for publication by authority is prepared with like expedition for His Majesty's Provincial Printer. This duty has of latter years much increased, and may be seen by the following scale:—

YEAR.	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
Acts passed in the Provincial Parliament,	31	30	21	25	36	27	35	61	61	49
Two copies prepared by the Secretary, No. of Folios,	620	564	416	699	628	1060	920	1972	2640	1234

In addition to this particular service, Copies of many Bills are annually required at the end of each Session, by the Lieutenant Governor, the Receiver General, and the Inspector General, to enable them to carry the provisions of such Acts into immediate effect.

Returns on particular subjects are not unfrequently called for in some instances by the Commons of Great Britain, and in others by the House of Assembly of this Province, the preparation of which occupies much time.

In the year 1824, a Return relating to the Land Granting Department was required by the Commons of England, and the constant labor of one person for five weeks was necessary to comply with the requisition.

(Signed)

D. CAMERON,
Secretary and Registrar.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
26th March, 1836.

SCHEDULE SHEWING THE INCREASE IN THE LAND GRANTING DEPARTMENT
SINCE 1st JANUARY, 1836.

Total number of Descriptions received by the Secretary, from 1st January to 26th March, 1836.	*	1094
The number of Patents completed in that period,	524	
Unfinished in the Office requiring Registry, &c.	200	
Descriptions in the Office unacted upon	370	
Besides a number of Fiats for special Grants, &c. unacted upon	1094	1094

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY OFFICE,
Toronto, 20th December, 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, inclosing a copy of an Address from the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and requesting me to furnish the Executive Council with any information in my possession on the subject matter of the Address.

In reply I beg leave to state, that immediately after the dissolution of the late Provincial Parliament, on the 23th day of May, I was directed by the Lieutenant Governor to prepare with as little delay as possible writs for a General Election throughout the Province. This order was promptly obeyed, and the writs were transmitted in the usual way to the respective Returning Officers; no other instructions on the subject were communicated to me by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, except a verbal expression of his desire that I would adhere as strictly as possible to the practice heretofore observed on similar occasions.

With reference to that part of the Address which relates to patents for land completed in the period between the dissolution of Parliament and the return day of the Writs of Election, the Secretary of the Province having been called upon to report officially on the subject, it is unnecessary for me to enter into detail. I cannot, however, avoid saying, that I am not aware of any unusual steps being resorted to in facilitating their completion, further than employing the services of two additional clerks; nor am I aware that any fees on land patents were remitted, or any condition to which the patents were subject dispensed with, either by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or by any person under his authority.

The Address requires his Excellency to inform the House of Assembly "what number of patents (if any) were returned since the General Election." (I refer to the Secretary's Office.)

This paragraph having reference to an act of my own, in the capacity of Deputy Secretary and Register, I beg to observe, that a short time previous to the Election for the County of Simcoe I selected from the shelves of the Secretary's Office, every Patent for Land, situate in that County, and took upon myself the responsibility of transmitting them to the place where the Election was appointed to be held, to be issued to the respective grantees by a Mr. Ritchie, a resident Government Agent and Surveyor. My motive for assuming this responsibility was briefly as follows:—

As soon as it became generally known that a new Election was at hand, the Secretary's Office became daily thronged with persons from a distance, who demanded their Patents to enable them to exercise the Elective franchise. So great was the interruption to the business of the Office occasioned by these persons,

that for many days little else could be attended to besides making searches and answering enquiries relating to Patents completed, and being completed. To obviate this difficulty I collected all that were finished for the County of Simcoe (and some of them had been completed ten or fifteen years before, but not called for by the Grantees) and transmitted them as I have before stated, and I afterwards continued from time to time to transmit others as they became perfected.

The number forwarded in this manner was 303, of which 170 were afterwards returned to the Secretary's Office, it having been ascertained that the Grantees did not reside within the County of Simcoe.

On referring to the Poll Book for the County of Simcoe, I find that of the 133 Patents which were delivered to the Grantees by Mr. Ritchie, only Eighteen of them gave in their votes at the late Election.

With respect to that part of the Address relating to communications made to any Officers of Government by any persons in authority, and bearing upon the late General Elections, I would remark that in my correspondence with the several Returning Officers, the instructions communicated to them by me did not deviate or vary in the slightest degree, either in form or in substance, from those always transmitted with the Writ, since I have had the honor to hold the Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and which has been since the 17th March, 1817. The accompanying printed form, and short letter of instructions, may perhaps afford a satisfactory explanation.

The letter of the Clerk of the Executive Council requiring me to state any information in my possession on the subject matter of the Address, I shall here notice the course adopted in the nomination of Returning Officers for the last General Election. This power is vested in the Lieutenant Governor by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, and has always heretofore been exercised by the Lieutenant Governor for the time being until the period of the last Elections. In this instance I was ordered by the Lieutenant Governor to attend the Executive Council for the purpose of affording information on the subject. The persons who were afterwards commissioned to act as Returning Officers for the several counties and towns throughout the Province were nominated by the Executive Council in my presence, and in almost every instance the same persons were recommended and were re-appointed who had acted in that capacity in the year 1834.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,

Clerk Crown Chancery.

To John Beikie, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

35 I. (2)

MEMORANDUM of Patents completed between the 28th May and 2d July 1836, for Town Lots in the Village of Port Credit, and showing which of the Patentees voted at the Election of the Second Riding County of York in 1836.

Names of Grantees.	Acres.	Village.	Remarks.
Alexander Dixon,	One-fourth	Port Credit,	Voted Second Riding York.
George Gurnett,	One-fourth	"	"
Anthony B. Hawke,	One-fourth	"	"
John King,	One-fourth	"	Voted Second Riding York.
George Monro,	One-fourth	"	Voted Second Riding York.
John Powell,	One-fourth	"	Voted Second Riding York.
George Walton,	23,675 square links.	"	Voted Second Riding York.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,

Clerk Crown Chancery.

Of the 150 patents completed from Orders in Council issued under the administration of Sir F. B. Head, from the 20th April, 1836, the day of the prorogation of Parliament, to the 2d July, 1836, the return day of the writs for a new Parliament, but one* of the Patentees voted at the Election for the Second Riding for the County of York, with the exception of the five persons above mentioned, who voted on Town Lots in the village of Port Credit.

* Patrick Missett.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS.

36 J.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 12th December, 1836.

Sir,

In compliance with your letter of this date, I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Honorable the Executive Council, a Return containing all the intelligence the Records of this Office can furnish in reply to certain inquiries contained in an Address of the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

I beg to state that all patents for land, completed since the 15th February last, have wanted the description, excepting in cases where lands granted have been Broken Lots, or when the Grantee has requested to have the boundaries inserted in the Patent. The alteration of the form of the Patent was made by the Crown Officers, and communicated to this Office on the 15th February last by the Attorney General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

D. CAMERON, Sec. and Reg.

John Beikie, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Arthur, John	Oct. 20, 1832	1836. June 10	N ½ 13	8	100	Innisfil,	Home,	Discharged Soldier
Andrews, Richard	May 12, 1836	" 11	N ½ 8	5	-	Smith,	Newcastle,	Located by Hon. P. Robinson
Armstrong, James	Nov. 1, 1824	" 13	E ½ 21	11	-	Pakenham,	Bathurst,	Fees Pd., Settle't Duty perf'd
Aurey, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	W ½ 23	5	-	Esquesing,	Gore,	Militia Claimant
Armstrong, Blythe	Oct. 24, 1831	" "	W ½ 4	9	-	Eldon,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier
Alibone, George	June 9, 1836	" 14	E ½ 9	8	-	Medonte,	Home,	do. do.
Anderson, George	Feb. 2, 1819	" "	6 S S Front Street	1	1	Cornwall,	Eastern,	Full Fees, Settle't Duty perf'd
Anderson, John	Sept. 6, 1832	" 15	{ N ½ 19 S ½ 13	{ 2 13	200	Innisfil,	Home,	Discharged Sergt. 79th Regt.
Amiotte, Cuthbert	Feb. 28, 1835	" "	{ S ½ 16, 17 24	{ 15 1	-	Tiny,	do.	Discharged Artificer, Dock Yard, Kingston
Arthurs, John	Aug. 26, 1834	" "	{ 25 25	{ 2 2	300	Adelaide,	London,	Dischar. Srg.-Maj. 69th Reg.
Atkinson, William	July 2, 1835	" 17	W ½ 45	5	200	Mulmer,	Home,	Full Fees, Settle't Duty perf'd
Armstrong, James	June 30, 1819	" 18	25	4	-	Esquesing,	Gore,	S. U. E.
Ault, Nicholas	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	E ½ 4	5	100	Madoc,	Midland,	Militia Claimant
Ansely, Daniel	Jan. 19, 1820	" 20	5	3	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	Sergeant Flank Company
Askin, Charles	Dec. 7, 1830	" 23	26 E s'd Bedford St.	1	1	Sandwich,	do.	Crown Sale, £7, 10s.
Anderson, Adam	Oct. 20, 1819	" 24	E ½ 12	9	100	Trafalgar,	Gore,	Full Fees, Settle't Duty perf'd
Adams, Ezra	Oct. 1, 1823	" 28	E ½ 29	4	200	Esquesing,	do.	do. do. performed
Blackley, James	Mar. 24, 1836	Apr. 22	W ½ 17	10	100	Dummer,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier
Barkey, Anne	Aug. 18, 1824	" "	{ E ½ 12 W ½ 12	{ 4 4	200	Belmont,	do.	D. U. E.
Bettridge, Rev. Wm.	Nov. 27, 1834	" 25	Broken 3	12	15	Zorra,	London,	Free
Bettridge, Rev. Wm.	Nov. 27, 1834	" "	{ SW p't 6 NW p't 6 N part of S ½ of 20. broken 15	{ 12 1 3	154	Blandford,	do.	Free
Barry, Thomas	May 27, 1833	" 29	{ E ½ 19 W ½ 19	{ 11 11	200	Vespru,	Home,	Free
Boyce, David	Jan. 19, 1820	May 13	E ½ 8	8	100	Plympton,	Western,	Militia
Bradshaw, George	May 1, 1834	" "	1	2	200	Sarnia,	do.	S. U. E.
Briscoe, Adam Jehiel	Oct. 28, 1833	" "	6	3	-	do.	do.	do
Burley, Cornelius	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	3	9	100	Madoc,	Midland,	Militia.
Barlow, Michael	Mar. 19, 1836	" "	{ S W ½ 9 S E ½ 9	{ 9 9	-	Ops,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Boyce, Theophilus	Oct. 2, 1834	" "	5	4	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	S. U. E.
Babcock, William	Feb. 28, 1835	" "	14	3	-	Collingwood,	Home,	do
Babcock, Samuel	Feb. 28, 1835	" "	14	2	200	do.	do.	do
Breakenridge, Robert	Nov. 8, 1832	" "	23	1	-	Warwick,	Western,	do
Burton, Mallory	Oct. 2, 1834	" "	25	1	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Free.
Buckhannan, Eliz.	Dec. 8, 1832	" "	8	7	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	D. U. E.
Barrie, William	Dec. 23, 1835	" "	13	5	100	Dalhousie,	Bathurst,	As emigrant.
Ball, Belnap	Sept. 29, 1834	" "	21	6	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	S. U. E.
Bell, Agnes	Nov. 27, 1834	" "	5	5	-	do.	do.	D. U. E.
Barrett, Joseph	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	W ½ 13	12	100	Brooke,	do.	Militia.
Bellinger, Rachael	June 27, 1833	" "	N ½'s 26, 27	5	200	Plympton,	do.	D. U. E.
Bingham, Ann Maria	Oct. 28, 1835	" "	19	10	-	Enniskillen,	do.	do
Babcock, John	Feb. 28, 1835	" "	7	4	-	Collingwood,	Home,	S. U. E.
Bartlett, Catherine	Dec. 6, 1832	" 25	{ 10 F'nt or Lake S W ½ 11	{ 10 10	100	Plympton,	Western,	D. U. E.
Bullias, Daniel	Jan. 19, 1836	" "	N ½ 6	2	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Barger, Andrew	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	E ½ 13	7	-	Plympton,	Western,	do
Brown, Heman	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	S ½ 6	2	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do
do. do.	July 4, 1817	" "	5	2	200	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Brown, Ruth	March 3, 1836	" "	33	4	-	do.	do.	D. U. E.
Brouse, Nicholas	June 27, 1833	" "	{ br'kn 5, 6 SE p't 4 SE p't 6	{ 10 9 9	-	Tilbury, East	Western,	S. U. E.
Babcock, Sarah	Sept. 4, 1835	" "	{ 19, and N East of part 18 Muskrat Lake.	{ - -	-	Westmeath,	Bathurst,	D. U. E.
Bourque, Jacques	Dec. 7, 1830	" 26	22 Front	100	100	Moore,	Western,	Crown Land sale.
Boice, Jacob	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	E ½ 32	6	-	Eramosa,	Gore,	Militia.
Boyd, Andrew	" " "	" "	{ S ½ 24, W of Com- municat'n R'd, 3	{ - -	-	Harwich,	Western,	do
Bostwick, Gideon	" " "	" "	E ½ 4	11	-	Moore,	do.	do
Bremner, John	Mar. " 1836	" "	{ S ½ 7, E of Penet'n guishene Road	{ - -	-	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Bowan, Thomas	Feb. 4, 1836	1836. May 26	E 1/2 7	3	100	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged soldier.
Bell, Daniel Frazer	Nov. 27, 1834	" "	1	6	200	Collingwood	do.	S. U. E.
Booth, Harriet	July 4, 1833	" "	8	1	-	Nottawasaga	do.	D. U. E.
Booth, Charles And ^w	" " "	" "	9	1	-	do	do.	S. U. E.
Barnhart, Charles	Feb. 28, 1835	" "	8	6	-	Enniskillen	Western,	do
Bell, Magdalen	Dec. 4, 1834	" "	21	3	-	do	do.	D. U. E.
Buck, George	Oct. 20, 1832	" "	21	4	-	Collingwood,	Home,	Free.
Baxter, Malinda	" 23, 1835	" "	N 1/2's 26, 27	12	-	Sombra,	Western,	D. U. E.
Bowden, James	July 7, 1831	" "	{ S 1/2 80 W of Pen- { etanguishe ne Rd }	12	100	Tiny,	Home,	Discharged soldier.
Butcher, Joseph	June 21, 1832	" "	{ W 1/2 8 { E 1/2 8 }	12	200	Medonte,	do.	do
Buchner, Cornelius	Nov. 6, 1834	" "	32	2	-	Nottawasaga,	do.	Free.
Booth, William	Oct. " 1831	" "	S 1/2 14	10	100	Innisfil,	do.	Discharged soldier.
Bell, Margaret	Feb. 5, 1835	" "	{ S 1/2 5 { N 1/2 5 }	5	200	Sombra,	Western,	D. U. E.
Bogert, David D.	Dec. 15, 1832	" "	{ 36 and 37. E side { Baldoon Str't, }	4	-	Dover,	do.	S. U. E.
Belknap, Eleanor	" 30, 1819	" "	{ E 1/2 26 { N 1/2 26 W H. St }	4	-	Caledon,	Home,	D. U. E.
Bink, Joseph	Jan. 19, 1820	" 27	S 1/2 25	6	100	Collingwood,	do.	Militia.
Beaufort, Constantine	" " "	" "	N 1/2 2	5	-	Chatham,	Western,	do
Bell, Edward C.	" " "	" "	23	8	200	Collingwood,	Home,	S. U. E.
Babcock, Belnap	Nov. 27, 1834	" "	24	5	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	do
Bowman, George A.	Dec. 8, 1835	" "	35	8	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do
Bowman, younger, A.	" 7, 1825	" "	37	10	-	do.	do.	do
Bowman, Jacob	" 8, 1835	" "	31	6	-	do.	do.	do
Bowman, Philip	" " "	" "	33	6	-	do.	do.	do
Boice, Zaccariah	Sept. 4, 1834	" "	24	4	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	do
Boice, Nicholas	" " "	" "	24	1	-	do.	do.	do
Bristnathan, yong'r T.	Nov. 28, 1835	" 28	20	10	100	Huntley,	Bathurst,	} Emigrants located by Hon P. Robinson.
Bristnathan, elder T.	" " "	" "	W 1/2 21	9	-	do.	do.	
Boyle, Thomas	" " "	" "	{ N W 1/2 24 { S W 1/2 25 }	10	-	do.	do.	
Barton, Joseph	Jan. 19, 1820	" 30	S 1/2 47	11	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Bundage, Joseph	" " "	" "	N 1/2 47	11	-	do.	do.	do
Barnhart, Samuel	" " "	" "	W 1/2 14	7	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	do
Bradshaw, James	" " "	" "	E 1/2 14	2	-	do.	do.	do
Buckley, Timothy	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	E 1/2 12	6	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	} Emigrants located by Hon P. Robinson.
Buckley, James	" " "	" "	W 1/2 1	12	80	Goulburn,	do.	
Barry, John	" " "	" "	W 1/2 6	6	100	do.	do.	
Benson, John	" " "	" "	E 1/2 7	10	-	Ramsay,	do.	
Berkley, Gaspar	Jan. 19, 1820	" 31	N 1/2 36	11	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Bettridge, Rev. Wm.	Nov. 27, 1834	" "	{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, { 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, & { 15, West of Givene { Street; and 1, 2, 3, 4, { 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, { 13, 14, & 15, East of { Yeo Street; and 1, 2, { 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, { 11, 12, 13, 14, & 15, { W. side of Yeo Street; { and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & { 7, East Side of Beas { ley Street,	29	Town of Woodstock,	London,	Free.	
Buckley, Timothy	" 28, 1835	" "	W 1/2 2	10	100	Goulburn,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Bradshaw, James	Oct. 4, 1832	" "	E 1/2 7	3	-	Verulam,	Newcastle,	Discharged soldier.
Banks, Daniel	Dec. 7, 1830	June 1	W 1/2 7	5	-	Oro,	Home,	Crown Land sale.
Bulliss, Richard	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	S 1/2 31	4	-	Nottawasaga,	do.	Militia.
Beatty, James	Dec. 7, 1830	" 3	{ 20 & 21, E of Bed- { ford St. 20 and 21, { W of Bedford St.	4	Sandwich,	Western,	Crown Land sale.	
Blott, James	" " "	" "	1 and 2	4 South	205	Dunn,	Niagara,	do
Burnham, Oliver	" " "	" "	E pt. 19	3	{ 37 N { Riv. }	of Grand Cayuga,	do.	do
Browning, Thomas	" " "	" "	{ 43 and 44, S side { Colborne St. & { 4 and 5, N side { Northumb'l'd. St.	100,000 square Links	Town of Brant- ford,	Gore,	do	
Bolton, Mercy	Feb. 21, 1821	" "	S 1/2's 17, 18	11	200	Sombra,	Western,	D. U. E.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT.	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
		1836.						
Barnes, Benjamin	Dec. 23, 1835	June 8	{ N 1/2 22	13	200	Cavan,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
Burke, Edmund	June 2, 1836	" 10	{ S W 1/2 21	14				
Belyea, James	Dec. 7, 1830	" 11	{ 15, N On-	615,000	sq. links	T'n of Bronte,	Gore,	Crown Land Sale.
Baker, William	May 21, 1834	" "	{ tario street					
Bowbeer, Benjamin	July 16, 1816	" "	{ Brok'n 33,	3	100	Colchester,	Western,	Free.
Bolster, John	May 12, 1836	" 13	{ of Malden					
Bell, John	June 9, "	" "	{ Broken 9,	4	60	Warwick,	do	Full fee.
Bunton, Conway	" 23, 1832	" "	{ N of Egd.					
Baker, Christopher	Feb. 19, 1818	" "	{ S 1/2 8	7	200	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged sergeant.
Bogert, G. C.	Dec. 15, 1832	" "	{ W 1/2 8					
Barry, John	May 5, 1836	" 14	{ E 1/2 5	5	100	do.	do	Discharged soldier.
Butter, John	June 9, "	" "	{ E 1/2 11					
Baldwin, Connel Ju'r	Oct. 25, 1828	" "	{ E 1/2 7	2	200	Harvey,	do	S. U. E.
Bilow, Catherine	Dec. 3, 1835	" "	{ W 1/2 7					
Baker, Sarah	Nov. 28, 1826	" "	{ W 1/2 3	11	100	Huntley,	Bathurst,	Discharged soldier.
Babcock, John	April 3, 1834	" "	{ E 1/2 18					
Brazil, Patrick	Mar. 6, 1832	" "	{ W 1/2 13	4	200	Tosorontio,	Home,	do do
Brimsmead, Richard	June 9, 1836	" 15	{ E 1/2 13					
Bailey, John	" " "	" "	{ Brk'n 13, 14	18	133	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
Bannon, John	" 8, 1832	" "	{ S 1/2 10					
Byrnes, James	July 23, "	" "	{ N 1/2 10	13	200	Colchester,	Western,	D. U. E.
Burney, George	May 15, "	" "	{ S 1/2 23&24					
Bray, William	Aug. 10, "	" "	{ S 1/2 11	8	-	Sombra,	do	do
Batterham, William	July 18, 1834	" "	{ S part 24					
Bulger, John	" 23, 1832	" "	{ E 1/2 5	11	-	Tecumseth,	Home,	Full fee.
Brady, Joseph	Aug. 2, "	" "	{ E 1/2 6					
Burke, Edward	" " "	" "	{ W 1/2 6	12	200	do.	do	do do
Birdsall, Anthony	" 18, 1819	" "	{ W 1/2 17					
Durgess, Henry	May 19, 1836	" 16	{ S 1/2 16	7	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	do do
Brundage, Samuel	" " "	" "	{ E 1/2 28					
Brady, Charles James	June 13, "	" "	{ W 1/2 14	6	-	Dummer,	do	do do
Brennan, Michael	Oct. 6, 1831	" "	{ S part 1, S of Egd.					
Brossley, James	Feb. 6, 1830	" "	{ R'd, 5 N of Egd.	-	-	Adelaide,	London,	do do
Body, Michael	July 23, 1832	" "	{ Road,					
Baker, Jeremiah	Aug. 2, "	" "	{ W 1/2 10,	7	-	do.	do	do do
Brown, James	" " "	" "	{ S of Egd. Road					
Blizzard, yong'r John	Jan. 12, 1822	" "	{ E 1/2 13,	6	-	do.	do	do do
Bowby, Daniel	June 13, 1836	" 17	{ S of Egd. Road					
Backus, Stephen	Jan. 19, 1820	" 18	{ E 1/2 10	6	200	do.	do	Discharged sergeant.
Burke, Michael	June 16, 1836	" "	{ S of Egd. Road					
Bell, John	Sep. 14, 1825	" "	{ E 1/2 12,	2	-	do.	do	do do
Breakenridge, F. A.	Mar. 7, 1833	" "	{ S of Egd. Road					
Bullis, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" 20	{ E 1/2 17	2	-	do.	do	do do
Barton, William	" " "	" "	{ N of Egd. Road					
Benn, Florence	Aug. 19, 1833	" "	{ W 1/2 18	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	Howard,	Western,	Militia.
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	T'n of London.	London,	Full fee.
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	Dawn,	Western,	S. U. E.
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	Sarnia,	do	do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	Fitzroy,	Bathurst,	Militia.
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	Plympton,	Western,	S. U. E.
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do	do	do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
			{ 42 E on Nbr'ch					
			{ Talbot Road	12	100	do.	do	do do
			{ S 1/2 6					
			{ 25, North side	1/2	-	do.	do	do do
			{ of King Street					
			{ E 1/2 5	12	200	do.	do	do do
			{ W 1/2 25					
			{ E 1/2 13	3	-	do.	do	do do
			{ N of Egd. Road					
			{ W 1/2 19	2	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Boyce, Jane	May 18, 1833	1836. June 8	21	8	200	Brooke,	Western,	D. U. E.
Burley, William	Sep. 26, 1831	" "	{ NE ½ 10 NE ½ 2 NW ½ 2 W ½ 23 NE ½ 20	{ 11 10 1	-	Pakenham,	Bathurst,	Free.
Hull, Thomas	" 14, 1825	" "	{ Front or W ½ 7 N ½ 2, 5th Range Credit Reserve,	{ 6 6 50	150	Nassagaweya,	Gore,	Full fee.
Baker, younger John	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	{ W ½ 24 E ½ 24	{ 3 3	100	Fitzroy,	Bathurst,	Militia.
Blair, William	Feb. 4, 1830	" 21	{ S ½ 2 W ½ 24 E ½ 24	{ 3 3 4	100	Toronto,	Home,	C. L. sale.
Black, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	{ W ½ 10 E ½ 10	{ 4, W of H. St's	200	Nottawasaga,	do	Militia.
Brown, Margaret	May 5, 1831	" "	{ W ½ 19 E ½ 1	{ 9 4	200	Amaranth,	do	D. U. E.
Bezer, Augustus	Nov. 6, 1834	" "	{ W ½ 18 57 and 58	{ 10 2	-	Collingwood,	do	Free.
Birdsall, William	June 18, 1817	" "	{ W ½ 10 E ½ 10	{ 4, W of H. St's	-	Toronto,	do	Full fee.
Brook, George	July 1, 1830	" 22	{ W ½ 19 E ½ 1	{ 9 4	100	Tecumseth,	do	Discharged gunner.
Burgess, Daniel	June 20, 1836	" 23	{ W ½ 18 57 and 58	{ 10 2	-	Smith,	Newcastle,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Brown, Jonas	" 13, 1833	" "	{ 24 21 20	{ 12 12 12	200	Vespra,	Home,	Discharged soldier.
Byrnes, John	July 23, 1832	" "	{ 24 21 20	{ 12 12 12	-	Medonte,	do	do sergeant.
Blakely, Sophia	May 30, 1834	" "	{ 24 21 20	{ 12 12 12	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	D. U. E.
Blakely, elder John	" " "	" "	{ 24 21 20	{ 12 12 12	-	do.	do	S. U. E.
Blakely, Samuel	" " "	" "	{ 24 21 20	{ 12 12 12	-	do.	do	do
Bell, William C.	April 11, 1833	" "	{ 55 Ws. Pent'g R'd E ½ 16 W ½ 16	{ - 12 12	-	do.	do	do
Bell, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	{ S ½ 76, E tanguish. Road,	{ - 4, N 3, N	100	Tiny,	Home,	Free.
Bannister, David	Or. fm Lt. Gov.	" "	{ E part 12 of Egd. Ro'd broken 23 of Egd. Ro'd	{ - 9, New Survey	200	Harvey,	Newcastle,	Militia.
Babcock, James	June 2, 1831	" "	{ E ½ 13 W ½ 13	{ 9, New Survey	200	Tay,	Home,	Discharged soldier.
Bussell, John	Sept. 8, 1819	" 25	{ N part 4, E ½ N pt 2	{ 14 10	-	Adelaide,	London,	S. U. E.
Barregor, Henry	Jan. 19, 1820	" 27	{ E ½ 19 10 on Dunlop St. 10	{ 10 1	100	Trafalgar,	Gore,	Full fee.
Buck, George	June 13, 1836	" "	{ E ½ 19 W ½ 19	{ 10 1	-	Hungerford,	Midland,	Militia.
Barber, G. A.	Dec. 7, 1830	" 28	{ E ½ 19 W ½ 19	{ 10 1	200	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Setlr. loc. by Hn. P. Robinson
Bull, Edward	Sept. 29, 1819	" 29	{ E ½ 19 W ½ 19	{ 10 1	200	T'n of Barrie,	Home,	Crown Land sale.
Blake, Thomas	Aug. 4, 1831	" 30	{ W ½ 19 E ½ 22	{ 1 3 E. H. St. 5 W. H. St.	200	Nassagaweya,	Gore,	Full fee.
Crumb, Benjamin	Sep. 6, 1832	May 9	{ 9	{ 3	200	Caledon,	Home,	Discharged sergeant.
Cole, Isaac	Jan. 19, 1820	" 17	{ 17	{ 1	-	Warwick,	Western,	S. U. E.
Cannon, Allan	Feb. 21, 1832	" "	{ N ½ 1 W ½ 2	{ 1 2	-	Harvey,	Newcastle,	Sergeant Militia.
Clark, Ann	Nov. 5, 1823	" "	{ 19	{ 9	-	Sarnia,	Western,	S. U. E.
Caught, John Junr.	April 3, 1834	" 18	{ 2	{ 6	-	Enniskillen,	do	D. U. E.
Calvert, Margaret	July 4, 1833	" "	{ 26	{ 2	-	Sarnia,	do	S. U. E.
Chambers, Robert	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	{ ½ 28	{ 5	100	Moore,	do	D. U. E.
Campbell, Alexander	" " "	" "	{ E ½ 6 SE ¼ 30	{ 2 8	-	Enniskillen,	do	Militia.
Castleman, John J.	" " "	" "	{ W ½ 5 N ½ 25	{ 10 11	-	Osgoode,	Ottawa,	do
Cook, Edward	" " "	" "	{ 24	{ 4	200	Moore,	Western,	do
Crowder, Andrew	Dec. 6, 1832	" "	{ 13	{ 12	200	Hungerford,	Midland,	do
Campbell, John	Oct. 2, 1834	" "	{ 1, 2, 3, 4,	{ 7	800	Collingwood,	Home,	S. U. E.
Coleman, Thomas	Sep. 17, 1823	" "	{ 27	{ 4	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	Do
Campbell, Catherine	" 6, 1832	" "	{ 20	{ 5	200	Dover,	do	Captain Militia—Dragoons
Cook, Sally	Nov. 24, "	" "	{ 18	{ 4	-	Marlborough,	Johnstown,	D. U. E.
Conc, Mary	April 23, 1815	" "	{ 13	{ 13	-	Madoc,	Midland,	do
Campbell, Eleanor	Oct. 2, 1834	" "	{ 29	{ 4	-	do.	do	do
Campbell, Lauer	Sep. 6, 1832	" "	{ 14	{ B	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	do
Clair, Jane	May 1, 1834	" "	{ W ½ 26	{ 5	100	Marlborough,	Johnstown,	do
Collings, Thomas	Dec. 23, 1835	" "	{ 3	{ 5	200	Westmeath,	Bathurst,	do
Collins, Thomas	" 19, 1833	" 25	{ 12	{ 11	-	Ramsay,	do	Military Emigrant.
Cozens, Nelson	" 26, 1835	" "	{ 28	{ O. Riv.	-	Gosfield,	Western,	S. U. E.
Cozens, Matilda	Sept. 4, 1834	" "	{ 28	{ O. Riv.	-	Cumberland,	Ottawa,	do.
						do.	do.	D. U. E.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
		1836.						
Cozens, Emily	Sept. 4, 1834	May 25	9	11	200	Cumberland,	Ottawa,	D. U. E.
Cozens, Isaac B.	" " "	" " "	13	11	-	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Cozens, William Zane	" " "	" " "	14	11	-	do.	do.	do.
Clench, Johnson	Dec. " "	" " "	25	1	-	Warwick,	Western,	do.
Casselman, Sufromer	Mar. 18, 1813	" " "	3	3	-	Collingwood,	Home,	do.
Casselman, Martin J.	Nov. 24, 1832	" " "	3	1	-	do.	do.	do.
Casselman, Margaret	" " "	" " "	19	4	-	Ross,	Bathurst,	do.
Carpenter, Catherine	July 25, 1833	" " "	18	13	-	Plympton,	Western,	D. U. E.
Crouse, Oliver	Jan. 19, 1826	" 26	E 1/2 7	13	100	Enniskillen,	do.	Militia.
Coll, William	" " 1820	" " "	S 1/2 17	1	200	Sombra,	do.	do.
Coll, James,	" " "	" " "	W 1/2 3	8	100	do.	do.	Sergeant, Militia.
Chisholm, David	" " "	" " "	.....	3	-	Fitzroy,	Bathurst,	Private, Militia.
Cook, Abraham	Dec. 27, 1835	" " "	.....	244	-	Brantford,	Gore,	Indian Lands.
Clement, George M.	May 14, 1830	" " "	2	8	200	Vespra,	Home,	S. U. E.
Clendinnin, William	June 27, 1833	" " "	43	11	-	Simcoe,	do.	do.
Cronkheit, Darius	Sept. 4, 1834	" " "	19	5	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
Comer, Henry	May 15, 1835	" " "	14	5	-	Harvey,	Newcastle,	do.
Carscallan, George	July 4, 1833	" " "	21	12	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Collins, John McGaw	Aug. 7, 1834	" " "	{ E 1/2 13 W 1/2 18	{ 14 14	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	do.
Christie, Abijah	Oct. 10, "	" " "	22	11	-	do.	do.	do.
Cronkheit, Anthony	Sept. 4, "	" " "	18	5	-	Sombra,	do.	do.
Casselman, Eleanor	Feb. 5, 1835	" " "	7	5	-	do.	do.	D. U. E.
Crowster, Nancy	Apr. 22, 1831	" " "	21	5	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	do.
Carson, Charles	Aug. 4, "	" " "	E part 36	3	100	Albion,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Clendinnin, Catherine	Mar. 17, 1836	" 27	W 1/2 18 & 19	3	200	Dawn,	Western,	D. U. E.
Christie, Isaac	Feb. 4, 1830	" " "	S 1/2 33	4	100	Scarborough,	Home,	Clergy Reserve Sale.
Cameron, Alexander	Jan. 19, 1820	" " "	W 1/2 12	14	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	Militia.
Clark, William	May 19, 1836	" " "	Town Lot	101700	link	T. Woodstock,	London,	Full fee.
Cronkheit, Alfred	Sept. 20, 1834	" " "	18	1	200	Nottawasaga,	Home,	S. U. E.
Card, Loraine	July 26, 1820	" " "	7 & 8	16	-	Chatham,	Western,	D. U. E.
Carroll, Apalona	Apr. 17, 1832	" " "	{ 16 10	{ 1 4	400	Warwick,	do.	do.
Campbell, William	Oct. 20, "	" " "	S 1/2 61	1	100	Flos,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Cronin, Michael	Nov. 23, 1835	" 28	W 1/2 19	10	-	Huntley,	Bathurst,	Hon. P. Robinson's settler.
Church, Jonathan M.	Jan. 19, 1820	" 30	{ N E 1/4 4 N E 1/4 6	{ 8 9	-	Lansdowne,	Johnstown,	Militia.
Canadian, Jean-Bap't.	" " "	" " "	W 1/2 31	.....	-	Colchester,	Western,	do.
Cadit, Joseph	" " "	" " "	118	3	-	Sandwich,	do.	do.
Corking, Michael	Nov. 28, 1835	" " "	W 1/2 10	3	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson.
Collins, Daniel	" " "	" " "	E 1/2 1	12	-	Goulburn,	do.	do. do. do.
Collins, sen., Richard	" " "	" " "	W 1/2 1	11	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Carnis, Jacob	Jan. 19, 1820	" " "	W 1/2 31	5	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Campbell, Malcolm	Aug. 30, "	" " "	S 1/2 G, L.W.	Road.	-	Ekfrid,	London,	Full fee.
Cusack, Conner	Nov. 28, 1835	" " "	E 1/2 1	5	-	Pakenham,	Bathurst,	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson.
Collins, Cornelius	" " "	" " "	2	12	160	Goulburn,	do.	do. do. do.
Connell, William	" " "	" " "	W 1/2 1	10	100	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Cunningham, Roger	" " "	" " "	5	11	200	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Collit, Barlim	Jan. 19, 1820	June 1	S 1/2 35	6	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Cole, Simon,	Adm. Sir J. C.	" " "	3, Big Island	101	.....	.....	Midland,	Crown Sale.
Cole, Zaccariah	" " "	" " "	31, 29	.....	202	Big Island,	do.	do. do.
Carn, Jacob	" " "	" " "	S part 7	2	50	Oxford, West,	London,	do. do.
Clark, George A.	" " "	" " "	10, N W St.	23066	link	T'n Brantford,	Gore,	do. do.
Campbell, Malcolm	" " "	" " "	S 1/2 23	6	100	Caradoc,	London,	do. do.
Cook, Andrew	" " "	" " "	8	9	59	21 Range W of Main	Pear's Gore	do. do.
Cain, jun., John	Jan. 19, 1820	" " "	S 1/2 43	12	100	Nottawasaga	Home,	Militia.
Carr, Thomas	Adm. Sir J. C.	" " "	E 1/2 13	7	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Commissioner Report, 1835.
Corking, Patrick	Nov. 28, 1835	" " "	E 1/2 10	3	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson.
Clark, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" " "	N 1/2 28	1	-	Sombra,	Western,	Militia.
Canby, Benjamin	Adm. Sir J. C.	" " "	A part of	.....	265	Canborough,	Wingara,	Crown Sale.
Cole, Isaac	Jan. 19, 1820	" 10	E 1/2 4	6	100	Darling,	Bathurst,	Militia.
Condon, Richard	May 12, 1836	" " "	W 1/2 21	6	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson.
Carthew, John	Aug. 2, 1832	" " "	{ 17 E 16	{ 9, 10 10	500	Medonte,	Home,	Lieutenant, Royal Navy.
Cronk, Paul	Adm. Sir J. C.	" 11	35, N base	line.	98	Big Island,	Midland,	Crown Sale.
Cole, Isaac	Sept. 28, 1820	" " "	7	6	200	Darling,	Bathurst,	S. U. E.
Caldor, David	May 22, 1832	" " "	21, 23	9	346	Bronke,	Western,	Late a Lieutenant, 59th Reg't.
Caverley, Nathaniel	June 18, 1834	" " "	30	.....	200	Colchester,	do.	Discharged Artificer.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Cummings, Thomas	May 9, 1836	June 13, 1836	S 1/2 14	4	100	Eldon,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Cowan, Samuel	June 9, "	" "	E 1/2 6	6	—	Medonte,	Home,	do. do.
Cotter, Edward	July 12, "	" "	W 1/2 10	6	—	Douro,	Northumb'd	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson,
Cockburn, Joseph	June 12, 1832	" "	64	1	200	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Sergeant.
Carr, John	Nov. 3, 1831	" "	10	11	100	Eldon,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Cadney, Daniel	Jan. 19, 1820	" 14	W 1/2 1	13	—	Nissouri,	London,	Militia.
Crow, John Brooke	Adm. Sir J. C.	" "	.....	.....	357	Harvey,	Newcastle,	Crown Sale.
Calghan, Thomas	May 12, 1836	" "	1	2	200	Marmora,	Midland,	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson,
Curry, George	April 5, 1832	" "	W 1/2 5	5	100	Nassagaweya,	Gore,	Discharged Soldier.
Clunsdale, William	Aug. 11, 1831	" "	W 1/2 17	5	—	Dummer,	Newcastle,	do. do.
Cawley, George	April 28, 1832	" "	E 1/2 15	2	—	Nelson,	Gore,	do. do.
Chisholm, Robert	July 3, 1831	" "	32	5	200	Essa,	Western,	Discharged Artificer,
Cavors, James	Aug. 7, "	" 15	W 1/2 1	4	100	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Cully, John	" 2, 1832	" "	E 1/2 7	5	—	do.	do.	do. do.
Carmichael, Charles	Sep. 20, 1830	" 16	S 1/2 11	8	—	Lobo,	do.	Full fee.
Colly, Gilbert	Nov. 17, 1819	" "	N 21	4	—	Tecumseth,	Home,	do.
Curry, James	June 23, 1824	" "	E 1	6	—	Adjala,	do.	do.
Costello, jun. Michael	" 9, 1836	" "	N 9	6	—	Ennismore,	Newcastle,	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson.
Cotter, William	" "	" "	W 11	9	—	Belmont,	do.	do. do.
Connors, Timothy	" 13, "	" "	W 3	9	—	Emily,	do.	do. do.
Crummer, John	Aug. 10, 1832	" "	W 6	2	—	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Carrigan, Hugh	" 2, "	" "	E 1	4	—	do.	do.	do. do.
Coates, Mary	Feb. 4, 1836	" 17	W 13	6	—	Vespra,	Home,	Widow of Discharged Soldier.
Campbell, Patrick	Aug. 2, 1832	" "	3	2	200	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Sergeant.
Clement, Martin	Jan. 19, 1820	" 18	E 1/2 16	1	100	Hinchinbrooke	Midland,	Militia Dragoons.
Conklin, Thomas	" "	" "	W 23	2	—	Marmora,	do.	Private Militia.
Carling, Isaac	June 16, 1836	" "	17	Y St.	200	T'n of London	London,	Full fee.
Casselman, William	Nov. 27, 1833	" "	29	1	—	Fenelon,	Newcastle,	S. U. E.
Cameron, Alexander	May 22, 1832	" "	7	4	—	Mara,	Home,	do.
Campbell, Francis	" 5, 1832	" "	25	2	—	Chingacousy,	do.	do.
Cass, Joseph	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	{ E 1/2 13 W 1/2 15	{ 10 10 }	200	Plympton,	Western,	do.
Callard, Abraham	June 27, 1833	" "	25	2	—	Marmora,	Midland,	do.
Culp, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" 20	W 1/2 29	6	100	Garafraxa,	Gore,	Corp. Militia Artillery.
Cook, George	" "	" "	Rear 1/2 21	7	—	Beckwith,	Bathurst,	Militia Dragoons.
Creighton, Ogden	Feb. 4, 1836	" "	.....	.....	809	Mara,	Home,	Late Capt. 51st Regiment.
Creighton, Ogden	" "	" "	.....	.....	238	Gore betw'n Bev. & Pusluch.	Gore	do. do.
Condon, James	June 13, "	" "	W 1/2 25	12	100	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson,
Carling, Thomas	" "	" "	26	5	200	London,	London,	Settler under Col. Talbot.
Carpenter, Lewis	July 25, 1833	" "	E 1/2 18	13 & 14	—	Plympton,	Western,	S. U. E.
Chamberlain, James	Aug. 27, "	" "	30	3	—	do.	do.	do.
Cork, Robert	" 7, 1834	" "	{ Wp't 11 22	{ 5 3 }	359	Seymour,	Newcastle,	Lieut. Royal Navy.
Crowder, Anthony	Mar. 10, "	" 21	22	3	200	Collingwood,	Home,	S. U. E.
Caldwell, Aaron	Nov. 27, "	" "	43	10	—	Nottawasaga,	do.	Discharged Artificer.
Cameron, Angus	" 17, 1830	" 22	16	11	150	Richmond,	Midland,	Discharged Sergeant.
Crow, Joseph	June 27, 1833	" "	S 1/2 6, 7	13	200	Sunnidale,	Home,	Discharged Shipwright.
Campbell, Peter S.	Jan. 19, 1820	" 23	E 1/2 33	1	100	Chingacousy,	do.	Militia.
Cain, Hugh	Aug. 8, 1833	" "	8	12	200	Sunnidale,	do.	Discharged Sergeant.
Clark, Robert	July 12, 1831	" "	81	WP Rd	—	Tiny,	do.	Sergeant Sligo Militia.
Crichton, John	" 26, 1820	" "	NW 1/2 4	5	50	Caledon,	do.	Free.
Conwally, John	June 16, 1836	" "	S 1/2 18	10	100	Emily,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Cooper, John	Feb. 2, 1832	" 24	W 1/2 12	3	—	Caledon,	Home,	do. do.
Cordingly, David	April 21, 1819	" 25	W 1/2 10	10	—	Trafalgar,	Gore,	Full fee.
Clookey, George	Oct. 26, 1825	" "	S 1/2 6	8	—	Innisfil,	Home,	do.
Cronk, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 27	N p't 11	14	—	Hungerford,	Midland,	Militia.
Castle, Henry James	Adm. Sir J. C.	" 20	39	11	15	Collingwood,	Home,	Crown Sale.
Crowe, John Brooks	" Sir F. H.	" 27	23	10	175	Verulam,	Newcastle,	do.
Cameron, Finlay	April 21, 1819	" "	E 1/2 10	5	100	Toronto,	Home,	Full fee.
Cameron, George	Dec. 2, 1830	" "	9	1	200	Essa,	do.	S. U. E.
Cook, Andrew	June 20, 1836	" 28	Tract	.....	102	Brantford,	Gore,	Indian Lands.
Carley, Hugh	May 3, 1832	" "	S p't 14	4	100	Tyendanağa,	Midland,	Discharged Soldier.
Cooper, George	Dec. 21, 1825	" 29	E 1/2 26	8	—	Albion,	Home,	Full fee.
Craue, James	Oct. 4, 1832	" 30	W 1/2 7	6	—	Caledon,	do.	Discharged Soldier.
Dennis, William	Dec. 23, 1835	Apr. 29 Indian Reserves	.....	.....	378	C'y Haldim'nd	Niagara,	{ Part of Grand River Reserve originally conveyed by the late Joseph Brant.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCISE.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Denyes, Peter	Jan. 19, 1820	1836. May 6	S ½ 14	4	100	Collingwood,	Home,	Militia Claimant.
Digby, John Charles	Dec. 7, 1818	" 7	{ 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Parts of Lots 25, 26, 27, 28. }	{ 3 4 1 }	191 ½	Brantford,	Gore,	Crown Land Sale, £235, C.
Doan Mahlon	Oct. 9, 1810	" 18	1	5	200	Sarnia,	Western,	S. U. E.
Diamond, John	Oct. 6, 1831	" "	{ W ½ 26 Broken 29 }	{ 3 5 }	-	Moore,	do.	do
Dobbs, Robert	Feb. 4, 1830	" 24	16	6	-	Yonge,	Johnstown,	Clergy Reserve Sale, £100.
DeCow, Abner	Jan. 19, 1820	" 25	W ½ 31	2	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia Claimant.
Dafoc, Michael	Jan. 25, 1831	" "	14	7	200	Madoc,	Midland,	S. U. E.
Davis, John	Oct. 23, 1835	" "	27	5	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
Dowdle, David	Dec. 1, 1831	" "	3	7	100	Albion,	Home,	Discharged Soldier, 11th Regt.
Doan, Michael	Jan. 8, 1835	" "	4	5	200	Dover.	Western,	Discharged Artificer, Dock Yard, Kingston
Dorchimer, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	S ½ 36	11	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia Claimant.
Dell, Edmund	Mar. 24, 1836	" "	23	8	-	Bayham,	London,	Settler located by Col. Talbot.
Donaldson, David	April 19, 1820	" "	S part 1	20	-	Tiny,	Home,	Full fee.
Douthwaite, George	Oct. 15, 1819	" "	E ½ 18	7	-	Albion,	do.	Full fee, (settler.)
Dunlop, James	Dec. 23, 1835	" "	Broken 13	4	58	N. Sherbrooke	Bathurst,	Settler loc'd by Q. M. G'l Dept
Dunlop, Samuel	" "	" "	E ½ 19	12	84	Lanark,	do.	do. do. do.
Davis, Catherine	Feb. 1, 1836	" 26	E ½ 7	1	100	Smith,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier, 12th Regt.
Dopp, Henry	Jan. 19, 1820	" 30	S ½ 35	4	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia Claimant.
DeCow, Abraham	" "	" "	S ½ 16	7	-	Collingwood,	do.	do.
Davy, Peter	" "	" "	W ½ 1	8	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	do. [duty performed
Danby, Thomas	July 7, 1823	" "	S W ½ 13	5	50	Leeds,	Johnstown,	(Settler, Pat. free)—Settlem't
Donoghue, Jeffry	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	E ½ 15	10	100	Huntley,	Bathurst,	Emigrants located by Hon.
Dooland, John	" "	" "	E ½ 1	11	-	Ramsay,	do.	P. Robinson.
Duff, Martha	May 19, 1835	" 31	E part 32	1	-	Amaranth,	Home,	Discharged Soldier, 71st
Dulmage, Richard	Nov. 20, 1835	June 1	E ½ 5	10	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Reg't, Claim't,—in trust
Dulmage, Garrett	Nov. 28, "	" "	W ½ 5	11	-	do.	do.	for the children.
Davison, Andrew	Jan. 19, 1820	" 3	S ½ 11	11	-	Collingwood,	Home,	Emigrants located by Hon.
Dixon, Alexander	Nov. 14, 1831	" 6	{ N ½ 9 S ½ 16 }	{ 12 14 }	200	W. Gwillimb'y	do.	P. Robinson.
Dafoc, Elizabeth	Mar. 10, 1834	" 10	18	5	-	Plympton,	Western,	Provinc'l Incorporated Militia.
Davis, James Samuel	Oct. 28, 1835	" "	20	4	-	Mulmer,	Home,	Disch'd Sergt. 4th Drag. Gds.
Dulyea, Mary	Jan. 2, 1834	" "	1	11	152	Richmond,	Midlan:	D. U. E.
Dulyea, Mary	" "	" "	N part 4	10	48	do.	do.	do.
DeWitt, Abraham	Feb. 4, 1830	" 11	35	7	200	Ernestown,	do.	do.
Dowman, Robert	June 2, 1836	" 13	N ½ 1	1	100	Tyendinaga,	do.	Clergy Sale, £140.
Dagg, James	May 25, "	" "	S ½ 14	11	-	London,	London,	Emg't. Set. loc'd P. Robinson
DeLaMotte, Rev. P. J.	" 23, "	" "	S. s. D. W.	Dist.	1	Perth,	Bathurst,	do. do. Col. Talbot.
Driscoll, Florona	" 12, "	" "	17	14	100	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Fees p'd, Settler's duty perfo'd
Devine, Ann	" 23, "	" "	½ 5	6	-	Eldon,	do.	Emg't. Set. loc'd P. Robinson
Davis, James	June 8, 1832	" "	N ½ 8	12	-	W. Gwillimb'y	Home,	Discharged Soldier, 83d Regt.
Daly, Thomas	Aug. 1, 1833	" 14	3	5	200	Moore,	Western,	do. 32d Rgt. Ft.
Donegan, Patrick	Dec. 10, 1832	" "	N ½ 25	1	100	Tyendinaga,	Midland,	S. U. E.
Davis, Isaac	Feb. 25, 1819	" 15	E ½ 3	4	-	Chinguacousy,	Home,	Discharged Sold. 27th Rgt. Ft.
Dunwoody, George	July 2, 1835	" "	3	9	200	Essa,	do.	Fees p'd, Settler's duty perfo'd
Davidson, James	April 29, 1824	" "	E part 16	2	100	Smith,	Newcastle,	do.
Daly, Robert	Dec. 19, 1832	" "	3	2	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	Emg't. Settler's duty performed.
Deen, Emily	Jan. 19, 1833	" "	22	9	-	Plympton,	do.	S. U. E.
Dillon, James	June 13, 1836	" "	W ½ 1	7	100	Adelaide,	London,	D. U. E.
Doan, Ebenczer	Feb. 4, 1830	" 16	E ½ 15	2	-	E. Gwillimb'y	Home,	Discharged Sold. R'l Artillery
Dailey, Owen	June 9, 1836	" "	W ½ 20	7	-	Smith,	Newcastle,	Clergy Sale, £87 10s.
Dailey, Andrew	" "	" "	20	7	-	do.	do.	Settler located by P. Robinson
Downey, Henry	July —, 1827	" 17	E ½ 19	8	-	Albion,	Home,	do. do.
Dunn, Patrick	" 23, 1832	" "	W ½ 16	4	-	Vesprn,	do.	Fees p'd, Settler's duty perfo'd
Drury, Edward	Sept. 1, 1831	" "	26	2	-	do.	do.	Disch'd Sold. 67th Reg. Foot.
Dunn, John	Aug. 2, 1832	" "	E ½ 9	4	-	do.	do.	do. 70th do.
Dowsley, Charlotte	" 7, 1828	" 10	19	4	200	Medonte,	do.	do. 7th Drag. Gds.
Deilor, George	" 27, 1833	" 20	20	2	-	Plympton,	Western,	D. U. E.
Dreio, Esther	Mar. 27, 1829	" "	0	1	-	Flos,	Home,	S. U. E.
Durrant, Samuel	June 20, 1836	" 21	15 S side York St.	8	½	Tn of London,	London,	D. U. E.
Dollson, James Martin	Oct. 2, 1834	" "	8	8	200	Collingwood,	Home,	Fees p'd, Settler's duty perfo'd.
Douglas, John	June 20, 1836	" "	19 S side B. Street,	½	½	Tn of London,	London,	Disch'd Artificer. K. D. Yard.
								Fees p'd, Settler's duty perfo'd.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONGRESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Daly, William	Aug. 26, 1834	1836. June 21	W ½ 18	7	100	Vespra,	Home,	Dischar'd Sold'r, 11th Rgt. Ft.
Duncan, Robert	Oct. 2, "	" 22	W ½ 4	5	-	Caledon,	do.	Dischar. Sergeant, 68th Reg.
Duncan, Robert	" " "	" " "	E ½ 18	2	-	Albion,	do.	do. do. do.
Droorall, George	Dec. 7, 1830	" 23	Part 16	4	103	Brantford,	Gore,	Crown Sale, £103.
Dellabough, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	S ½ 4	11	100	Mara,	Home,	Private, Incorporated Militia.
Dunn, John,	July 22, 1832	" "	W ½ 14	5	-	Vespra,	do.	Dischar'd Sold'r, 9th Reg. Dra.
Dolan, Michael	Feb. 21, "	" "	{ No. 1. W } 18, 19, 20, }	11	-	Essa,	do.	do. do. 45th Reg. Ft.
Dixon, Alexander	Dec. 7, 1830	" 25	7, E F. St.	3	1	Port Credit,	do.	Crown Sale, £26.
Douglas, William	Jan. 28, 1819	" "	4	3	200	Toronto,	do.	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
Douglas, Peter	" " "	" "	4	6	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Doyle, Thomas	Oct. 2, 1834	" 28	30	6	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	Disch'd Artificer, K. D. Yard.
Doyle, Peter	June 27, 1836	" 29	W ½ 14	10	100	Dummer,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier, 86th Regt.
Dafoe, David	May 30, 1834	" 30	21	11	200	Belmont,	do.	S. U. E.
Elliott, John F.	July 31, "	May 18	W ¾ 24	12	150	Moore,	Western,	2nd Lieut., Royal Marines.
Eman, George	" 9, 1817	" "	28	5	200	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Eman, Lawson	Oct. 28, 1835	" "	13	6	-	Plympton,	do.	do.
Elliott, James	Aug. 18, 1819	" 25	26, W Ch'rch	Street	½	Belleville,	Midland,	Settlement duty performed.
Elsworth, Ephraim	Mar. 31, 1836	" "	15, Ns. King	Street	-	London,	London,	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
Eligh, David	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	W ½ 7	4	100	Madoc,	Midland,	Militia Claimant.
Elsworth, Magdalen	April 4, 1833	" 26	12	7	200	Moore,	Western,	D. U. E.
Edwards, John	Dec. 6, 1832	" "	{ N part 24 } { S 24 }	10 } 15 }	100	Brock,	Home,	Discharged Soldier, 89th Regt.
Eligh, George	Jan. 19, 1820	" 30	W ½ 30	5	-	Nottawasaga,	do.	Militia Claimant.
Emery, St. Luke	Feb. 4, 1830	June 1	N W ¼ 8	8	50	Dover,	Western,	Clergy Reserve Sale, £25.
Everitt, Daniel	July 2, 1833	" "	E ½ broken 7	1	15	Kingston,	Midland,	Privileged Militia Claimant.
Everitt, James	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	3 15, N side Gal	St.	1	Chatham,	Western,	Crown Land Sale, £6.
Ellison, Catharine	July 25, 1833	" 10	{ E part 17 } { W ½ 18 }	14 }	200	Plympton,	do.	D. U. E.
Eligh, David	Nov. 6, 1834	" 14	18	7	-	Moore,	do.	S. U. E.
Empey, Thomas	Jan. 19, 1820	" 15	24	10, 11, 12	100	Maripossa,	Newcastle,	Militia Claimant.
Evans, Charlotte Stuart	Nov. 3, 1831	" 18	23	1	200	Amaranth,	Home,	D. U. E.
Evans, Joseph	July 23, 1832	" 24	E ¼ 8	6	100	Medonte,	do.	Discharged Soldier.
Easton, Thomas	Aug. 10, "	" "	S W ¼ 3	9	50	Innisfil,	do.	do. do.
Eadie, Andrew	June 27, 1836	" 28	Part of 6, N P't R'd	97	97	Brantford,	Gore,	Part of Indian Reserve.
Ellsmore, Joseph	July 5, 1832	" "	W ½ 1	4	100	Oro,	Home,	Discharged Sold'r, 2d R. V. B.
Fay, Henry F.	Dec. 7, 1830	Apr. 28	{ 19, N side s. links } { Dalh'e St. 26000 }	26000 }	..	Brantford,	Gore,	Crown Sale, £23 13s. 6d.
Fyanes, Joseph	Oct. 24, 1831	May 10	S ½ 14	13	100	Brock,	Home,	Dischar'd Sold'r, 4th Dra. Gds.
Fairman, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" 18	N ½ 30	9	-	Hungerford,	Midland,	Militia Claimant.
Felker, Frederick	" " "	" 19	S p't 4 S Ni.	Road,	-	Maidstone,	Western,	do. do.
Frack, Robert	June 2, 1819	" "	17	11	200	Enniskillen,	do.	S. U. E.
Fraser, Donald	Feb. 7, 1833	" 23	N ½ 18	13	100	Tecumseth,	Home,	Discharged Soldier, 79th Regt.
Flagler, Thomas	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	6	12	200	Sombra,	Western,	Sergeant, Fl'k Com'y, Militia.
Frederick, Daniel	June 7, 1826	" "	37, W Rear	Street,	¾	Belleville,	Midland,	Settlement duty performed.
Field, Linus	July 2, 1835	" "	2	6	200	S. Gower,	Johnstown,	Fees paid.
Foster, Edward	May 30, 1835	" "	12	5	-	Walsingham,	London,	{ Subject to the conditions of a } { certain Will—Patent free.
FitzGerald, John	Mar. 17, 1836	" 25	N ½ 4	1	100	London,	do.	Settler located by Col. Talbot.
Fruts, Elizabeth	Feb. 17, 1825	" "	6, S side Eg	Road,	200	Warwick,	Western,	D. U. E.
Firman, Henry	Jan. 19, 1820	" 26	5, S ½ 6	3	100	Collingwood,	Home,	Militia Claimant.
Ferguson, John H.	Oct. 28, 1835	" "	30	12	200	Sombra,	Western,	S. U. E.
Forshee, Hannah	" 2, 1834	" "	22	5	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	D. U. E.
Field, James	May 15, 1835	" "	W ½ 21, 22	4	-	Amaranth,	Home,	S. U. E.
Fortier, John	Dec. 26, 1834	" "	25	3	-	Nottawasaga,	do.	Discharged Artificer, Kingston Dock Yard.
Foster, Edmund	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	W ½ 7	9	100	Plympton,	Western,	Militia Claimant.
Fraser, Simon sen.	" " "	" "	W ½ 7	10	-	Fitzroy,	Bathurst,	do. do.
Foley, Patrick	Nov. 28, 1835	" 27	27	2	92	Ramsay,	do.	Emg't. loc'd Hon. P. Robinson
Fraser, Alexander	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	S ½ 2	11	100	Plantagenet,	Ottawa,	Clergy Reserve Sale, £31 5s.
Flynn, James	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	9	12	188	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Em. Set. loc. Hon. P. Robinson.
Foucher, Charles	July 31, 1834	" 28	10	2	200	Hinchinbrooke	Midland,	Discharged Artificer, K. D. Y.
Forrest, James	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	W ½ 20	11	100	Huntley,	Bathurst,	Emg't Sett'r, Hon. P. Robinson.
Forrest, Timothy	" " "	" "	W ½ 21	11	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Fraser, Hugh	Jan. 19, 1820	" 31	E part 5 & 6	14	56	Adelaide,	London,	Sergeant, Incorporated Militia.
Frymire, Conrad	" " "	" "	E ½ 31	9	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia Claimant.
Finch, Christian	" " "	June 7	E ½ 26	10	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	do. do.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCIS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Fisher, Thomas	May 17, 1820	June 10, 1836	S part 23	9	100	Chatham,	Western,	As a Settler.
Falconer, James jun.	Dec. 3, 1829	" "	7	3	200	Melancthon,	Home,	S. U. E.
Falvey, John	May 12, 1836	" "	E ½ 29	11	100	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Fisher, Henrietta,	Sept. 4, 1834	" "	11	1	200	Belmont,	do.	D. U. E.
Fullarton, John	Dec. 7, 1830	" 11	{ 12 N. s. Market St. 11 S. s. Davis St.	{ 2		Kempensfeldt,	Home,	Crown Land Sale, £10.
Fogle, Israel	" " "	" "	16	6	125	Cayuga,	Niagara,	do. do. £105 ls.
Fant, Stephen	" " "	" 13	S s. T. R.	2,500	do.	do.	do. do. £10.	
Fox, James	June 9, 1836	" "	E ½ 3	11	100	Medonte,	Home,	Disch'd Sold. 29th Reg. Foot.
Fullerton, John	" " "	" "	E ½ 7	9	-	do.	do.	do. 9th do.
Fisher, Donald	Mar. 17, "	" "	15	1	200	Macnab,	Bathurst,	Settler under Macnab.
FitzGerald, Maurice	May 12, "	" "	S ½ 7	8	100	Emily,	Newcastle,	Em. Settl. loc. by P. Robinson
FitzGerald, Charles	June 9, "	" 14	E ½ 4	6	-	Medonte,	Home,	Disch'd Sold., 13 R. V. Batt'n
Fenton, James	May 9, 1832	" "	E part 27	3	90	Caledon,	do.	do. Glengary, Lt. Inf.
Farley, Patrick	Aug. 11, 1831	" "	E ½ 22	4	100	Douro,	Newcastle,	do. do. 84 Reg.
Ferguson, Hugh	Jan. 19, 1820	" 15	W ½ 20	9	-	Essa,	Home,	Militia Claimant.
Foley, Darby	Mar. 22, 1825	" "	23	3	200	Marmora,	Midland,	Set. fees p'd, set. duty perf'd.
Foster, George	June 9, 1836	" 16	32	13	-	Emily,	Newcastle,	Disch'd Sergt. 8th Regt. Foot.
Fortunato, Angelo	Oct. 2, 1834	" "	{ N E ¼ 8 E part 7	{ 6 8	100	Marmora,	Midland,	Disch'd Sold. De Watt. Regt.
Franklin, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 18	W ½ 29	2	-	do.	do.	Militia Claimant.
Franklin, William	" " "	" "	E ½ 1	1	-	do.	do.	do.
Franklin, Henry	" " "	" "	E ½ 29	3	-	do.	do.	do.
Ferguson, Maria	Feb. 11, 1836	" "	{ E ½ 5 W ½ 6	{ 5 4	200	Vespra,	Home,	D. U. E.
Fraser, Henry	Jan. 9, 1832	" 20	3	9	-	Fitzroy,	Bathurst,	S. U. E.
Fennel, Robert	June 20, 1836	" 21	23 N. B. York St.	½		London,	London,	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perf'd.
French, Samuel	July 5, 1832	" "	E ½ 7	4	100	Medonte,	Home,	Disch'd Sold. 6th Regt. Drag.
Foster, Thomas	Sept. 12, 1833	" "	E ½ 18	10	-	Vespra,	do.	do. 98th Regiment.
Fraser, James	July 3, 1834	" 22	E ½ 26	10	-	Zorra,	London,	do. Ross Reg. Milit.
Fraine, John	Sept. 6, 1832	" "	N ½ 11	4	-	Dummer,	Newcastle,	do. 17th Regiment.
Fletcher, Dickinson	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	4	9	200	Gore Toronto,	Home,	Crown Sale, £162 10s.
Frey, Adelia	Feb. 11, 1836	" 23	{ E ½ 13 E ½ 15	{ 5 6	-	Plympton,	Western,	D. U. E.
Ferguson, George	Sept. 23, 1831	" "	E ½ 14	6	100	Oro,	Home,	Dischar. Sold. 15th Regt. Ft.
Flanaghan, Patrick	Aug. 2, 1832	" "	Broken 10	3	55	W. Gwillimby	do.	do. 21st do.
Ferguson, James	June 12, "	" "	E ½ 6	9	100	Medonte,	do.	do. 25th do.
Fralick, Benjamin	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	S ½ 1	9	-	Tecumseth,	do.	Militia Claimant.
Fraser, William	Aug. 4, 1831	" 27	14	14	200	Oro,	do.	Sergeant Royal Artillery.
Fletcher, Edward	June 2, 1819	" 29	E ½ 2	2	100	Chinguacousy,	do.	Settl'r. fees pd. settlt. dut. per.
FitzGibbon, Thomas	June 8, 1832	" "	1	13	200	Oro,	do.	Disch'd. Sold. 5th Drag. Gd's.
Ferguson, Daniel	Feb. 11, 1836	" 30	13	7	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	S. U. E.
Grant, John	July 23, 1832	Apr. 21	{ N ½'s of 5 from 16 and 17 G. Riv.	{ -		Gloucester,	Ottawa,	do
Gadd, Thomas	Dec. 23, 1835	May 16	2, 3, 4, 5,	1	112	Brantford,	Gore,	Indian Lands.
Gillis, Donald	Nov. 19, 1831	" 23	{ W ½ 32 E ½ 32	{ 4	200	Eramosa,	do.	Full fee.
Gouin, Claude	Jan. " 1820	" 24	{ 12 and 13 N E ¼ 14	{ 1	450	Moore,	Western,	Militia.
Gates, Joseph	" " "	" 25	N ½ 2	9	100	Sombra,	do.	do
Grooms, Zephaniah	" 3, 1833	" "	10	9	200	Richmond,	Midland,	S. U. E.
German, John	Feb. 29, "	" "	15	10	-	do.	do.	do
Grant, William	" 5, 1835	" "	1	12	-	Moore,	Western,	do.
Green, jun., Benjamin	Sept. 6, 1832	" "	21, N Egd. Road	1	-	Adelaide,	London,	do.
Grant, John	July 23, 1832	" "	E & W ½ 1	5	-	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Sergeant.
Gallinger, Margaret	Dec. 19, 1833	" "	18	4	-	Ross,	Bathurst,	D. U. E.
Gale, Henry	Jan. " 1820	" 26	12	4	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Green, Archibald	Nov. 27, 1834	" "	11	7	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	S. U. E.
Griffiths, Michael	Sept. 4, 1832	" "	W ½ 7, S Egd. Road	5	100	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Gordon, Michael	Feb. 11, 1834	" "	S ½ 1 and 2	5	200	Camden,	Western,	S. U. E.
Green, Braman	Nov. 27, "	" "	10	6	-	Enniskillen,	do.	do.
Grant, jun., Alexander	Dec. 10, 1823	" "	{ N part 18 broken 19 broken 15	{ 11 13	200	Chatham,	do.	do.
Grant, Angus	Feb. 5, 1835	" "	{ E ½ 19 W ½ 1	{ 7 4	-	Medonte,	Home,	do.
Gordon, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	6	2	-	Collingwood,	do.	Militia.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	Lot.	CONCISE.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Garrison, Catharine	Mar. 3, 1836	1836.	8	4	200	Collingwood,	Home,	D. U. E.
Gordon, Ephraim	Feb. 11, 1834	May 29	N ½ 1 & 2	5	-	Camden,	Western,	S. U. E.
Galloway, John	Jan. 7, 1824	" "	24, N Eg- Road,	4	-	Warwick,	do.	do.
Gregg, William	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	W ½ 16	9	100	Huntley,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Gilmore, William	Feb. " 1829	" "	31	11	200	Nottawasaga,	Home,	S. U. E.
Gillmore, Henry	Dec. 8, 1835	" "	30	8	-	do.	do.	do.
Griffin, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 30	S ½ 1	3	100	do.	do.	Militia.
Galvin, John	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	K ½ 10	11	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Green, Thomas	" " "	" "	{ N W ½ 1 N E ½ 1 }	3	-	Fitzroy,	do.	do. do. do.
Green, jun., John	" " "	" "	E ½ 21	7	-	Pakenham,	do.	do. do. do.
Green, sen., John	" " "	" "	E ½ 22	8	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Garlough, Stephen	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	N ½ 29	8	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Griffin, Isaiah	" " "	" "	S ½ 44	11	-	do.	do.	do.
Glassey, Bridget	May 9, 1836	" "	E ½ 16	5	-	Vespra,	do.	Widow of Discharged Soldier.
Green, Busted	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	W ½ 22	8	-	Pakenham,	Bathurst,	} Emigrants located by Hon. } P. Robinson.
Galvin, Denis	" " "	June 1	E ½ 15	11	-	Ramsay,	do.	
Grant, & others, Rob't	33 C. C. Rept. July, 1835	" "	W ½ 19 E ½ 19 I & 2	10	200	Zorra,	London,	Executors of Wm. Dunbar,
Givens, jun., James	Aug. 11, 1818	" 11	23	4	600	Chatham,	Western,	Full fee.
Green, John	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	Rear ½ 13	5				
Givens, Adolphus	Aug. 11, 1818	" "	1 & 4	2	600	Moore,	Western,	S. U. E.
Glass, Samuel	April 14, 1836	" 13	17 S side King St.	3				
Goulding, James	Mar. 31, "	" "	19 N of York St.	....	½	{ Town of } London,	London,	Full fee.
Gordon, George	Jan. 7, "	" "	Park Lots Town Penetun.	....			
Greggs, Eve	July 19, 1826	" 15	E ½ 17 W ½ 17	11	200	Harvey,	Newcastle,	D. U. E.
Gripton, Robert	Aug. 23, 1831	" "	E ½ 13, S Eg. street	7	100	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Corporal.
Gibson, James	" 10, 1832	" 16	W ½ 17, N Eg. road,	2	-	do.	do.	Discharged Soldier.
Glynn, Thomas	" 2, "	" "	W ½ 16, N Eg. road,	2	-	do.	do.	do. do.
Geer, Henry	July 23, "	" "	E ½ 5, N Eg. road,	3	-	do.	do.	do. do.
Galloway, James	Aug. 10, "	" 17	E ½ 2, N Eg. road,	3	-	do.	do.	do. do.
Gunsolus, Nancy	June 13, 1818	" 16	N ½ 32 S ½ 32	9	200	Hungerford,	Midland,	D. U. E.
Gilmore, Clarinda	May 20, 1817	" "	W ½ 23 F ½ 20	1	-	Nissouri,	London,	do.
Green, Elizabeth	Dec. 23, 1825	" "	E ½ 22 W ½ 22	5				
Gillard, James	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	N ½ 23	3	-	Marmora,	Midland,	do.
Garrison, Caleb	Jan. 19, 1820	" 20	S part 16	8	100	Norwich,	London,	C. R. Sale.
Griffin, Ebenezer C.	Mar. 31, 1824	" "	W ½ 17 & 18	14	-	Hungerford,	Midland,	Militia.
Gruet, William	Feb. 6, 1836	" "	{ E ½ 22 W ½ 22 }	8	200	Garafraza,	Gore,	Full fee.
Groom, John	Feb. 6, 1836	" "	{ E ½ 22 W ½ 22 }	13	-	Medonte,	Home,	Free.
Groom, John	June 27, 1833	" "	5	7	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	S. U. E.
Gilman, David	Jan. 19, 1820	" 21	N ½ 2	3	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Gouin, Anthony	Nov. 6, 1834	" "	1	8	200	Collingwood,	do.	Free.
Groves, John	Dec. 7, 1830	" 22	{ E ½ 3, N Division,	7	100	Toronto, Gore,	do.	C. L. Sale.
Green, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" 23	W ½ 32	6	-	Dawn,	Western,	Militia.
Green, William	Mar. 1, 1832	" "	{ E ½ 32 W ½ 32 }	5	200	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Garlick, Jacob	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	S ½ 10	10	100	Mara,	Home,	Militia.
Gurnett, George	Dec. 7, 1830	" 25	12, W of Bay Street.	½	T'n of Credit, do.	do.	do.	C. L. Sale.
Graham, Thomas	" " "	" "	30, on Dunlop St.	½				
Gates, Daniel	July 12, 1831	" 27	{ N E ½ 9 N W ½ 9 }	7	100	Dummer,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Gates, Henry	June 27, 1836	" 28	Part of 1	7	107	Brantford,	Gore,	Indian Lands.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Hallock, Mary	Nov. 27, 1834	1836. Apr. 25	{ 1 & 2 E Givens St. 1 & 2 Winnett St.	{ 2 3	2	Town of Woodstock,	London,	Free.
Holme, William	Dec. 7, 1830	May 7	{ 23, 24, 27 23, 24, 25 26, 27, 28	{ 3 4	458	Brantford,	Gore,	Crown Land sale.
Henderson, Jonathan	Nov. 5, 1835	" 14	3	7	200	Bastard,	Johnstown,	Full fee.
Hawkins, Andrew	May 4, 1836	" 6	{ 73 W of Penetan- guishene Road,	{ - -	-	Flos,	Home,	Discharged Serjeant.
Hill, Nathaniel	Aug. 27, 1833	" 20	25	9	-	Collingwood,	do.	S. U. E.
Hawley, Isabel	Feb. 7, "	" "	{ E 1/2 25 W 1/2 25	{ 18 -	-	Harvey,	Newcastle,	D. U. E.
Hart, Mary	Mar. 24, 1836	" 23	W 1/2 21	6	100	Eldon,	do.	Widow of discharged Soldier.
Hicks, Joseph	May 8, 1833	" "	{ E 1/2 7 W 1/2 7	{ 6 -	200	Belmont,	do.	S. U. E.
Holmes, Joseph	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	W 1/2 8	8	100	Plympton,	Western,	Militia.
Hilts, George G.	" " "	" 25	E 1/2 2	E.H.St	-	Mono,	Home,	do.
Hawley, Abijah	July 11, 1833	" "	{ S 1/2 19 E part 24 E part 6	{ 3, N E.R.	200	Adelaide.	London,	S. U. E.
Hartel, Rachel	Nov. 8, 1832	" "	19	4	-	Warwick,	Western,	D. U. E.
Hawn, Purlina	Oct. 29, 1835	" "	13	2	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Haines, Joseph	Jan. 19, 1820	" 27	17	5	100	Madoc,	Midland,	Militia.
Hill, Nathaniel	May 12, 1836	" "	{ 1 E Vansittart St. 1 W Light Street	{ 1 10	1	Town of Woodstock,	London,	Free.
Hawley, Jephtha	Mar. 21, 1833	" "	{ by W Bound'y. 14	{ 10 10	200	Richmond,	Midland,	S. U. E.
Hawley, James C.	Feb. 25, "	" "	{ by W Bound'y. 17	{ 1 -	-	do.	do.	do.
Hawley, Charlotte	Oct. 3, "	" "	17	1	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	D. U. E.
Hekkitern, Lorentz	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	{ rear 1/2 34 front 1/2 34	{ 7 8	200	Puslinch,	Gore,	C. R. Sale.
Holcomb, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 28	W 1/2 6	4	100	Enniskillen,	Western,	Militia.
House, Joseph	" " "	" " "	3	11	200	Moore,	do.	do.
Hanes, David	" " "	" " "	E 1/2 17	4	100	Madoc,	Midland,	do.
Hutchens, John	" " "	" " "	W 1/2 14	5	-	do.	do.	do.
Hickey, John	" " "	" " "	W 1/2 13	4	-	do.	do.	do.
Harvey, John	" " "	" " "	E 1/2 18	6	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	do.
Hurdiphant, William	" " "	" " "	S 1/2 2	2	-	Collingwood,	Home,	do.
Hubbell, Justus	" " "	" " "	S 1/2 24	6	-	do.	do.	do.
Hamilton, Sidney S.	Mar. 17, 1836	" "	{ 21 N part 19	{ 2 -	200	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Hare, Margaret	Feb. 18, "	" "	22	9	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	D. U. E.
Hollister, William	May 9, 1834	" "	4	6	-	Collingwood,	Home,	S. U. E.
Hartman, Susannah	Jan. 25, "	" "	{ N part 9 & brok. 10 & brok. 6	{ 15 17	200	Chatham,	Western,	D. U. E.
Hazen, Mary	Feb. 6, 1819	" "	14	1	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Hunt, Lewis	Aug. 7, 1834	" "	39	12	-	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Hunt, Thomas	" " "	" "	35	10	-	do.	do.	do.
Hoffman, Christopher	Sept. 29, "	" "	{ S 1/2 8 N 1/2 8	{ 12 -	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
Hoffman, William	April 4, 1833	" "	13	6	-	Moore,	do.	do.
Hoshall, Anna	July 17, 1817	" "	46	12	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	D. U. E.
Huyck, Elizabeth	Feb. 7, 1821	" "	20	3	200	Collingwood,	do.	do.
Hartwell, Thomas	April 2, 1835	" "	{ E 1/2 12 W 1/2 12	{ 1 -	-	Dumner,	Newcastle,	Free.
Hare, William	Dec. 26, 1834	" "	{ 15 E Balloon St. N 1/2 20 Eastern Division	{ 5 -	-	Dover,	Western,	do.
Hawn, Jacob	Jan. 8, 1835	" "	36, 30, W Bals. St.	-	-	do.	do.	do.
Hartley, Abraham K.	Nov. 27, 1834	" "	5, E Division	5	-	do.	do.	do.
Huff, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" 30	E 1/2 6	6	100	Belmont,	Newcastle,	Militia.
Hart, James	" " "	" " "	W 1/2 19	11	-	do.	do.	do.
Haines, Peter	" " "	" " "	33 Front Concess'n	-	-	Plympton,	Western,	do.
Hausinger, John	" " "	" " "	E 1/2 32	6	-	Dover,	do.	do.
Hickey, William	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	E 1/2 16	11	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	{ Emigrants located by the
Haley, Patrick	" " "	" " "	E 1/2 9	2	-	do.	do.	{ Hon. Peter Robinson.
Holmes, Peter	Jan. 19, 1820	" 31	N 1/2 35	6	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT.	LOT.	CONGRS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Harlin, Michael	May 5, 1836	May 31, 1836.	{ NE p't 24 N part 24	{ 1 2 }	100	Brock,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Haley, Denis	Nov. 25, 1835	June 1	W ½ 7	1	—	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon.P.Robinson.
Hart, Samuel	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	18, 6th Street,	1	—	Cornwall,	Eastern,	C. L. Sale.
Hart, Samuel	" "	" "	19, S side of 6th St.	1	—	do.	do.	do. do.
Hantendon, Arunah	" "	" "	{ 3, Ns. Du 25,000 square li	{ house ks }	—	Town of Branford,	{ Gore,	{ do. do.
Heeneey, Thomas	" "	" "	{ 31, N s. Co 20,000 square li	{ borne ks }	—	do.	do.	do. do.
Huffman, Peter	Nov. 2, 1834	" "	23	9	100	Portland,	Midland,	S. U. E.
Huffman, Peter	" "	" "	52	5	50	Camden,	do.	do.
Hunt, Stephen	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	N ½ 30	9	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Helmer, Joseph	" "	" "	N ½ 33	8	—	do.	do.	do.
Hess, John	" "	" "	N ½ 6	5	—	Colchester,	Western,	do.
Heward, James	" "	" "	{ N and S ½ 27 & 28.	{ 15 }	{ 500	Sombra,	do.	Ensign, Western Rangers,
			{ N ½ 27	{ 14 }				
Hall, William	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	{ Water Lot in front of Town Lot No. 10, W Russell St.	{ }	{ 2 }	{ Town of Sandwich,	{ do.	{ C. L. Sale.
Huff, Asa Bell	May 2, 1833	" "	6 N ½ s B & C	7	200	Sombra,	do.	Discharged Artificer, R. N.
Hughson, Robert	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	{ 114, E of Penc. tanguish. road,	{ }	{ 195 }	Tay,	Home,	Militia.
House, jun., John	Dec. 7, 1825	" "	{ W halves 13 & 14, Street,	{ }	{ — }	Mulmer,	do.	S. U. E.
Hopper, Mary	April 24, 1835	" "	{ 4, South Eg. road,	{ 1 }	{ 200 }	Warwick,	Western,	D. U. E.
Hough, Isaac	July 25, 1833	" "	14	5	—	St. Vincent,	Home,	Discharged Artificer.
Havan, Denis	May 12, 1836	" "	S ½ 24	12	100	Smith,	Newcastle,	Em. loc. by Hon.P.Robinson.
Hugoboom, Gilbert	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	31	7	200	Ernestown,	Midland,	C. R. Sale.
Hanes, jun., Christ'r	Sep. 5, 1833	" "	4	7	—	Moore,	Western,	S. U. E.
Hough, Isaac	May 21, 1834	" "	32, S Malden road,	—	—	Colchester,	do.	Dich'd from Kingston D. Y.
Hunter, James,	Oct. 11, 1832	" "	{ 18, fronting Wsid. Muskrat Lake,	{ }	{ — }	Westmeath,	Bathurst,	S. U. E.
Hughson, Jacob	Feb. 25, 1836	" "	19	4	—	Darlington,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
Harvey, Robert	May 12, "	" "	{ W ½ 12, S Eg. road,	{ 7 }	{ 100 }	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Hanan, George	" "	" "	N ½ 24	12	—	Smith,	Newcastle,	Em. loc. by Hon.P.Robinson.
Hartwick, Nelson	Mar. 31, "	" "	N ½ 26	12	—	London,	London,	Setl'r located by Col. Talbot.
Hassell, William	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	14 23, S side of 4th St.	1	—	Cornwall,	Eastern,	C. L. Sale.
Hoffman, Jacob	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	E ½ 30	2	100	Warwick,	Western,	Militia.
Harper, James	Sep. 27, 1833	" "	{ S ½ 12 S ½ 16	{ 4 }	{ 200 }	Seymour,	Newcastle,	Lieutenant, Royal Navy.
Harper, James	Dec. 3, 1835	" "	{ 14 & 16, S thro' Mohawk Tract, }	{ }	{ — }	Tyendanaga,	Midland,	do. do. do.
Hart, James	Aug. 10, 1832	" "	5, S Eg. road,	2	—	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Farrier Major.
Hughes, John	July 23, "	" "	W ½ 13	9	100	Eldon,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Healey, James	Aug. 2, "	" "	W ½ 5	3	—	Adelaide,	London,	do. do.
Hanlon, Michael	June 13, 1830	" "	E ½ 30	9	—	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Em. loc. by Hon.P.Robinson.
Hackett, Wilson	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	17	4	—	Oxford, West,	London,	C. R. Sale.
Holmes, James	" "	" "	S ½ 16	4	—	Norwich,	do.	do. do.
Huntsberger, Henry	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	11	6	102 ½	Cayuga,	Niagara,	C. L. Sale.
Hannan, Charles	June 13, 1836	" "	{ 41, East Nbr'ch of Talbot road,	{ }	{ 200 }	Southwold,	London,	Full fee.
House, Peter	" 9, "	" "	{ 31, S, on Talbot Road, East, }	{ }	{ — }	do.	do.	Settler located by Col. Talbot.
Horton, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	E ½ 31	8	100	Nissouri,	do.	Militia.
Henry, Mary	Feb. 7, 1833	" "	10	9	200	Moore,	Western,	D. U. E.
Hayward, Paul	Land Board, Dist. N. Castle,	" "	S ½ 22	3	100	Maripossa,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
Haywood, Noahdiah	" "	" "	N ½ 22	3	—	do.	do.	do.
Hamblin, Silas	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	W ½ 6	5	—	Fitzroy,	Bathurst,	Militia.
Hallahan, Thomas	June 13, 1836	" "	W ½ 19	9	—	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Em. loc. by Hon.P.Robinson.
Hynes, John	July 23, 1832	" "	W ½ 1	3	—	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Henderson, Thomas	Dec. 23, 1825	" "	{ W ½ 29 S E ½ 29 }	{ 7 }	{ 150 }	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Full fee.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCERS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Harrison, John	Oct. 15, 1819	1836. June 23	W ½ 17	7	100	Esquesing,	Gore,	Full fee.
Howden, Gustavus	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	W ½ 17	10	-	Cavan,	Newcastle,	C. R. Sale.
Henderson, Jane	Jan. 14, 1812	" "	{ 90 and 91 } Pentanguish. rd	2, Wof	200	Tiny,	Home,	D. U. E.
Hardy, John	Aug. 16, 1831	" 24	E ½ 6	13	100	Oro,	do.	Pensioner, Royal Artillery.
Hawke, Anthony B.	Dec. 7, 1830	" 25	{ 12, E side of Port } Street,	1	1	{ Town of } { Port Credit, }	{ do. }	Crown Land Sale.
Healy, John	" " "	" 27	W ¼ 4, N Division 8	3. E	100	Gore Toronto,	do.	do. do.
Higgins, William	Sept. 9, 1819	" "	{ E ½ 4 } of H. Street }	3. E	-	Chinguacousy,	do.	do. do.
Hicks, William	May 8, 1833	" 30	{ E ½ 9 } W ½ 9 }	5	200	Belmont,	Newcastle,	S. U. E.
Johnston, George	July 11, 1833	May 24	16	6	-	Warwick,	Western,	do.
Jackson, Erastus	Dec. 4, 1834	" 26	6	1	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Jackson, Mark	" " "	" "	7	1	-	do.	do.	do.
Ivir, George	Feb. 4, 1836	" "	E ½ 9	2	100	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Johnston, Ann	Nov. 27, 1834	" "	27	2	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	D. U. E.
Johnston, Ann M.	Oct. 28, 1835	" "	9	13	-	do.	do.	do.
Johnston, John	Mar. " 1833	" "	20	5	-	Gloucester,	Ottawa,	Discharged Sergeant.
Jessup, Francis K.	Nov. 28, 1835	" 27	{ E ½ 13 } W ½ 14 }	10	100	{ Ramsay, }	Bathurst,	Settler located by Col. Talbot.
Jones, David D.	Jan. 19, 1820	" 28	N ½ 45	11	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Johnson, Justin	" " "	" "	S ½ 15	1	-	do.	do.	do.
Jones, Stephen	" " "	June 1	{ 32 & 34, } E ½ 31 }	5	500	do.	do.	{ Militia, Commander of gun } boat during the war.
Jefferson, John	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	E ½ 2	8	100	Vaughan,	do.	Crown Sale, £62 10s.
Johnson, Isaac	Jan. 19, 1820	" 3	Part of 5	3	-	Alnwick,	Newcastle,	Militia.
Jameson, James	" 8, 1835	" 6	16	1	200	Collingwood,	Home,	Discharged Artificer.
Joyce, Thomas	July 13, 1819	" 9	E ½ 7	4	100	Esquesing,	Gore,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Johnston, David	Mar. 10, 1834	" 10	26	14	200	Plympton,	Western,	S. U. E.
Jameson, John	June 9, 1836	" 13	E ½ 1	13	100	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Seaman.
Jackson, William	July 21, 1831	" "	S ½ 10	7	-	Ops,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
James, Thomas	Aug. 2, 1832	" 16	W ½ 11	2	-	Adelaide,	London,	do. do.
Jameson, Robert	Jan. 19, 1833	" 17	W ½ 2	6	-	Colchester,	Western,	do. do.
Johnston, John	Aug. 2, 1832	" "	W ½ 4	2	-	Adelaide,	London,	do. do.
Johnston, Robert	July 11, 1833	" 18	11	7	200	Warwick,	Western,	S. U. E.
Johnson, Cornelius	Jan. 19, 1820	" 20	Part 24	11	100	Brock,	Home,	Militia.
Jones, Philip	" " "	" "	Part 14	10	-	Ulungerford,	Midland,	do.
Johnston, James	Mar. 10, 1834	" 21	22	5	200	Collingwood,	Home,	S. U. E.
Jones, James	" 24, 1819	" 23	W ½ 13	8	100	Brock,	do.	Patent fee and survey paid.
Joice, Patrick	Oct. 20, 1832	" "	E ½ 5	2	-	Orillia,	do.	Discharged Soldier.
Johnson, Thomas	" 27, "	" 24	W ½ 18	8	-	Albion,	do.	do.
Jones, Ann	May 30, 1835	" 30	9	6	200	Belmont,	Newcastle,	D. U. E.
Kimmerley, George	Sep. 27, 1833	May 4	36	8	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	S. U. E.
Kains, Thomas	Apr. 18, 1821	" 18	{ 19, 20, & 8 } 13	11	400	Westmeath, } Ross, }	Bathurst,	Purser, Royal Navy.
Kennedy, Laney,	Mar. 9, 1818	" 24	{ W ½ 24 } E ½ 26 }	3 } 5 }	200	Dawn,	Western,	D. U. E.
Knigh, Sally	Dec. 6, 1832	" 25	13	6	-	Warwick,	do.	do.
Kettle, Jeremiah	May 7, 1835	" "	N ½'s 17, 18	11	-	Sombra,	do.	S. U. E.
Kintner, Frederick	Jan. 19, 1820	" 26	W ½ 13	7	100	Plympton,	do.	Militia.
Kilborn, Hiram	Jan. " "	" "	S ½ 26	8	-	Collingwood,	Home,	do.
Kerlin, John	Sept. 5, 1833	" "	18	6	200	Moore,	Western,	S. U. E.
Kendrick, Joseph	April 10, 1834	" 27	Part 6	4	50	Yonge,	Johnstown,	Discharged Soldier.
King, Robert	May 23, 1836	" "	W ½ 1	5	100	Horton,	Bathurst,	Military Emigrant.
Ketcheson, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" 28	{ 11 and 13 } E ½ 4 }	7 }	500	Madoc,	Midland,	Militia, (Ensign.)
Kennedy, Timothy	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	E ½ 21	11	100	Huntley,	Bathurst,	Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Keefe, John	" " "	" "	W ½ 20	10	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Kennedy, John	" " "	" "	W ½ 19	10	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Kinney, John	" " "	" 20	E ½ 7	5	-	Ramsay,	do.	do. do. do.
King, Walter	June 18, 1817	" 31	R ½ 11	10	-	Cavan,	Newcastle,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Kingsmill & Williams	Feb. 11, 1836	" "	{ N ½ & } S E ½ }	3 } 5 }	200	Seymour,	do.	{ In lieu of Lot 10, 14th Con. } Cavan—surrendered.
			Part 3	2 }	30	Otanabee,		

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONGRS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
		1836.						
Kennelly, William	June 23, 1834	June 2	E 1/2 5	6	100	Caledon,	Home,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Keane, William	" 8, 1825	" 6	E 1/2 21	8	-	Brock,	do.	Discharged Soldier.
Kay, William	Jan. 11, 1834	" 10	Part 12	1	-	Seymour,	Newcastle,	Purser, Royal Navy.
Keating, Nicholas	June 9, 1836	" "	E 1/2 25	2	-	Otanabee,	do.	Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Kropp, Salome	Jan. 8, 1835	" 11	17, Erb's	50	road,	Wilmot,	Gore,	Half patent free.
Klinkerbroner, Chas.	July 20, 1825	" "	E 1/2 11	2	100	Brock,	Home,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Kirkpatrick, Helen	Sept. 4, 1834	" "	11	3	200	Belmont,	Newcastle,	D. U. E.
Kells, James	" 28, 1832	" 13	24	7	-	Ops,	do.	Discharged Sergeant.
Kelly, Thomas	June 9, 1836	" "	E 1/2 10	9	-	Medonte,	Home,	do. Soldier.
Kerr, John	Jan. 8, 1823	" 14	S 1/2 9	10	100	W. Gwillimby	do.	Reg'n's, 1 Jan'y, 1820.
Killman, William	Feb. 8, 1827	" "	Parts 14 & 15	1	200	Esquesing,	Gore,	S. U. E.
Kinna, Timothy	June 13, 1836	" 15	E 1/2 2	10	100	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Keys, John	" " "	" "	24	1	200	do.	do.	do. Sergeant.
Kellogg, Deborah	Aug. 19, 1833	" 20	29	5	-	Plympton,	Western,	D. U. E.
Keller, Mary Ann	Oct. 20, 1819	" "	52, 53	2	-	Fios,	Home,	do.
Knapp, Sarah	Feb. 4, 1830	" 23	14	6	-	Marlborough,	Johnstown,	do.
Kinghorn, Andrew	June 28, 1832	" "	W 1/2 6	5	100	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Keating, Richard	Aug. 10, 1832	" "	S 1/2 19	11	-	Tecumseth,	do.	do. do.
Kingsmill, George	June 23, 1836	" 25	E 1/2 4	6	-	Essa,	do.	do. do.
Kerr, William J.	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	A Tract,	.....	228	Blandford,	Gore,	Crown Land Sale, £228.
King, John	" " "	" 27	3, Bay St.	.....	1/2	Port Credit,	Home,	do. do. £14 10.
Keller, Daniel	Nov. 5, 1835	" 23	{ E 1/2 21 W 1/2 21	{ 2 5	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	S. U. E.
Kyle, William	June 8, 1832	" 30	W 1/2 1	12	100	Oro,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Lenox, Ann E.	Sep. 4, 1834	Apr. 26	13	9	200	Collingwood,	do.	D. U. E.
Longchamp, John	July 2, 1835	" 28	{ Parts of 21, 23, 25,	{ 4	462	Tyendinaga,	Midland,	Commander, Royal Navy.
Loughton and Roe	Dec. 7, 1830	May 6	5, Dunlop	Street,	25000 links	{ Barrie,	Home,	Crown Land Sale, £15.
Logan, Eleanor	Mar. 10, 1834	" 23	E 1/2's 4, 5,	2	200	Melancthon,	do.	D. U. E.
Iano, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 25	N 1/2 35	4	100	Nottawasaga,	do.	Militia.
Levi, Frederick	May 9, 1836	" "	230, Talbot	Road,	200	Morsea,	Western,	Located by Col. Talbot.
La Porte, Lewis	Jan. 19, 1820	" 26	Part 25	15	100	Raleigh,	do.	Militia.
Louckes, Peter J.	" " "	" "	W 1/2 15	4	-	Madoc,	Midland,	do.
Lazier, James	" " "	" "	N 1/2 5	5	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
Lane, George	" " "	" "	S 1/2 30	2	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Lampman, Henry	Oct. 28, 1835	" "	8	13	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	S. U. E.
Lewis, Thaddeus	June 12, 1834	" "	6	5	-	Collingwood,	Home,	do.
Lee, Joseph	July 4, 1833	" "	20	12	-	Nottawasaga,	do.	do.
Lymburner, Michael	Feb. 7, 1831	" "	42	11	-	do.	do.	do.
Lindsay, Ralph B.	Dec. 4, 1834	" "	11	2	-	do.	do.	do.
Lindsay, Lucius	Nov. 27, "	" "	10	1	-	do.	do.	do.
Loucks, Isaac	Mar. 7, 1833	" "	Parts 13, 14,	11	-	Richmond,	Midland,	do.
Loucks, Charles	" " "	" "	Parts 11, 12,	11	182	do.	do.	do.
Loucks, George	May 18, "	" "	12	10	200	do.	do.	do.
Loucks, Margaret	Oct. 2, 1834	" "	21	5	-	Sombra,	Western,	D. U. E.
Lester, Abraham	Dec. 26, "	" "	29	2	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Disch'd Artificer, K. D. Yard.
Laforty, Joseph	Sept. 6, 1832	" 30	3	8	-	Leeds,	Johnstown,	Discharged Sergeant.
Lynch, Patrick	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	21	1	-	Pakenham,	Bathurst,	Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Lambier, Francis	Dec. 7, 1830	June 1	1	1	68	Cayuga,	Niagara,	Crown Land Sale, £51.
Lester, Lavey	Sept. 4, 1834	" 10	4	2	200	Mulmer,	Home,	D. U. E.
Lighthall, William	June 30, "	" 11	33, 34, Malden	road	-	Colchester,	Western,	Discharged Artificer.
Landeyan, Michael	May 12, 1836	" 13	W 1/2 21	8	100	Douro,	Newcastle,	Emg't. loc'd Hon. P. Robinson
Leahy, David	" " "	" "	W 1/2 10	5	-	Asphodel,	do.	do. do. do.
Lawler, Neil	June 9, "	" "	W 1/2 1	12	-	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Legore, Baptiste	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	N 1/2 10	10	-	Mara,	do.	Militia.
Loucks, Jacob	May 18, 1833	" "	11	10	200	Richmond,	Midland,	S. U. E.
Landers, Edward	July 7, 1831	" 14	Part 17	17	100	Otonabee,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Labatte, Louis G.	May 31, 1830	" 15	S 1/2 16	17	-	Tiny,	Home,	do. do.
Lucy, Jane	June 9, 1836	" "	W 1/2 7	8	-	Medonte,	do.	Widow of Discharged Soldier.
Lynes, Cornelius	" 13, "	" 16	N 1/2 20	11	-	Emily,	Newcastle,	Emg't Set'r, Hon. P. Robinson.
Little, John	Feb. 28, 1833	" "	20	5	200	Marmora,	Midland,	Discharged Artificer.
Langford, John	Mar. 26, 1836	" "	18	1	-	Zone,	Western,	Located by Col. Talbot.
Lally, James	April 24, 1835	" 17	W 1/2 1	1	136	Marmora,	Midland,	Discharged Soldier.
Lundy, Azariah	Jan. 19, 1820	" 18	W 1/2 1	2	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	Militia.
Lewis, Benjamin	Sept. 2, 1830	" "	23	12	200	Dawn,	do.	S. U. E.
Leslie, William	May 9, 1836	" "	11	10	-	Innisfil,	Home,	Discharged Sergeant.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCERS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
		1836.						
Leahy, Phoebe	June 8, 1832	June 18	27	8	200	Marlborough,	Johnstown,	D. U. E.
Leman, James	Jan. 19, 1820	" 20	Parts 36, 34	1 & 3	100	Garafraxa,	Gore,	Militia.
La Garde, Eustache	May 26, 1836	" "	10, Point	Street	1/2	Penet'gishene	Home,	Free.
Lymburner, Robert	Feb. 4, "	" 21	2	10	200	Collingwood,	do.	S. U. E.
Lane, Allan	Mar. 10, 1819	" 22	E 1/2 30	3	100	Esquesing,	Gore,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Landon, John	April 3, 1834	" "	7, 1st	Range	310	Tyendinaga,	Midland,	Captain, on half-pay.
Lumby, William	June 9, 1836	" 25	N 1/2 29	6	100	London,	London,	Located by Col. Talbot.
La'Chappelle, Joseph	Jan. 19, 1820	" 27	Part 11	14	-	Innisfil,	Home,	Militia.
Markley, George	Feb. 4, 1830	Apr. 20	22	8	200	Williamsburgh	Eastern,	Clergy Reserve Sale. £100.
McDonald, Arch., As- signee of P. Eames	155th Claim, Com. Rl. 1834	" "	E 1/2 8	9	50	Cornwall,	do.	Military Claimant.
McQueen, James	Sept. 5, 1833	May 6	24, Talbot	Road	200	Southwold,	London,	Located by Col. Talbot.
Merrill, Samuel	119th Clm. '35	" 16	22	1	-	Hinchinbrooke	Midland,	Fees remitted.
Mitchell, George	April 6, 1836	" 18	N 1/2 7	2	100	London,	London,	Colonel Talbot's settler.
McCall, Anet	July 16, 1816	" "	1	6	200	Sarnia,	Western,	D. U. E.
Meredith, Abraham	June 27, 1833	" 19	W 1/2's 21 22	2	-	Dawn,	do.	S. U. E.
Mocclair, Thomas	Aug. 7, 1834	" "	22	6	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	Discharged Artificer.
McDougald, William	Mar. 26, 1836	" 21	S 1/2 6	7	100	Tilbury, East	Western,	Located by Colonel Talbot.
McGee, Andrew	Feb. 4, "	" "	E 1/2 3	9	-	Ops,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Mason, Hugh	July 23, 1819	" "	E 1/2 13	10	-	Trafalgar,	Gore,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Moore, Mary I.	April 4, 1833	" "	6	9	200	Moore,	Western,	D. U. E.
Merckley, Elizabeth	May 20, 1819	" "	8	5	-	Sombra,	do.	do.
McLean, Barbara	Nov. 5, 1818	" "	8	4	-	do.	do.	do.
Martin, Denis	" 26, 1831	" "	E 1/2 17	7	100	Vespra,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
McHenry, Edward	April 3, 1828	" "	S 1/2 10	3	-	Mariposa,	Newcastle,	do. do.
McPherson, James	Oct. 23, 1835	" "	W 1/2 4	10	-	Dummer,	do.	Military Emigrant.
Medcalf, Henry	May 2, 1836	" 25	4	5	200	Bayham,	London,	Located by Col. Talbot.
McKay, Angus	June 27, 1833	" "	5	6	-	Plympton,	Western,	S. U. E.
McDonell, Catherine	May 8, "	" "	W 1/2 17	7 & 8	-	do.	do.	D. U. E.
McLean, Hannah	" 7, 1829	" "	30	4	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
			1	9				
Myers, Jacob W.	Jan. 19, 1820	" 26	{ 13, 6, 17, } 20	{ 11 } 11	800	Madoc,	Midland,	Militia, (Captain.)
McDougall, Angus	" " "	" "	E 1/2 11	5	100	Enniskillen,	Western,	do.
McArthur, Neil	" " "	" "	W 1/2 2	16	-	Chatham,	do.	do.
McCall, Daniel	" " "	" "	{ E 1/2 23, 25 } E 1/2 19, 24	{ 6 } 7	600	Plympton,	do.	do. do.
McFarlane, Malcolm	Aug. 25, 1819	" "	W 1/2 7	3	100	Esquesing,	Gore,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Myers, Jacob W.	" 30, 1797	" "	E 1/2 3	9	-	Madoc,	Midland,	Reg'n's, 9th July, 1796.
Marrion, John	Nov. 14, 1825	" "	E 1/2 8	9	-	Huntley,	Bathurst,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Matthews, George	Feb. 9, 1832	" "	14	9	200	Sombra,	Western,	S. U. E.
Myers, Jacob W.	" 7, 1833	" "	{ E 1/2 2 } W 1/2 2	{ 10 } 10	-	Madoc,	Midland,	do.
Mosure, Nicholas	Dec. 8, 1835	" "	N 1/2's 5 & 6	8	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
Mosure, junr. Lewis	Oct. 23, "	" "	N 1/2's 20, 22	4	-	do.	do.	do.
Middagh, George	April 19, 1816	" "	{ E 1/2 25 } W 1/2 25	{ 4.W of } II. St. }	-	Caledon,	Home,	do.
Miller, Edward	" 2, 1835	" "	S 1/2's 29, 30	8	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
Marsh, Mary	Oct. 10, 1834	" "	S 1/2's 5, 6	6	-	do.	do.	D. U. E.
Miller, Pacta	March 7, 1827	" "	{ N 1/2 18 } S W 1/2 17	{ 13 } 14	-	Garafraxa,	Gore,	do.
Merills, Catherine	July 1, 1830	" "	7	3	-	Collingwood,	Home,	do.
Manhart, Mary	Oct. 3, 1833	" "	{ W 1/2 16 } W 1/2 19	{ 2 } 3	-	Esquesing,	Gore,	do.
McDonald, Mary	Nov. 6, 1834	" "	{ S 1/2 7 } N 1/2 7	{ 11 } 11	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
MacIntire, John	Feb. 28, 1835	" "	24	3	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	S. U. E.
Miller, Eliza Eliz'beth	Mar. " "	" "	{ S 1/2 30 } N 1/2 30	{ 9 } 9	-	Sombra,	Western,	D. U. E.
Mitchell, Robert	Feb. 4, 1830	" 27	E 1/2 24	3	100	Lansdowne,	Johnstown,	Clergy Reserve.
McGregor, Alexander	" " "	" "	9	7	200	Beckwith,	Bathurst,	do. do.
McQueen, Alexander	" " "	" "	N 1/2 12	2	100	Woodhouse,	London,	do. do.
Morrow, Alexander	" " "	" "	20	4	-	Hope,	Newcastle,	do. do.
Middagh, Benjamin	Feb. 11, 1836	" "	36	9	200	Nottawasaga,	Home,	S. U. E.
Mills, Joseph	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	28 and 29	5	100	Brooke,	Western,	Militia.
Millar, Adam	" " "	" "	30	2	-	Ancaster,	Gore,	do.
Moss, Peter	" " "	" "	E 1/2 3	9	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	do.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
MacIntyre, Joseph	Dec. 26, 1834	1836.	14	9	200	Ross,	Bathurst,	S. U. E.
MacNaughton, Alexr.	March 7, 1827	May 27	13	10	-	do.	do.	do.
MacArthur, Duncan	Sep. 4, 1834	" "	W ½'s broken 24	5,6,7	-	Medonte,	Home,	do.
			E ½'s broken 24	6,7	-	do.	do.	do.
MacGrigor, Alexr.	Dec. 8, 1835	" "	W ½ 19	5	-	do.	do.	do.
			E ½ 19	7	-	do.	do.	do.
Mitchell, David	April 4, 1833	" "	13	7	-	Moore,	Western,	do.
Miller, Jacob	Oct. 10, 1834	" "	10	3	-	Plympton,	do.	do.
Macmicking, James	May 15, 1835	" "	41	11	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Miller, Justus	Oct. 4, 1834	" "	1	5	-	Collingwood,	do.	do.
Miller, Luke C.	" " "	" "	3	5	-	do.	do.	do.
McDonell, Ranald	Nov. 27, "	" "	S ½ 21	12	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
			N ½ 21	12	-	do.	do.	do.
MacMillan, Margaret	Feb. 28, 1835	" "	S ½ 23	12	-	do.	do.	D. U. E.
			N ½ 23	12	-	do.	do.	do.
McDougall Helen	July 2, 1829	" "	E ½ 1, } N	Divis. 6	-	Orillia,	Home,	do.
			W ½ 1, }	8	-	Ross,	Bathurst,	do.
MacIntyre, Mary	Dec. 26, 1834	" "	14	8	-	do.	do.	do.
Monroe, Isabella	Sept. 4, "	" "	W ½'s 7, 9	3	-	Orillia,	Home,	do.
			N Division	2	-	do.	do.	do.
MacKay, Elizabeth	Dec. 8, 1835	" "	E ½'s 8, 10	2	-	do.	do.	do.
			N Division	10	-	Hungerford,	Midland,	S. U. E.
Masters, Catherine	July 18, 1833	" "	S ½ 30	8	-	Ross,	Bathurst,	D. U. E.
MacNaughton, Mary	Dec. 8, 1835	" "	N ½ 30	8	-	Madoc,	Midland,	do.
McTaggart, Deborah	Mar. 21, 1833	" "	W ½ 23	7	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	do.
			N ½ 23	7	-	do.	do.	do.
McKenzie, Lucretia	Sept. 5, "	" "	E ½ 7	4	-	do.	do.	do.
			W ½ 7	4	-	do.	do.	do.
Mackenzie, Caroline	" " "	" "	Brok'n 22	8	-	Plympton,	Western,	do.
			23 and 24	5	100	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Morgan, Mary	July 1, 1830	" "	W ½ 9	12	70	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
MacGuinn, Leslie	Aug. 2, 1832	" "	E part 2	13	200	Raleigh,	Western,	S. U. E.
Mann, Patrick	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	S ½ 25	13	14	do.	do.	do.
			N ½ 25	10	140	Huntley,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
McNeill, William	Dec. 6, 1832	" 28	N part 25	6	500	Gosfield,	Western,	Militia.
			W ½ 27	9	100	Nissouri,	London,	do.
Mantle, James	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	E ½ 27	6	200	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
			5 and 6	8	100	Bathurst,	Bathurst,	do.
McCormick, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 30	E ½ 6	12	80	Beckwith,	do.	Emg't. loc'd Hon. P. Robinson
May, James	" " "	" "	E ½ 24	5	100	Pakenham,	do.	do. do.
Merkley, Jacob H.	" " "	" "	W ½ 21	10	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
McNearin, William	" " "	" "	N ½ 29	8	-	Goulburn,	Bathurst,	{ Emigrants located by the
Mann, Timothy	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	W ½ 21	10	-	do.	do.	{ Hon. Peter Robinson.
Mealy, Patrick	" " "	" "	E ½ 13	6	200	Gosfield,	Western,	D. U. E.
Marsalis, Peter	Jan. 19, 1820	" 31	N ½ 9	10	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
McCarty, John	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	W ½ 9	4	-	Dover,	Western,	do.
Mara, James	" " "	" "	E ½ 13	15	-	Maripossa,	Newcastle,	As a Settler.
Mara, Mercy	Mar. 17, 1836	June 1	S ½ 1	10	200	Dover,	Western,	D. U. E.
Marsalles, Garret,	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	S ½ 22	9	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
McBride, Thomas	" " "	" "	S ½ 3	4	-	do.	do.	do.
McKenny, Thomas	Land Board,	" "	S ½ 17	10	200	Dover,	Western,	D. U. E.
Morris, Christeen	Dist. N. Castle.	" "	20	9	-	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Sergeant.
MacCloskey, John	June 30, 1819	" "	W ½ 3	8	100	Dummer,	Newcastle,	Scotch Emigrant.
	July 7, 1831	" "	E ½ 3	9	-	Beckwith,	Bathurst,	Clergy Reserve Sale.
MacPherson, David	May 26, 1836	" "	E ½ 4	1	-	Ramsay,	do.	Em. Set. loc. Hon. P. Robinson.
MacClaren, Duncan	Feb. 28, 1835	" "	E ½ 24	1	-	Horton,	do.	Militia.
MacGawrin, Michael	" 4, 1830	" "	W. S. of Base line,	103	-	Big Island,	P. Edward,	Crown Land Sale.
McArthur, Donald	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	33, Front Conces.	100	-	Ross,	Bathurst,	Militia.
Moran, David	Jan. 19, 1820	" 3	23	2	200	Plympton,	Western,	do.
MacLeod, Murdoch	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	W ½ 1	1	100	Dummer,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
MacLaughlin, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	E ½ 25	12	-	Moore,	Western,	As Seaman.
Murphy, Daniel	Mar. " 1836	" 6						
Moss, James	Mar. 31, 1824	" "						

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT.	LOT.	CONCISE.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
MacKutcheon, Tho's	Aug. 2, 1832	1836. June 6	{ E 1/4 16 N of Eg. road,	2 }	100	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
McKernan, John	July 26, "	" "	{ W 1/4 26 S 1/4 6	4 9 }	-	Dummer, Mara,	Newcastle, Home,	do. do. Militia.
McLaughlin, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" " 9	{ N 1/4 4 E 1/4 2	10 2 }	-	do. Marmora,	do. Midland,	do. Em. loc. by Hon.P.Robinson.
McCracker, Hugh	" " "	" " 10	{ Rear or E 1/4 3	1 }	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Discharged Corporal.
Murphy, Denis	June 3, 1836	" " "	{ S 1/4 10 W 1/4 4, in front of Lot 4, in the first Con. on the Bay of Quinte,.....	9 4 }	-	Thorah,	Home,	Militia.
Mills, Robert	Apr. 23, "	" " "	{ W 1/4 4, in front of Lot 4, in the first Con. on the Bay of Quinte,.....	1 4 }	-	Thorah,	Home,	Militia.
McDonell, Donald	Jan. 19, 1820	" " "	{ W 1/4 4, in front of Lot 4, in the first Con. on the Bay of Quinte,.....	9 4 }	-	Thorah,	Home,	Militia.
Norse, Moses	56th Claim, Com. Rep. B. 2, in July, 1831	" " "	{ W 1/4 4, in front of Lot 4, in the first Con. on the Bay of Quinte,.....	4 4 }	46	Sidney,	Midland,	Assignee of W. Marsh.
McDonald, Daniel	Dec. 10, 1832	" " "	{ E 1/4 16 41 41	7 3 8 }	200	Moore, Eldon,	Western, Newcastle,	S. U. E. Discharged Soldier.
McBurney, Hugh	Apr. 24, 1833	" " "	{ E 1/4 16 41 41	3 8 9 }	100	Eldon,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Murray, John	May 9, 1836	" " 11	{ N 1/4 16	4 }	200	Grimsby,	Niagara,	Full fee.
Moore, John	June 2, "	" " "	{ Front 50 acres of Lot 1, South of Erb's Road....	4 1 }	50	Saltfleet,	Gore,	do.
Musselman, Frederick	Jan. 8, 1835	" " "	{ 16, on N side of King Street,	1 }	50	Wilmot,	do.	do.
MacDonald, Finley	April 14, 1836	" " 13	{ W 1/4 2 E 1/4 3 N 1/4 21	2 7 4 }	100	Marinora, Medonte, Smith,	Midland, Home, Newcastle,	Em. loc. by Hon.P.Robinson. Discharged Soldier. Em. loc. by Hon.P.Robinson.
Murphy, Jeremiah	June 2, "	" " "	{ 2, North Eg. Road	1 }	200	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
McClure, Samuel	" 9, "	" " "	{ N 1/4 20	3 }	100	London,	do.	Located by Col. Talbot.
McDonald, William	May 12, "	" " "	{ 3, on S side of Dundas Street	3 1 }	100	T'n of London	do.	Full fee.
Mathers, Emanuel	" 19, "	" " "	{ E 1/4 3 Broken 17	3 1 }	150	Sarnia,	Western,	S. U. E.
Mitchell, James	Mar. 31, "	" " "	{ E 1/4 24	12 }	50	Moore,	do.	do.
Musson, John Patrick	Jan. 5, 1835	" " "	{ E 1/4 7	14 }	200	Emily,	Newcastle,	Discharged Sergeant.
Mosher, Reuben	Oct. 7, 1830	" " "	{ 13	8 }	-	do.	do.	do. do.
Mosher, Reuben	" " "	" " "	{ S 1/4's 14, 19	1 }	-	do.	do.	do. do.
Miller, John	Aug. 11, 1831	" " "	{ N 1/4 23	6 }	100	Tecumseth,	Home,	Full fee.
Madden, Thomas	" " "	" " "	{ 4	10 }	74	Marlborough,	Johnstown,	C. R. Sale.
McCarroll, Robert	" " "	" " "	{ 26, N side of 5th St.	1 }	1	T'n Cornwall,	Eastern,	Crown Lands Sale.
McBurney, David	June 15, 1820	" " 14	{ W 1/4 4 E 1/4 4	7 7 }	100	Eldon,	Newcastle,	{ As follower of Mr. Donald Cameron.
Mills, James	Feb. 4, 1830	" " "	{ W 1/4 7	5 }	-	Douro,	do.	Discharged Soldier.
McCallum, Hugh	Dec. 7, "	" " "	{ E 1/4 21 E H. St.	4 }	-	Mono,	Home,	do. do.
McDonald, John	Mar. 8, 1826	" " "	{ W 1/4 1	11 }	-	Huntley,	Bathurst,	do. do.
Murray, Joseph	Nov. " 1831	" " "	{ N E 1/4 24	9 }	50	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Free.
Malooque, Hugh	April 7, "	" " "	{ S E 1/4 24	9 }	-	do.	do.	do.
McDermid, John	Sep. 23, 1832	" " "	{ Lot 29, Egd. Road	1 4 }	300	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Q'r Mast'r Serg't.
McIntyre, Arch'd	Land Board, March 5, 1835	" " "	{ E 1/4 13, Egd. Road	4 13 }	100	do.	do.	Discharged Soldier.
McIntyre, Duncan	Land Board, Dist. N. Castle,	" " "	{ E 1/4 1, S of Eg. road,	13 12 }	-	do.	do.	do. do.
McPherson, David	June 13, 1836	" " 15	{ E 1/4 1, S of Eg. road,	13 12 }	-	do.	do.	do. do.
MacIlwain, Baptiste	" " "	" " "	{ E 1/4 1, S of Eg. road,	13 12 }	-	do.	do.	do. do.
Morrow, Samuel	" " "	" " "	{ E 1/4 1, S of Eg. road,	13 12 }	-	do.	do.	do. do.
MacCondra, Thomas	" 9, "	" " "	{ W 1/4 5	5 }	-	Medonte,	Home,	do. do.
Marshall, James	Nov. 24, 1834	" " "	{ N 1/4 4	8 }	-	Innisfil,	do.	Full fee.
McClure, James	Dec. 23, 1825	" " "	{ E 1/4's 14, 15,	6 }	200	Essa,	do.	do.
McLaughlin, Francis	Aug. 18, 1824	" " "	{ E 1/4 1, E H. Street	7 7 }	100	Mono,	do.	do.
McGee, James	April 8, 1819	" " "	{ N 1/4 8	8 }	-	W. Gwillimb'y	do.	do.
Mangin, Matthew	Sep. 6, 1834	" " "	{ W 1/4 1, S of Eg. road,	6 1 }	-	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
MacKay, George	July 7, 1831	" " "	{ N 1/4 72, Penetan. road,	1, E 1 }	-	Medonte,	Home,	do. do.
McCarty, Dennis	June 9, 1836	" " 16	{ W 1/4 8	6 }	-	Douro,	Newcastle,	Settl'r under Hon.P.Robinson.
Messett, Patrick	13, "	" " "	{ E 1/4 4, E H. St.	1 }	-	Caledon,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCRESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Mitchell, jun., Elisha	Feb. 4, 1830	1836. May 16	W 1/2 16	4	100	N. Gwillimb'y	Home.	Clergy R. Sale.
Menely, Andrew	June 13, 1836	" "	1, N Egd. road, 1	200	Adelaide,	London,	Full fee.	
Marshall, Alexander	Nov. 24, 1823	" "	S 1/2 4	3	100	Innisfil,	Home,	do.
Melotte, jun., Paul	Feb. 17, 1825	" "	{ 22, South side } of 6th Street,	1	Town of Cornwall,	Eastern,	do.	
McDonald, John	Jan. 19, "	" "	26, S side of 1st St.	1	do.	do.	do.	
MacCormick, Shep'rd	July 18, 1833	" "	16, N side Eg Road,	200	Adelaide,	London,	Lieutenant, R. N.	
Middleton, William	Aug. 10, 1832	" "	{ W 1/2 1, } S of Eg. road	4	100	do.	do.	Discharged Soldier.
McKenna, Bernard	" " "	" "	{ E 1/2 1, } S of Eg. road	5	-	do.	do.	do. do.
MacHugh, Peter	" " "	" "	{ W 1/2 1, } S of Eg. road	5	-	do.	do.	do. do.
McLean, Alexander	Dec. 7, 1830	" 17	1, N of First Street,	1	Town of Cornwall,	Eastern,	Crown Lands Sale.	
Martin, James	April 14, 1836	" "	{ 87, N on Talbot } Road E	200	Malahide,	London,	Settler located by Col. Talbot.	
McGowen, Hugh	Feb. 18, "	" "	NE 1/4 19	7	100	S. Sherbrooke	Bathurst,	Loc'd by Q'r M'r Gen'l's Dept.
McClure, jun., David	Dec. 21, 1825	" "	W 1/2 15	6	-	Essa,	Home,	Full fee.
Miller, Robert	July 23, 1832	" "	W 1/2 5	2	-	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Mitton, Edward	June 16, 1836	" 18	10, N or middle Rd	-	-	Howard,	Western,	Sett'r located by Col. Talbot.
McEwan, Duncan	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	NW 1/2 21	16	-	Beckwith,	Bathurst,	Clergy R. Sale.
McDonald, Peter	" " "	" "	E 1/2 27	2	-	Whitby,	Home,	do. do.
Morgan, Elizabeth	" 17, 1825	" "	{ S 1/2 7 } { N 1/2 7 }	2	200	Flos.	do.	D. U. E.
Miller, Joseph	" 4, 1836	" 20	S 1/2 27	2	100	London,	London,	Settler located by Col. Talbot.
McIntyre, Malcolm	April 14, "	" "	{ N 1/2 4, } long woods	S on } R'd	-	Ekfrid,	do.	do. do.
Mitchell, Ephraim C.	June 13, "	" "	{ 118, N of Talbot } Road East	200	Bayham,	do.	do. do.	
Moore, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	E 1/2 12	2	100	Enniskillen,	Western,	Militia.
McArthur, sen. Wm.	" 18, 1834	" "	N & S 1/2's 7	11	200	W. Gwillimb'y	Home,	Full fee.
McDonell, Mary	Aug. 26, 1819	" "	16, N 200 acres,	8	-	Ross,	Bathurst,	D. U. E.
Millar, Elizabeth	July 11, 1833	" "	N part 11	14	-	Brooke,	Western,	do.
Marsh, Christine	Aug. 27, "	" "	29	3	-	Plympton,	do.	do.
McDonagh, Michael	June 21, 1832	" "	E 1/2 4	3	100	Adelaide,	London,	Free as discharged Soldier.
MacNeal, Hugh	" 20, 1836	" 21	{ 23 on the } of King St.	S side } 1/2	T'n of London,	do.	Full fee.	
McTavish, John	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	W 1/2 17	9	100	Beckwith,	Bathurst,	Clergy R. Sale.
Matthews, Edward	June 20, 1836	" "	{ 26 on the } of Dundas St.	S side } 217 1/2	T'n of London,	London,	Full fee.	
Morey, Samuel	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	S 1/2 28	5	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
McLean, George	Sep. 28, "	" "	{ N 1/2 39 } Pentang. road	E of } -	Oro,	do.	As a Settler.	
McGuire, Patrick	June 27, 1833	" "	E 1/2 19	10	100	Vespra,	do.	Discharged Soldier.
McDougall, David	Dec. 9, 1826	" "	{ 44, West } Penetang. road	side } 200	Flos,	do.	Discharged Coxwain.	
Morden, William	Nov. 6, 1834	" "	5	9	-	Collingwood,	do.	Disch'd from Kingston D. Y'd
McMasters, Ewen	Feb. 6, 1823	" 22	E 1/2 13	1	100	Caledonia,	Ottawa,	Full fee.
Murray, John	Aug. 8, 1833	" "	E & W 1/2's 29	12	200	Zorra,	London,	Discharged Sergeant.
Monaghan, James	Nov. 8, 1832	" "	W 1/2 15	7	100	Vespra,	Home,	do. Soldier.
McGowan, Robert	Oct. 20, "	" "	{ E 1/2 21, } p't W 1/2 21	E W } 14	-	do.	do.	do. do.
Moore, George	July 23, "	" 23	56	2	-	Medonte,	do.	do. do.
McLean, Archibald,	April 22, 1831	" "	{ NW 1/4 4 } { SE 1/4 4 }	6 } 5	100	Caledon,	do.	do. do.
Mosher, Nicholas	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	10	15	-	Tilbury, East	Western,	Militia.
McKenzie, John	" " "	" "	{ N 1/4 14, } { N 1/4 22 }	9 } 10	500	Mara,	Home,	do.
McCleran, Hugh	July 26, "	" "	{ S 1/4 14, } SW 1/4 4	9 } 5	50	Caledon,	do.	Free.
McNally, James	Land Board Ottawa Distr't	" 25	{ E 1/2 22 } { W 1/2 22 }	6 } 6	200	Cumberland,	Ottawa,	Full fee.
Monro, George	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	{ 5, East } Toronto St.	of } 1/2	{ Town of } Port Credit,	Home,	C. L. Sale.	
McGillis, Donald	Feb. 7, 1833	" 27	29	6	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	S. U. E.
Mowat, John	Sept. 6, 1832	" "	18	11	150	Richmond,	Midland,	Free.
Mason, David	April 3, 1819	" 28	{ S part 19 } W 1/2 9	11 } 9	100	Trafalgar,	Gore,	Discharged Soldier.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
		1836.						
MacLeay, John	June 27, 1833	June 28	W 1/2 18	1	100	Warwick,	London,	Discharged Seaman.
Miller, John	" 30, 1819	" 29	W 1/2 5	6	-	Chingacousy,	Home,	As a Settler.
Moorhood, Grimes	Sept. 6, 1833	" "	N 1/2 53	1	-	Medonte,	do.	Discharged Corporal.
Nelles, John	Dec. 23, 1835	May 16	Pt Indian Reserve		325	Nelles Settle'	Niagara,	Original sold by Capt. Brant.
Nelles, Abraham	Mar. 27, 1829	" 17		1	200	Warwick,	Western,	S. U. E.
Nelles, Mary Ann	Feb. 5, 1831	" 18		6	-	Enniskillen,	do.	D. U. E.
Norton, George	Jan. 19, 1820	" 27	W 1/2 10	10	100	Moore,	do.	Militia.
Nirding, Catherine	April 23, 1835	" "	E part 27 26	9 10	-	Albion,	Home,	{ Claim't, disch'd Sold'r, 62d Foot for benefit of herself & children
Nagle, Michael	Nov. 23, "	" 30	E 1/2 19	5	-	Bathurst,	Bathurst,	Emg't Sett'r, Hon. P. Robinson.
Nagle, Garrett	" "	June 1		10	92	Ramsay,	do.	do. do. do.
Nichol, John	Feb. 4, 1836	" "	W 1/2 1	11	100	Beckwith,	do.	do. do. Q'r. M. G. Dep't.
Nippen, Trucman	June 19, 1820	" 3	W 1/2 20	8	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	Incorporated Militiaman.
Nunan, Charles	May 12, 1836	" 10	W 1/2 29	10	-	Verulam,	do.	Em't loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Nichol, Stephen	June 13, 1819	" 13		7	-	Smith,	do.	Fees p'd, settle't duty perfo'd.
Nagle, Gerard	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	E 1/2 26	9	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Nelson, Thomas	May 10, 1820	" 16	W 1/2 19	5	-	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Sett'r. pat. free, sett'l dut. perfo'd.
Nadean, John	Sept. 5, 1833	" "		3	200	Marmora,	do.	Disch'd Artificer, K. D. Yard.
Nelles, Mary	May 20, 1817	" 18		10	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	D. U. E.
Nelson, John	Nov. 14, 1831	" 24	Sparts 13, 14	1	100	Gwillimb'y W	Home,	Disch'd Sold. 13th Regt. Dra.
Nesbett, James	Mar. 24, 1819	" 27	N 1/2 4	1	-	Toronto,	do.	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
Odell, John	Jan. 19, 1820	May 27	E 1/2 17	11	-	Moore.	Western,	Militia.
Outwater, Elizabeth	Nov. 27, 1834	" "	E 1/2 12	13 & 14	200	Enniskillen,	do.	D. U. E.
O'Bryan, Catherine	June 27, 1833	" "		12	-	Chatham,	do.	do.
Ogden, Jane	Oct. 29, 1835	" "		10	-	Sombra,	do.	do.
Orchard, Mary	April 5, 1832	" "		1	-	Enniskillen,	do.	do.
Orser, Joseph	Feb. 28, 1835	" "		5	-	Sombra,	do.	S. U. E.
O'Beirn, Timothy	Nov. "	" 30	W 1/2 10	9	100	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Olmstead, Ephraim	Jan. 19, 1820	" 31	W 1/2 20	6	-	Ross,	do.	Militia.
O'Beirn, James	" "	June 1	S 1/2 30	9	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Ondercurk, Fredk.	" "	" "	S 1/2 30	11	-	do.	do.	do.
O'Keefe, Patrick	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	W 1/2 15	11	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	
O'Regan, John	" "	" "	W 1/2 15	9	-	do.	do.	
O'Regan, Daniel	" "	" "	E 1/2 19	5	-	do.	do.	Emigrant Settlers located by Hon. P. Robinson.
O'Rielly, Michael	" "	" "	E 1/2 20	5	-	do.	do.	
O'Keffe, James	May 12, 1836	" 10	E 1/2 17	1	100	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	
O'Donald, Patrick	June 9, "	" 14	E 1/2 2	6	-	Medonte,	Home,	Dischar'd Sold'r, 5th Regt. Ft.
Overhold, John	May 26, "	" 15	140 S Talbot		200	Houghton,	London,	Located by Colonel Talbot.
Oliver, George	Jan. 19, 1820	" 18	E 1/2 23	2	100	Marmora,	Newcastle,	Militia.
O'Beirn, John	June 20, 1836	" 21	14 N side York St.		1/2	London,	London,	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
O'Donnell, John	May 22, 1832	" 22	S 1/2 18	13	100	Gwillimb'y W	Home,	Dischar. Sold'r, 69th Regt. Ft.
O'Connor, Patrick	Sept. 6, "	" "	N 1/2 12	7	-	Sunnidale,	do.	do. 66th do.
O'Brien, John	July 12, 1829	" 27	7 N Charlot		1/2	Peterborough,	Newcastle,	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
Owen, Richard	" "	" "	W 1/2 21	7	100	Albion,	Home,	do. do. do.
Phelan, Mary	April 29, 1836	May 10	E 1/2 14	3	-	Douro,	Newcastle,	Widow of Discharged Soldier.
Peack, John	Mar. 24, 1831	" 19		9	200	Chatham,	Western,	S. U. E.
Peack, James junr.	Oct. 6, "	" "		9	-	do.	do.	do.
Pettingell, Martin	July 18, 1834	" "		1	-	Harvey,	Newcastle,	do.
Peter, Stephen	Mar. 24, 1835	" 24	{ E 1/2 2 E 1/2 7	2 6	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
Peebles, Archibald	Dec. 6, 1832	" "		1	-	Warwick,	do.	do.
Price, Abraham	Mar. 17, 1836	" "	W 1/2 26, 27	3	-	Dawn,	do.	do.
Phillips, John junr.	April 6, "	" "	13 Talbot			Southwold,	London,	Colonel Talbot's settler.
Peebles, Alexander	Dec. 6, 1832	" 25		1	-	Warwick,	Western,	S. U. E.
Pearsall, Ann	Sept. 4, 1834	" "		2	-	Plympton,	do.	D. U. E.
Perry, Mary	Feb. 7, 1833	" "		8	-	do.	do.	do.
Palmer, Thomas	Nov. 26, 1823	" "		6	-	Verulam,	Newcastle,	S. U. E.
Petmon, Samuel	Jan. 19, 1820	" 27	S 1/2 9	5	100	Collingwood,	Home,	Militia.
Pollard, Francis	" "	" "	N 1/2 36	11	-	Nottawasaga,	do.	do.
Palmer, Jonathan	Mar. 17, 1825	" "		3	200	Erin,	Gore,	Full fee.
Pettit, Robert	" 10, 1819	" "	W 1/2 14	6	100	Trafalgar,	do.	do.
Palmer, Hazelton	Dec. 4, 1834	" "		4	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	S. U. E.
Putman, Jacob	Feb. 18, 1824	" "	E 1/2 6, 7	15	-	Garrafraxa,	Gore,	do.
Putman, Henry	May 9, 1821	" "	W 1/2 7, 8	16	-	do.	do.	do.
Park, Milo	June 12, 1834	" "		4	-	Collingwood,	Home,	do.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONGESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
		1836.						
Prindle, Drury	Dec. 4, 1834	May 27	17	4	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	S. U. E.
Palmer, Daniel	Feb. 23, "	" "	23	10	-	do.	do.	do.
Platt, Wilson	Oct. 2, "	" "	25	2	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Discharged Artificer.
Platt, Cornelius	Mar. 24, 1835	" "	31	12	-	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Patrick, Hannah	Sept. 4, 1834	" "	9	7	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	D. U. E.
Pickard, Elijah	May 28, 1832	" "	3	5	-	Dover,	do.	S. U. E.
Phillips, Jehiel Hurd	Jan. 19, 1820	" 30	32	3	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Sergeant, Incorporated Militia.
Primer, Peter	" " "	" "	E ½ 32	9	100	do.	do.	Militia.
Park, David	" " "	" 31	E ½ 31	2	-	do.	do.	do.
Phelps, Crisina	Dec. 23, 1835	" "	.....	.....	59	Brantford,	Gore,	Indian Lands.
Pauling, Wm. Young	Oct. 27, 1834	" "	15	2	200	Plympton,	Western,	S. U. E.
Phelan, John	Nov. 28, 1835	June 1	E ½ 18	1	100	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Phelps, Peter, junr.	Jan. 19, 1820	" 3	Broken 24	6, 7 & 8	-	Maripossa,	Newcastle,	Militia.
Pardon, William	June 28, 1832	" 6	E ½ 14	4	-	Brock,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Powell, Jacob	Jan. 19, 1820	" 9	20	5	200	Medonte,	do.	Militia Sergeant.
Pomaville, Joseph	" " "	" 10	S ½ 7	9	100	Mara,	do.	Militia.
Post, Sarah	April 3, 1834	" "	6	7	200	St. Vincent,	do.	D. U. E.
Parkes, Jason	Mar. 10, "	" "	16	5	-	Plympton,	Western,	S. U. E.
Pitts, Chesley	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	W ½ 16	1	100	Mulmer,	Home,	Militia.
Payette, Joseph	Oct. 20, 1819	" 14	13	11	-	Lobo,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Pauling, Ruth	Aug. 19, 1833	" 15	10	4	-	Sarnia,	Western,	D. U. E.
Potts, Thomas	Mar. 4, 1824	" "	S ½ 9	10	-	Hungerford,	Midland,	Militia.
Peterson, Leah	Jan. 6, 1827	" "	8	11	200	do.	do.	D. U. E.
Pegley, Robert	Aug. 2, 1832	" 16	20	1	-	Adelaide,	London,	Late a Quarter Master.
Parant, Hypolite	Jan. 19, 1820	" 18	W ½ 17	6	100	Sarnia,	Western,	Militia.
Pence, Frederick	" " "	" "	W ½ 29	3	-	Marmora,	Midland,	do.
Purdy, Joseph	Feb. 5, 1835	" "	26	3	200	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Fowley, Francis	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	E ½ 29	2	100	do.	do.	Militia.
Park, Wm. (Oxford)	June 13, 1836	" 20	23, N Dundas St.	½	-	Tn of London,	London,	Full fee.
Pettit, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 21	W ½ 1	10	100	Collingwood,	Home,	Militia.
Palmer, Daniel	Mar. 17, 1836	" "	24	5	200	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Parker, Jeremiah	June 18, 1817	" "	E ½ 2	1	100	Monaghan,	Newcastle,	As a Settler.
Phair, William	" 12, 1832	" "	7	4	200	Clarke,	do.	Discharged Sergeant.
Ponton, Mongo	Aug. 4, 1831	" 22	14	13	-	Seymour,	do.	Free.
Parish, Horace	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	14	1	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	Sergeant, Militia.
Purdy, Samuel D.	July 12, "	" "	26	2	-	Marmora,	Midland,	S. U. E.
Powell, John	Administration of Sir J. Colborne.	" 25	W. Post Street,	½	-	{ Town of } { Port Credit, } { Town of } { Brantford, }	{ Home, } { } { Gore, }	Crown Sale. do. do.
Pilsworth, Joseph		" 27	3, N W. St.	25, 100	do.			
Perrin, Thomas	June 27, 1836	" 28	.....	.....	151	Brantford,	do.	Indian Lands.
Quinn, Timothy	Nov. 28, 1835	June 1	W ½ 4	4	100	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Quig, John	Jan. 10, 1832	" 6	W ½ 8	4	-	Sarnia,	Western,	Discharged Soldier.
Quinlan, John	June 2, 1836	" 10	E ½ 20	3	-	Marmora,	Midland,	Em. Set. loc. Hon. P. Robinson.
Quail, Thomas	" 9, "	" 13	E ½ 5	9	-	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Quinn, Christopher	Aug. 4, 1831	" 17	N ½ 23	9	-	Smith,	Newcastle,	do. do.
Quant, Henry	Mar. 5, 1823	" 18	E ½ 26, 27	13	200	Dawn,	Western,	S. U. E.
Rose, Andrew	Dec. 23, 1835	May 14	.....	.....	-	Brantford,	Gore,	Indian Lands.
Randolph, Lyden	Nov. 12, 1827	" 17	11	4	-	Moore,	Western,	D. U. E.
Raymond, Margaret	June 2, 1819	" "	26	6	-	do.	do.	do.
Rogers, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 19	E ½ 20	7	100	Marmora,	Midland,	Militia.
Ruttan, David	April 11, 1833	" 20	.....	.....	200	Garrafraxa,	Gore,	S. U. E.
Redman, Robert	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	E ½ 19	8	100	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Militia.
Raymer, Sarah	June 27, 1833	" "	21	6	200	Dawn,	Western,	D. U. E.
Rockwood, Phoebe	Aug. 7, 1834	" 25	33 and 34	2	-	Pembroke,	Bathurst,	do.
Ressiqué Timothy	June 22, 1825	" 26	{ E ½ 30 } { 29 and 30 }	{ 14 } { 13 }	500	Plympton,	Western,	Late of Queen's Rangers.
Robideaux, Jean B.	Adm. Sir J. C.	" 27	S ½ 73	6	100	Malden,	do.	Clergy Reserve Sale.
Ross, Leonard	Jan. 19, 1820	" 28	E ½ 2	16	-	Chatham,	do.	Militia.
Ross, Colin	July 22, 1824	" "	28	9	200	Belmont,	Newcastle,	S. U. E.
Rowe, George	Feb. 7, 1833	" "	N ½ 4	14	100	Tecumseth,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Rausehorn, Hannah	" 11, 1836	" "	12	1	200	Nottawasaga,	do.	D. U. E.
Robinson, Lucinda	May 17, "	" "	2	6	-	Gosfield,	Western,	do.
Ryan, Cornelius	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	W ½ 4	2	100	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Emg't Sett'r, Hon. P. Robinson.
Rickley, Andrew	Jan. 19, 1820	" 30	W ½ 25	11	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	Militia.
Rae, James	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	W ½ 21	5	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCES.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Rutherford, Joseph	June 8, 1817	1836. May 31	W ½ 11	10	100	Cavan,	Newcastle,	Full fee.
Reilley, William	April 29, 1824	" "	W ½ 2	6	—	Adjala,	Home,	do.
Rorke, Richard	Sep. " "	" "	N ½ 13 & 14	8	—	Tecumseth,	do.	do.
Rorke, George	July 26, 1826	" "	S ½ 13	8	—	do.	do.	do.
Rankin, Thomas	June 12, 1832	" "	E ½ 25 & 26	8	200	Madoc,	Midland,	S. U. E.
Rowe, John	Mar. 31, 1836	" "	N ½ 30	3	100	Malahide,	London,	Located by Col. Talbot.
Rowley, Mary	Dec. 3, 1835	" "	16	2	200	Nottawasaga,	Home,	D. U. E.
Ruttan, Margaret	Oct. 28, "	" "	32	11	—	do.	do.	do.
Rousseau, George	April 3, 1834	" "	{ E ½ 13, 14 } and 15, }	4	500	Moore,	Western,	Lieut., Indian Department.
Radclyff, John	Oct. 28, 1833	" "	13 & 14,	1	400	Adelaide,	London,	Lieutenant, Royal Navy.
Robinson, Thomas	July 12, 1831	" "	S part 14	11	100	Ops,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Rowley, John	Nov. 3, "	" "	N ½ 7	1	—	Flos,	Home,	do.
Rahilly, Timothy	" 28, 1835	June 1	E ½ 70	4	—	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson.
Riorden, William	" " "	" "	E ½ 23	5	—	do.	do.	do. do.
Rittenhouse, Michael	Adm. Sir J. C.	" "	10	6	120	Cayuga,	Niagara,	Crown Sale.
Robb, John	" " "	" "	12	3	160	Dummer,	Newcastle,	do.
Reynolds, Ebenezer	Jan. 19, 1820	" 3	.....	.....	1000	Moore,	Western,	Major, Militia.
Range, James	July 21, 1831	" 6	15	8	200	Dummer,	Newcastle,	Discharged Sergeant.
Raymond, Stephen	April 14, 1836	" 10	{ N ½ 13. S } { L. W. Road, }	100	Carradoc,	Western,	Full fee.	
Rogers, John	May 1, 1834	" "	19	5	200	Plympton,	do.	S. U. E.
Rogge, George	Feb. 4, 1836	" "	16	2	—	Eldon,	Newcastle,	Discharged Sergeant.
Roach, Patrick	May 12, "	" "	E ½ 12	17	100	Otanabee,	do.	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson.
Ronan, Timothy	July 5, 1832	" "	W ½ 5	11	—	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Robertson, John	Mar. 13, 1827	" "	14 & 15,	7	400	Westmeath,	Bathurst,	As Emigrant.
Rose, John	June 28, 1832	" 11	19	7	200	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Rocker, John	Jan. 8, 1835	" "	{ Front ½ 22 North } { Erb's Road, }	50	Wilmot,	Gore,	Half patent fee paid.	
Ross, Sophia	Mar. 28, 1833	" "	12	13	200	Brooke,	Western,	D. U. E.
Robinson, Hannah	Aug. 25, 1834	" "	30 & 31, f' Conces	—	—	Pembroke,	Bathurst,	do.
Robins, Jethro	June 9, 1836	" 13	E ½ 7	7	100	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Rutherford, Justus	" " "	" "	9	6	200	do.	do.	do. Sergeant.
Rotchford, James	May 12, "	" "	N ½ 23	5	80	Emily,	Newcastle,	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson.
Rea, Thomas	July 20, 1825	" 14	.....	.....	400	Ops,	do.	do.
Rogers, Mary Ann	Jan. 3, 1833	" "	N ½ 29	10	100	Smith,	do.	Widow of discharged Soldier.
Rousseau, Margaret	May 8, "	" "	9	13	200	Colchester,	Western,	D. U. E.
Ross, David Smith	Adm. Sir J. C.	" "	20, Dunlop Street,	1	1	T'n of Barrie,	Home,	Crown Sale.
Roach, Maurice	May 12, 1836	" "	W ½ 14,	16	100	Otanabee,	Newcastle,	Settl'r under Hon. P. Robinson.
Reardon, Jeremiah	June 9, "	" "	E ½ 5	7	—	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Ross, Arthur	Sep. 11, 1832	" "	W ½ 2	12	—	Adelaide,	London,	do. do.
Ryan, William	Aug. 2, "	" "	E ½ 19	2	—	do.	do.	do. do.
Reiley, James	Sep. 6, "	" "	W ½ 12	4	—	do.	do.	do. do.
Ryan, Matthew	Oct. 11, "	" "	N ½ 11	8	—	Marmora,	Midland,	do. do.
Rutledge, John	Apr. 22, 1819	" "	E ½ 11	5	—	Toronto,	Home,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Rollings, William	Sep. 6, 1832	" "	8	4	200	Vespra,	do.	Discharged Sergeant.
Rogers, James	Oct. 24, 1831	" "	29	11	—	Smith,	Newcastle,	do. do.
Richardson, John	June 2, 1836	" 18	24	3	—	Marmora,	Midland,	S. U. E.
Runion, Henry	Oct. 20, 1832	" "	7	1	—	Flos,	Home,	do.
Robinson, Henry	May 5, 1819	" 20	6	1	—	Oro,	do.	Patent fee and survey paid.
Roblin, Mary	Feb. 28, 1835	" "	4	5	—	Plympton,	Western,	D. U. E.
Reynolds, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	N ½ 14	5	100	Pickering,	Home,	Militia.
Rorison, Robert	" 27, 1819	" "	N ½ 9 & 10	2	200	Leeds,	Johnstown,	S. U. E.
Routledge, Thomas	June 13, 1836	" "	S ½ 25, 26,	4	—	London,	London,	Located by Col. Talbot.
Ryan, Thomas	Jan. 19, 1833	" "	E ½ 2	6	100	Colchester,	Western,	Discharged Soldier.
Raymond, Edmund	June 20, 1836	" 21	19, Horton Street,	1	1	London,	London,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Robertson, Archibald	Mar. 3, 1831	" "	18	11	200	Vespra,	Home,	Discharged Sergeant.
Ross, William	July 23, 1832	" "	8	5	—	Medonte,	do.	do. do.
Rusk, Andrew	Feb. 4, 1836	" "	8	10	—	Collingwood,	do.	S. U. E.
Rogers, Peter	June 20, "	" "	25, York Street,	1	1	London,	London,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Route, James	July 23, 1832	" 22	E ½ 4	4	100	Orillia,	Home,	Discharged Corporal.
Ross, John	Aug. 1, 1833	" "	E ½ 20	7	—	Zorra,	London,	do. Soldier.
Richardson, Rachael	June 2, 1836	" 23	23	2	200	Marmora,	Midland,	D. U. E.
Robinson, Peter	" " "	" 24	{ Part of Military } Reserve, }	13	13	Toronto, City,	Home,	Crown Sale, £756.
Ruston, Robert	July 20, 1830	" "	W ½ 23	10	100	Albion,	do.	Discharged Soldier.
Runion, Jane	Mar. 26, 1836	" 28	S ½ 13 & 14	12	200	Marn,	do.	D. U. E.
Redden, Stephen	July 1, 1830	" 30	17	12	—	Harvey,	Newcastle,	S. U. E.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCUSES.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Sheels, David	July 1, 1821	1836. Apr. 20	E 1/2 33	2	100	Cornwall,	Eastern,	Military Claimant.
Smith, Israel	Jan. 19, 1820	" 22	7	12	200	Howard,	Western,	Militia.
Spragge, Joseph	April 28, 1835	" 25	{ N 1/2 20. } { 21, & 22 }	2	500	Dover,	do.	Fees p'd, set. duty performed.
St. John, P. L. Page	Nov. 7, 1833	May 6	28	6	200	Fenelon,	Newcastle,	Dischar'd Shipwright, K.D.Y.
Sage, Lavinia	Sep. 13, 1832	" "	25	4	-	Moore,	Western,	D. U. E.
Sherwood, Margaret	May 3, 1832	" "	7	13	-	Tecumseth,	Home,	do.
Silvester, Peter	Dec. 10, 1833	" "	NE 1/2 1	1	50	do.	do.	Patent gratuitous.
Shackleton, William	" 23, 1835	" 16	1, 2, & 3	1	112	Brantford,	Gore,	Original sold by Capt. Brant.
Scarlett, Catherine	Feb. 18, 1834	" 17	15	11	200	Howard,	Western,	D. U. E.
Switzer, Matthew	June 10, 1832	" 18	24	18	-	Harvey,	Newcastle,	S. U. E.
Sills, Conrad	" 13, 1833	" 19	17	8	-	Fenelon,	do.	do.
Shaver, Henry Adam	Dec. 6, 1832	" 24	26	7	-	Horton,	Bathurst,	do.
Sipes, Jacob	Mar. 18, 1818	" "	5	3	-	Collingwood,	Home,	do.
Straw, N. Burnham	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	2, 1st con. br'k'n frnt	102	102	Hope,	Newcastle,	Clergy R. Sale, £115 6 3.
Shields, Edward	" "	" "	R. part 25	2	92	Puslinch,	Gore,	do. do. £ 69 3 9.
Schram, Catherine	May 20, 1817	" "	32	3	200	Nissouri,	London,	D. U. E.
Sherman, Mary	Dec. 6, 1832	" "	3	7	-	Plympton,	Western,	do.
Shaver, Martha	Mar. 17, 1836	" "	{ W 1/2 17 } { E 1/2 17 }	3 } 4 }	-	Dawn,	do.	do.
Stevens, Alfred	Jan. 19, 1820	" 25	E 1/2 1	6	100	Fenelon,	Newcastle,	Militia.
Sipes, Andrew	Feb. 7, 1833	" "	3	5	200	Warwick,	Western,	S. U. E.
Sutherland, John	Dec. 19, "	" "	13	8	-	Enniskillen,	do.	do.
Selye, Guy	Feb. 21, 1821	" "	4	10	-	Moore,	do.	do.
Schram, Benjamin	Mar. 31, 1836	" "	26, S side King St.	1	1	London,	London,	Fees paid, Sett'l't Duty perf'd.
Soulliru, Bernard	Jan. 10, 1820	" 20	17	12	100	Sandwich,	Western,	Militia.
Sarke, William	Nov. 6, 1834	" "	15	2	200	Brooke,	do.	Discharged Artificer, Kingston Dock Yard.
Seely, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 27	E 1/2 6	11	100	Pakenham,	Bathurst,	Private, Incorporated Militia.
Seron, David	" "	" "	W 1/2 3	5	-	Madoc,	Midland,	Militia.
Sweet, Charlotte	May 17, 1836	" "	4	6	200	Gosfield,	Western,	D. U. E.
Schram, Peter	July 9, 1817	" "	5	5	-	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Spurgen, Samuel	Feb. 19, "	" "	15	2	-	Harwich,	do.	do.
Simon, Jacob	" 7, 1821	" "	18	8	-	Chatham,	do.	do.
Segar, Frederick	Jan. 27, 1816	" "	N 1/2 10	7	100	Hungerford,	Midland,	do.
Segar, Fred. A.	Feb. 23, 1834	" "	{ N part 13 } { Broken 14 }	13 }	200	Chatham,	Western,	do.
Servis, Catherine	June 27, 1833	" "	{ E 1/2 6 } { W 1/2 7 }	13 }	-	do.	do.	D. U. E.
Sweet, Timothy	Mar. 17, 1836	" "	3	6	-	Gosfield,	do.	S. U. E.
Snider, William	Feb. 11, "	" "	11	1	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Sharp, Huldah	Dec. 4, 1834	" "	12	6	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	D. U. E.
Simpson, Eunice	Nov. 27, "	" "	21	9	-	do.	do.	do.
Switzer, Helen	June 19, 1832	" "	1	7	-	Collingwood,	Home,	S. U. E.
Simmons, Mary Ann	Feb. 7, 1833	" "	2	4	-	do.	do.	D. U. E.
Smith, Absalom	Jan. 19, 1820	" 28	E 1/2 22	3	100	Melancthon,	do.	Militia.
Shain, Henry	" 27, 1819	" "	W 1/2 14	2	-	Chinguacousy	do.	do.
Sullivan, Charles	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	W 1/2 23	11	-	Huntley,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Sudworth, Abraham	May 12, 1836	" "	101,700 square l'ks	....	....	Woodstock,	London,	Settlement duty performed.
Sills, Peter	Jan. 10, 1820	" 30	E 1/2 15	7	100	Belmont,	Newcastle,	Militia.
Sharp, Lawrence	" "	" "	S 1/2 15	9	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
Stephenson, Hugh	Mar. 31, 1836	" "	N 1/2 27	9	-	London,	London,	Settler located by Col. Talbot.
Smith, Angus	Sept. 4, 1834	" "	18	7	200	Sombra,	Western,	S. U. E.
Simmons, Timothy	April 3, "	" "	16	1	-	Moore,	do.	do.
Smith, Randall	Nov. 27, "	" "	37	12	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Shannon, Henry	May 15, 1835	" "	W 1/2 28 & 29	6	-	Amaranth,	do.	do.
Shaw, Dorothy	Feb. 5, 1831	" "	16	13	-	Brooke,	Western,	D. U. E.
Simpson, Aurelia	Dec. 4, 1834	" "	20	8	-	Enniskillen,	do.	do.
Shea, Robert	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	W 1/2 15	11	100	Lanark,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Sheehan, Timothy	" "	" "	E 1/2 16	3	-	Ramsay,	do.	do.
Sheehan, James	" "	" "	E 1/2 11	4	-	do.	do.	do.
Steadman, Michael	" 5, "	" "	E 1/2 14	1	-	Yonge,	Johnstown,	Loc'd by Q'r M'r Gen'l's Dept.
Smith, William	June 12, 1832	" "	E 1/2 10	2	-	Brook,	Home,	Discharged Seaman, R. N.
Sullivan, John	Nov. 23, 1835	" "	E 1/2 2	10	-	Goulburn,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Snure, Elizabeth	July 25, 1833	" "	34	9	200	Nottawasaga,	Home,	D. U. E.
Servos, Rebecca	Feb. 4, 1836	" "	49	12	-	do.	do.	do.
Servos, Mary	" "	" "	48	12	-	do.	do.	do.
Stratten, John	Oct. 6, 1831	" "	16	2	-	Vespra,	do.	Disch'd Soldier, 76th Regt.
Snider, Jacob	Nov. 13, 1818	" 31	F't p'ts 6 & 7	14	-	Hungerford,	Midland,	S. U. E.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT.	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Sencebaugh, Chris. jr.	Mar. 28, 1835	1836. May 31	25	11	200	Nottawasaga,	Home,	S. U. E.
Sencebaugh, Sar. Ann	" " "	" " "	26	11	-	do.	do.	D. U. E.
Sayward, James	Nov. " "	" " "	E ½ 26	5	100	Pakenham,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon.P.Robinson.
Scarle, George	Sept. 6, 1832	June 1	{ E ½ 31 W ½ 31	{ 2 6 }	-	Caledon,	Home,	Dischar'd Sol'r, 15th Hussars.
Selca, Anthony	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	S ½ 31	3	-	Malahide,	London,	Clergy Sale, £75.
Still, Charles Gasper	" " "	" "	8	1	200	Adelaide,	do.	do. £100.
Saxton, Andrew	" " "	" "	9	2	-	Bayham,	do.	do. £200.
Smith, Archibald	Sept. 4, 1834	" "	19	7	-	Sombra,	Western,	S. U. E.
Sencebaugh, Henry	Mar. 20, 1835	" "	31	8	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Stringer, Henry	May 12, 1836	" "	{ E No. W B. Talbot	{ on N. Road,	{ -	Southwold,	London,	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
Shannon, Robert	Dec. 1, 1834	" "	7	4	100	Huntley,	Bathurst,	do. do. do.
Syer, Henry	" 31, 1835	" "	N ½ 8	6	-	Mariposa,	Newcastle,	do. do. do.
Staats, Peter	Jan. 19, 1830	" "	N ½ 15	1	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Stodart, Arvin	" " "	" "	S ½ 44	10	-	do.	do.	do.
Soper, Solomon	" " "	" "	3 Brok. 1 & 2	8	-	Plympton,	Western,	do.
Stull, Julia Ann	Nov. 17, 1830	" "	{ W ½ 4 E ½ 14	{ 5 7 }	200	Erin,	Gore,	D. U. E.
Sheridan, Charles	May 4, 1836	" 6	E ½ 17	9	100	Dummer,	Newcastle,	Chelsea Pensioner.
Senev, Robert	Dec. 23, 1835	" 8	E & N W ½ 21	14	150	Cavan,	do.	Settlement duty performed.
Springsteen, Robert	April 10, 1834	" "	2	12	200	Moore,	Western,	S. U. E.
Swazey, Caleb	Jan. 19, 1820	" 10	E ½ 13	4	100	Melaachon,	Home,	Militia.
Slack, John	" " "	" "	R. ½ 12	11	-	Lanark,	Bathurst,	do.
Stimers, Isaac	June 23, 1819	" "	33 E Prl.	Street,	½	Belleville,	Midland,	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
Stewart, Benjamin	May 5, " "	" "	W ½ 13	3	100	Toronto,	Home,	Settlement duty performed.
Sergeant, Philip	" 12, 1836	" "	E ½ 29	10	-	Otanabec,	Newcastle,	Emg't. loc'd Hon.P. Robinson
Storing, Jacob	Feb. 4, " "	" "	20	5	200	Plympton,	Western,	S. U. E.
Sheehan, Michael	June 2, " "	" 11	W ½ 20	3	100	Marmora,	Newcastle,	Em't loc. by Hon.P.Robinson.
Sellick, Thomas	Aug. 7, 1829	" "	{ S ½ 2 N ½ 4	{ 1 3 }	200	N. Gower,	Johnstown,	S. U. E.
Smith, Elizabeth	April 5, 1820	" "	{ N E 44 44	{ 10 11 }	-	Osgoode,	Ottawa,	D. U. E.
Synder, Abigail	Sep. 29, 1832	" "	23	6	-	Westmeath,	Bathurst,	do.
Synder, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" 13	Part 27 N. ft A	{ E ½ 22 S ½ 23	{ 5 5 }	Esquesing,	Gore,	Militia.
Shiney, Edward	May 12, 1836	" "	W ½ 19	3	100	Emily,	Newcastle,	Em. Setlr. loc. by P. Robinson
Sheehan, Dennis	" " "	" "	6 N side D	Street,	½	Asphodel,	do.	do. do. do.
Stearns, James	Mar. 31, " "	" "	W ½ 6	6	100	London,	London,	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
Seal, John	Sept. 29, 1832	" "	W ½ 9	9	-	Medonte,	Home,	Dischar. Sold'r, 10th Rgt. Ft.
Schwartzfager, Henry	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	S ½ 9	9	-	Mara,	do.	Militia.
Storing, Timothy	" " "	" 14	W ½ 19	10	-	Marmora,	Newcastle,	do.
Smyth, John	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	1	11	200	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Crown Sale, £50.
Simpson, Robert	Nov. 8, 1831	" "	½ 19	4	100	Douro,	Newcastle,	Disch'd Sold. 8th Regt. Drag.
Sutherland, William	Aug. 25, 1819	" "	S ½ 5	5	-	W. Gwillimb'y	Home,	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
Stodars, James	Nov. 3, " "	" "	N ½ 10	7	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Simmerman, Margrt.	April 4, 1833	" "	12	9	200	Moore,	Western,	D. U. E.
Sheets, David	May 2, " "	" "	1	2	-	Westmeath,	Bathurst,	S. U. E.
Smyth, Samuel	June 9, 1836	" 15	W ½ 18	1	100	Douro,	Newcastle,	Disch'd Sold. 21st Regt. Foot.
Sills, Peter	Sept. 5, 1833	" "	E ½ 17	10	200	Harvey,	do.	S. U. E.
Sills, William	Dec. 19, " "	" "	4	3	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	do.
Smith, John	Aug. 10, 1832	" 16	W ½ 2	4	100	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldr. 1st Reg't.
Scott, Abraham	July 1, 1819	" "	E ½ 8	5	-	Chinguacousy	Home,	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
Smith, Samuel	May 2, 1836	" 17	59 N. T.	Road,	200	Oxford,	Western,	do. do. do.
Snider, Jacob	Mar. 2, 1825	" "	W ½ 10	4	100	Adjala,	Home,	do. do. do.
Silk, Michael	Aug. 26, 1834	" "	19	2	-	Vespra,	do.	Discharged Sold. 30th Reg't.
Squires, Eliakim	Jan. 19, 1820	" 18	31	8	200	Madoc,	Midland,	Militia Sergeant.
Simmerman, William	April 11, 1833	" "	11	10	-	Moore,	Western,	S. U. E.
Simmerman, John	Aug. 8, 1821	" "	7	9	-	do.	do.	do.
Singleton, Margaret	July 23, 1833	" "	N ½ 35	7	100	Hungerford,	Midland,	D. U. E.
Simmerman, Jeremh.	Feb. 7, " "	" "	13	9	200	Moore,	Western,	S. U. E.
Smith, Thomas	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	W ½ 29	4	100	Marmora,	Midland,	Militia.
Sutherland, George	Feb. 17, 1825	" 20	25 N. sd. F	front st.	1	Cornwall,	Eastern,	Fees p'd, Settle't duty perfo'd.
Shaw, George	April 3, 1822	" "	18, 19	2	400	Mariposa,	Newcastle,	Settlement duty performed.
Smith, James	June 16, 1836	" "	S W ½ 3	7	50	Hungerford,	Midland,	do. do. do.
Scott, Amarilla	Feb. 28, 1833	" "	Brok. 20, 21	10	200	Richmond,	do.	S. U. E.
Smith, Marg. Harriet	Jan. 28, 1834	" "	{ W ½ 14 E ½ 16	{ 11 12 }	-	Vespra,	Home,	D. U. E.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONVISE.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
		1836.						
Swayzee, Jane	Feb. 10, 1819	June 20	2	9	200	Erin,	Gore,	D. U. E.
Stephens, John	June 12, 1832	" "	W ½ 8	9	100	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Seaman, R. N.
Smith, John	" 16, 1836	" "	SE ¼ 3	7	50	Hungerford,	Midland,	Settler, settl't duty performed.
Sullivan, Patrick	April 24, 1835	" 21	10	6	200	Ennismore,	Newcastle,	As a Settler.
Snell, William	June 20, 1836	" "	15, S side S.	Street,	½	London,	London,	Fees p'd, set. duty performed.
Scholfield, Margaret	Dec. 21, 1825	" "	13	5	....	Collingwood,	Home,	D. U. E.
Sager, David	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	{ 1 and 3 S ½ 4	{ 12	500	do.	do.	Militia, Lieutenant.
Sharp, Gilbert G.	" " "	" "	5	7	200	do.	do.	do. Sergeant.
Sharp, Jacob	" " "	" "	N ½ 2	8	100	do.	do.	do. [Fencibles.
Sullivan, Patrick	Sept. 1, 1831	" "	N ½ 12	6	-	Hungerford,	Midland,	Discharged Soldier, N. Scotia
Smith, Hugh	Aug. " 1833	" "	E ½ 16	7	-	Vespra,	Home,	do. Corp'l, Meath Militia.
Seadon, George	July 11, "	" "	W ½ 18	9	-	do.	do.	do. Soldier, 48th Reg't.
Sutherland, Donald	Aug. 10, 1832	" 22	E ½ 22	7	-	Zorra,	London,	do. do. R. V. Battalion.
Sutherland, Robert	July 3, 1834	" "	W ½ 32	3	-	do.	do.	do. do. 93rd Reg't.
Smith, Matthew	Oct. 24, 1831	" 23	E ½ 7	4	-	Oro,	Home,	do. do. 27th do.
Swackhammer, Jacob	Jan. 19, 1820	" 24	E ½ 5	3	-	Erin,	Gore,	Militia.
Shaver, Henry	" " "	" "	N ½ 14	11	-	Mara,	Home,	do.
Sweeney, Patrick	June 23, 1836	" "	S ½ 23	10	-	Smith,	Newcastle,	Disch'd Soldier, R. V. Batt'n.
Scallon, Hugh	Order—Land Board, Mid'd Dir't., Admin- istr'n Sir P. Halland	" "	25 N W ¼ 17	7	50	Marmora,	do.	Settlement duty performed.
Shaver, Nicholas J.	Jan. 19, 1820	" 27	E ½ 10	1	100	Essa,	Home,	Militia.
Smith, Thomas	Dec. 21, 1825	" 28	N ½ 1	11	-	Brock,	do.	Settlement duty performed.
Sharp, Michael	Mar. 3, 1836	" "	S ½ 9 and 10	11	200	Mara,	do.	S. U. E.
Sharp, Philip	" " "	" "	S ½ 13 & 14	7	-	do.	do.	do.
Secord, Daniel	June 27, 1836	" "	1, E M't P	leasant	75	Brantford,	Gore,	Original leased by Capt. Brant.
Sims, Mark	Aug. " 1833	" "	19	6	200	Warwick,	Western,	S. U. E.
Scott, John jun.	Dec. 6, 1832	" 30	{ W ½ 10 E ½ 9	{ 9 10	-	Madoc,	Midland,	do.
Smith, Sarah	July 26, 1820	" "	16	10	-	Harvey,	Newcastle,	D. U. E.
Thompson, Ellen	Feb. 11, 1836	Apr. 25	14	7	200	Medonte,	Home,	Sergeant's Widow.
Tipping, Jonathan	May 2, 1833	" 29	W ½ 23	4	100	Cramahe,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.
Treadwell, Charles P.	Aug. 8, "	May 12	A Gore,...	.....	900	{ Between Cale- douin, Alfred, & Languell.	Ottawa,	{ To make up a deficiency in the sur- vey of L'Original of 3,344 acres.
Taylor, Sarah	May 17, 1820	" 17	30	12	200	Enniskillen,	Western,	D. U. E.
Thompson, George	Jan. 19, "	" "	E ½ 5	4	100	Hinchinbrooke	Midland,	Militia.
			{ E ½ 16 24 & 25	{ 9 10	300	Fenelon, Verulam,		
Tincombe, Mary Ann	Feb. 28, 1835	" "	{ E ½ 18 E ½ 19 18 & 19	{ 10 12	650	Harvey,	Newcastle,	Widow of a Lieutenant
Thompkins, Nathan	Jan. 19, 1820	" 25	E ½ 5	10	100	Moore,	Western,	Militia.
Thomas, Ann	Sep. 2, 1830	" "	26	4	200	Melancthon,	Home,	D. U. E.
Tinkes, Devina	Oct. 28, 1835	" "	29	12	-	Nottawasaga,	do.	do.
Ferry, Isaac	Jan. 19, 1820	" 28	W ½ 4	6	100	Warwick,	Western,	Militia.
Thomson, Elizabeth	July 31, 1817	" "	14	5	200	Marmora,	Midland,	D. U. E.
Thair, Thomson	Oct. 2, 1834	" "	28	1	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Discharged Artificer.
Teskey, Joseph	Nov. 28, 1835	" 30	W ½ 4	10	100	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Em' loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Teskey, John (1)	" " "	" "	W ½ 7	11	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Teskey, John (2)	" " "	" "	E ½ 7	11	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Teskey, Robert	" " "	" "	W ½ 8	11	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Turner, David L.	Jan. 19, 1820	" 31	E ½ 30	5	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Thompson, Thomas	4th Claim, 1835	" "	64	4	170	Ameliasburgh,	P. Edward,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Thompson, Margaret	May 1, 1834	" "	36	12	200	Nottawasaga,	Home,	D. U. E.
Turner, John	Mar. 31, 1836	" "	N ½ 17	5	100	London,	London,	Located by Mr. Rich'd Talbot.
Tupper & Heeney	Dec. 7, 1830	June 1	{ 5, Dahou 25, 100 sq	{ sie Stre quare lin ks	{	Brantford,	Gore,	Crown Land Sale, £10.
Tupper, John M.	" " "	" "	6, do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. do. £10.
Tipp, John	Feb. 4, "	" "	E ½ 24	2	100	Markham,	Home,	Clergy Reserve Sale, £87 10s.
Thomson, John	Nov. 28, 1835	" "	E ½ 12	11	-	Ramsay,	Bathurst,	Em't loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Taylor, John	Feb. 26, 1828	" 3	16	4	200	Hungerford,	Midland,	S. U. E.
			{ 1, 3, 6, 7 1, 2, 3	{ 8 9	1424	Ross,	Bathurst,	
Treadwell, Charles P.	Aug. 8, 1833	" 10	{ 8 4 3, 4 4, 5	{ 11 2 3 4	820	Pembroke,	do.	{ To make up a deficiency of 3,344 acres in L'Original.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCESS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
		1836.						
Tearning, John	June 9, 1836	June 13	W ½ 10	9	100	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Thompson, Stewart	Oct. 26, 1835	" 15	7	1	200	Tosoronto,	do.	Reg's, 31st Jan., 1821.
Tompkins, Nancy	Mar. 1, 1832	" "	20	9	-	Marlborough,	Johnstown,	D. U. E.
Thody, Thomas	Aug. 2, "	" "	W ½ 10	2	100	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Tupper, Mayhew	Jan. 19, 1830	" 16	E ½ 14	4	-	Madoc,	Midland,	Militia.
Triller, Charity	Feb. 7, 1833	" "	9	9	200	Moore,	Western,	D. U. E.
Tibbodeaux, Peter	Jan. 19, 1820	" 20	E ½ 3	1	100	Essa,	Home,	Militia.
Throop, Calvin	" " "	" 21	S ½ 48	11	-	Nottawasaga,	do.	do.
Thompson, Thomas	Oct. 15, 1819	" 23	E ½ 15	7	100	Esquesing,	Gore,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Thompson, William	10th Claim, '27	" 24	{ W ½'s 6, 7, and 8 } Part 7	{ 5 } 6	640	Dorchester,	London,	do. do. do.
Tice, John	Oct. 28, 1833	" "	8	11	100	Seymour,	Newcastle,	Half-pay Lieutenant.
Thompson, Robert	Mar. 20, 1822	" 29	10	10	50	Erin,	Gore,	Gratuitous.
Trudel, Mary Ann	" 10, 1836	" 30	N ½'s 7 & 8	12	200	Mara,	Home,	D. U. E.
Ullman, Henry	Dec. 3, 1835	June 28	S ½'s 11, 15	12	-	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Vansittart, Henry	Jan. 20, 1836	Apr. 27	{ A Tract, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12. & 13, Part 14 } { E, Portage road, C and F, Part 20 } 10	.....	1960	Bexley,	Newcastle,	In lieu of certain property in Blandford, surrendered to the Crown.
Vansittart, Henry	July 3, 1834	" 29	do. } Part 20 } 10	do. } 1 } 2	553	do.	do.	As a Rear Admiral.
Vandevoort, Samuel	74th Claim '31	May 28	W ½ 24	3	100	Oxford, East,	do.	Priv'd as U. E.
VanAllen, Gilbert	Dec. 6, 1832	" "	17	3	200	Sidney,	Midland,	S. U. E.
VanAllen, Henry	Mar. 18, 1818	" "	20	7	-	Warwick,	Western,	do.
VanAllen, Isaac	May 2, 1833	" "	5	5	-	Plympton,	do.	do.
Vanalstine, Bernard	Nov. 9, 1835	" "	24	13	-	Warwick,	do.	do.
Vanalstine, Jacob	Nov. 9, 1835	" "	24	13	-	Sombra,	do.	do.
Vanalstine, Jacob	Mar. 11, 1819	" "	8	2	-	Collingwood,	Home,	do.
Vanalstine, Hannah	May 18, 1833	" "	10	10	-	Richmond,	Midland,	D. U. E.
Vanduzen, Rachel	Mar. 24, 1835	" 31	3	9	-	Collingwood,	Home,	do.
Vanduzen, Charlotte	" " "	" "	4	8	-	do.	do.	do.
VanAllen, John	Jan. 10, 1820	June 1	S ½ 29	10	100	Nottawasaga,	do.	Militia.
Vanderlip, William	Sep. 4, 1822	" 20	14	5	200	Sarnia,	Western,	S. U. E.
Vanorman, William	Jan. 19, 1820	" 21	N ½ 23	5	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Vint, Benjamin	Aug. 1, 1833	" 24	E ½ 15	7	-	Vespra,	do.	Discharged Soldier.
Wigle, Isabella	Jan. 30, 1808	May 18	½ H	2	180	Gosfield,	Western,	D. U. E.
Wright, Thomas	June 27, 1833	" "	32	11	200	Hungerford,	Midland,	S. U. E.
Wilson, Hiram	" " "	" 23	{ 34, Front } W ½ 12	{ 5 }	-	Plympton,	Western,	do.
Wallisor, Margaret	Mar. 24, 1835	" 24	9	6	-	Eaniskillen,	do.	D. U. E.
Wright, Mark	Oct. " 1831	" "	11	2	-	Torbolton,	Bathurst,	S. U. E.
Werely, Margaret	" 28, 1835	" 25	28	11	-	Nottawasaga,	Home,	D. U. E.
Wood, Huldah	June 13, 1818	" "	17	1	-	do.	do.	do.
Way, Benjamin	Jan. 19, 1820	" 27	{ 29 & 30, } W ½ 32	{ 5 }	500	Hungerford,	Midland,	Militia, (Ensign.)
Wilson, Joel	April 3, 1834	" "	10	11	300	Moore,	Western,	S. U. E.
Watson, Susannah	Oct. 2, "	" "	23	3	-	Belmont,	Newcastle,	D. U. E.
Williams, Elizabeth	Feb. 5, 1835	" "	7	1	-	Harvey,	do.	do.
Weir, Hannah	" 4, 1830	" "	{ ½ 32 } Part 31	{ 1 } 2	100	Erin,	Gore,	do.
Willock, Francis	July 12, "	" "	24	3	200	Ops,	Newcastle,	Discharged Sergeant Major.
Wright, George	Jan. 19, 1820	" 28	W ½ 17	1	100	Fenelon,	do.	Militia.
Warner, Stephen	" " "	" "	S ½ 17	5	-	Sombra,	Western,	do.
Ward, Abel R.	" " "	" "	29, Front,	.....	-	Pembroke,	Bathurst,	do.
Wager, George	" " "	" "	E ½ 18	5	-	Eaniskillen,	Western,	do.
Wortman, Daniel	Dec. 4, 1834	" "	7	8	200	Collingwood,	Home,	S. U. E.
Welch, John	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	E ½ 30	5	100	Mono,	do.	Militia.
Watson, James	" " "	" "	E ½ 27	8	-	Mulmer,	do.	do.
Wilson, William	Land Bo'd, '21	" "	S ½ 30	13	-	Smith,	Newcastle,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Wannamaker, Andrew & Harmanus	June 12, 1832	" "	Part 78, Fr	7	-	Ameliasburgh,	P. Edward,	Reg's. prior to July, 1796.
Wilbank, David	Oct. 28, 1835	" "	S & N ½ 30	1	200	Sombra,	Western,	Discharged Artificer.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDER IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT.	Loc.	CONCISE.	Acres.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
		1836.						
Weart, Daniel	Oct. 28, 1835	May 25	6	1	200	Collingwood,	Home,	S. U. E.
Waggoner, Solomon	Nov. 15, 1818	" "	41	12	-	Nottawasaga,	do.	do.
Woodcock, David	July 4, 1833	" "	22	11	-	Plympton,	Western,	do.
Wert, George	" "	" "	24	11	-	do.	do.	do.
Wood, Henrietta	Feb. 27, 1818	" "	7	1	-	St. Vincent,	Home,	D. U. E.
Weart, Rachael	Jan. 17, 1829	" "	12	11	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	do.
Williams, Margaret	May 3, 1832	" "	21	8	-	Plympton,	do.	do.
Weir, Hannah	Feb. 4, 1830	" "	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	2	100	Nelson,	Gore,	do.
Willock, Francis	July 12, "	" "	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	3	-	Bathurst,	Bathurst,	Discharged Sergeant-Major.
Wilkinson, Thomas	Mar. 15, 1832	" "	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	2	-	Essa,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Walton, Dugart	Nov. 6, 1834	" "	30	3	200	Nottawasaga,	do.	do. Artificer.
White, William	" 28, 1835	" 30	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	9	100	Huntley,	Bathurst,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Welch, William	" "	" "	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	11	-	do.	do.	do. do.
White, James	" "	" "	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	10	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
White, John	" "	" "	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	11	-	Gaulburn,	do.	do. do. do.
White, Cornelius	" "	" 31	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	1	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Woodcock, Paul	April 5, 1832	June 1	S & N $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	2	200	Flos,	Home,	S. U. E.
Woolcutt, Roger	Jan. 19, 1820	" "	19	11	-	Enniskillen,	Western,	Militia, (Lieutenant.)
Walker, John	" "	" "	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 26, 27	12	500	Nottawasaga,	Home,	do.
Winter, Frederick	" "	" 10	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	4	100	Mulmer,	do.	do.
Whitley, Samuel	July 22, 1824	" "	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	4	-	do.	do.	do.
Wall, William	June 2, 1836	" "	11	11	200	Belmont,	Newcastle,	S. U. E.
Winn, Patrick	Feb. 3, 1834	" "	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	1	100	Marmora,	Midland,	Em. loc. by Hon. P. Robinson.
Wiltse, Joseph	June 19, 1832	" 11	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	7	-	Elmsley,	Johnstown,	Discharged Soldier.
Will, George	Jan. 19, 1820	" 13	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	3	100	Westmeath,	Bathurst,	S. U. E.
Warner, Silas	Apr. 14, 1836	" "	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	7	50	Esquesing,	Gore,	Militia.
Whelan, John	June 9, "	" "	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	12	100	London,	London,	Free.
Walsh, Aaron	Dec. 7, 1830	" 14	24, Third Street,	1	1	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Wade, William	" "	" "	24, Fourth Street,	1	1	Cornwall,	Eastern,	Crown Land Sale, £10.
Wilkinson, William	Feb. 4, "	" "	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	5	100	do.	do.	do. do. £10.
Wallace, James	Nov. 3, 1819	" "	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	6	-	Richmond,	Midland,	Clergy Reserve Sale, £75.
Weaver, Margaret	June 27, 1833	" "	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	2	200	Gwillimb'y W.	Home,	Patent fee and survey paid.
			39	7 & 9		Moore,	Western,	D. U. E.
Warren, Peregrine	May 4, 1836	" "	38	8	700	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Late Capt. 66th Regiment.
			N $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	10				
Witherup, John	Sept. 6, 1832	" "	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	5	100	Dummer,	Newcastle,	Discharged gunner.
Williams, Benjamin	Jan. 19, 1820	" 15	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	4	-	Ops,	do.	Militia.
Winter, Paddick	Land Bo'd, '25	" "	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	15	-	Mariposa,	do.	Patent fee and survey paid.
Walker, George	June 9, 1836	" "	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	7	-	Medonte,	Home,	Discharged Soldier.
Walbrooke, Robert	Feb. 6, 1822	" 17	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	4	-	Trafalgar,	Gore,	Reg'n's, 1st Jan'y, 1820.
Wood, William West	Mar. 31, 1836	" "	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	11	-	Howard,	Western,	Located by Col. Talbot.
Watt, Gracy	April 24, 1835	" 18	4	3	200	Warwick,	do.	D. U. E.
Weegar, Nancy	Nov. 13, 1818	" "	4	1	-	do.	do.	do.
Wright, Daniel	June 7, 1826	" "	26	3	-	do.	do.	do.
White, William	" 16, 1819	" 20	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	9	100	Melancthon,	Home,	S. U. E.
Winterbottom, Samuel	Jan. 19, 1820	" 21	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	2	-	Gwillimb'y W.	do.	Patent fee and survey paid.
Wintermute, Abra'm.	July 4, 1833	" "	2	6	200	Collingwood,	do.	Militia.
Williams, Christopher	June 20, 1836	" "	7, Dundas Street,	$\frac{1}{2}$	200	do.	do.	S. U. E.
Wintermute, Alex'r.	Oct. " 1832	" "	1	11	200	London,	London,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Wees, William	Mar. 3, 1836	" "	25	5	-	Collingwood,	Home,	S. U. E.
Wilkes, Charles	Nov. 6, 1834	" "	6	6	-	do.	do.	do.
Watt, William	July 25, 1833	" 23	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	4	100	do.	do.	Discharged Artificer.
Wood, Christianna	Nov. 27, 1834	" 24	27	3	200	do.	do.	do. Soldier.
Walden, Thomas	Mar. 9, 1830	" "	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	9	100	Marmora,	Midland,	D. U. E.
Wilson, John	Oct. 26, 1825	" 25	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	6	-	Richmond,	do.	Discharged Soldier.
Wright, Arthur	Land Bo'd, '21	" "	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	10	50	Innisfil,	Home,	Patent fee and survey paid.
Wright, George	" "	" 27	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	10	-	Marmora,	Midland,	Patent gratuitous.
			1 & 2, Bay Street,			do.	do.	do. do.
Walton, George	Dec. 7, 1830	" "	23,675 square links			Port Credit,	Home,	Crown Sale, £27.
Winniett, James	" "	" "	Parts 28, 29, & 30	3	40	Brantford,	Gore,	do. do. £50.
Wilson, Matthias	" "	" "	Part 8, Colborne St.			do.	do.	do. do. £ 5.
Wilson, Benjamin	" "	" "	8,375 square links,			do.	do.	do. do. £ 3.
			Part 10, Colborne St.					
Whaley, William	April 22, 1819	" 29	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	5	100	Toronto,	Home,	Reg'n's, 5th January, 1819.
Whelan, Fenton	June 27, 1836	" "	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	10	-	Dummer,	Newcastle,	Discharged Soldier.

RETURN OF PATENTS FOR LAND—Continued.

NAME OF GRANTEE.	DATE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL.	DATE OF PATENT	LOT.	CONCERN.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
Young, Jane	June 13, 1818	1836. May 25	8	7	200	Belmont,	Newcastle,	D. U. E.
Young, George	Aug. 19, 1833	" 28	23	4	-	Warwick,	Western,	S. U. E.
Young, Joseph	" 9, 1820	" "	6	11	-	Moore,	do.	do.
Young, William	Jan. 3, 1827	" "	21	11	-	Enniskillen,	do.	do.
Young, Hiram	" 19, 1820	" 31	N ½ 44	11	100	Nottawasaga,	Home,	Militia.
Young, John	Dec. 7, 1830	June 1	3 & 9, Wellington Street square	47,332 links,		Brantford,	Gore,	Crown Sale, £20 10s.
Young, William	Feb. 4, 1836	" "	E ½ 1	11	100	Beckwith,	Bathurst,	Military Emigrant.
Young, Daniel	Sept. 5, 1833	" 10	11	4	200	St. Vincent,	Home,	S. U. E.
Young, John	Aug. 2, 1832	" 17	W ½ 4	3	100	Adelaide,	London,	Discharged Soldier.
Young, John	June 13, 1836	" 20	N ½ 26	12	-	Smith,	Newcastle,	Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Young, Samuel	" " "	" "	S ½ 26	12	-	do.	do.	do. do. do.
Young, Stephen	" 23, "	" 24	28	10	200	Hungerford,	Midland,	S. U. E.

1,478 PATENTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

Between the 20th April (the Prorogation of Parliament) and the 2d July, 1836, there were completed in this Office, 1478 Patents.

Of this number, there were completed upon Orders in Council, issued under the Administration of Sir F. B. Head, viz: 50 between 20th April and 28th May, and 100 between 29th May and 2nd July, 150 do.

Leaving the number completed, under Orders in Council, by former Administrations, 1328 Patents.

There were transmitted to the County of Simcoe, for the purpose of being issued to the Grantees, 303 Patents.

Of this number, there were returned to the Office, (the Grantees not having demanded their Deeds of the Agent,) 170 do.
A great portion of the Deeds returned were grants to females as the Daughters of U. E. Loyalists.

There were completed, upon Orders in Council issued under the Administration of Sir F. B. Head, from the time he assumed the Government to 2nd July, 233 Patents.

Of these—30 were for Females (not entitled to vote at Elections).
7 were for Crown Sales (the Government being pledged to give the Patent on payment of Purchase Money).
30 were for Settlers under Colonel Talbot, } Who were entitled to their Deeds upon producing their Settlement Duty Certificates.
43 were for Settlers under Hon. Peter Robinson, }
123 were for U. E. Loyalists—Militiamen—Pensioners—and old Soldiers.

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D. CAMERON,
Secretary & Registrar.

SECRETARY & REGISTRAR'S OFFICE. }
December 9th, 1836. }

36.—J. 1.

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land between 1st April and 1st August 1836.

ABSTRACT.

DISTRICT	COUNTY.	U. E. and Militia Grants		By Purchase.		Allowed under their & Devizees Com.		Naval & Military.		Settlers and other grants		Total to Males.	Total females	Canada Co.	General Total.
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.				
Eastern	Dundas	1				1						2			2
	Glengarry					1		1				2			2
	Stormont			7		3	1			4		14	1	1	16
												18	1	1	20
Ottawa	Prescott					1				3		4		3	7
	Russell	5	6					1		3		15		5	20
												19		8	27
Johnstown	Grenville	1	3	2		1				1		5	3		8
	Leeds	3		2		1		3		3		12		4	16
												17	3	4	24
Bathurst	Carleton	11		2				3		4		20		2	22
	Lanark	17	12	5				3		12		37	12	2	51
												57	12	4	73
Prince Edward				1			1					1	1		2
												1	1		2
Midland	Frontenac	3				3						6			6
	Hastings	42	6	1		3		11		17		74	8		82
	Lennox & Addington	4	2	3		3		3				15		1	16
												95	8	1	104
Newcastle	Durham	10		3				24	1	21		58	1	3	62
	Northumberland	25	14	5		2		32	3	53		117	17	5	139
												175	18	8	201
Home	City of Toronto			1								1			1
	2nd Riding York	2		13		3		16		23		57			57
	3rd do.	1		2								3		1	4
	4th do.	1	2	3				6	1	3		13	3	3	19
	Simcoe	172	57	8		2		106	5	32		320	62	2	384
												394	65	6	465
Gore	Halton	5	3	1				6		25		47	3	4	54
	Wentworth			13						21		34			34
												81	3	4	88
Niagara	Haldimand			5						16		21			21
	Lincoln									1		1			1
												22			22
London	Huron													15	15
	Middlesex	9	2	2		1		52	2	61		125	4	4	133
	Oxford	3	2	3				8		7		21	2	6	29
	Norfolk			1		1				1		3		4	7
												149	6	29	184
Western	Essex	38	8	3				3		7		53	8		61
	Kent	168	76	5				10		12		196	76	5	277
												249	84	5	338

District.	Males.	Fe-male	Canada Com'y.	(Gen'l Total.
Eastern	18	1	1	20
Ottawa	19	0	8	27
Johnstown	17	3	4	24
Bathurst	57	12	4	73
Pr. Edward	1	1	0	2
Midland	95	8	1	104
Newcastle	175	18	8	201
Home	394	65	6	465
Gore	81	3	4	88
Niagara	22	0	0	22
London	149	6	29	184
Western	249	84	5	338
	1277	201	70	1548

RETURN of Descriptions for Patent, for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada.

DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	GRANTEES	Nature of Claim.	£	s	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described, 1836.	Consolidation money.	Fees.		
Eastern	Dundas	Williamburgh	Henry Scheweninger, John Link.	Military claimant	100		100 Claim allowed under their & devise's commission, July, 1828. An old date.	1836.	None.	6 April		Pat't fee p'd		
			do	Alexander McLeod, Neil McDonald, David Sheets, Archibald McInnell, Canada Company, John Papp, son of Peter Carpenter.	Disch'd Settler.	100		In 1824. 200 Claim allowed under com. July, 1821.	15 April	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	20 do		Pat't fee p'd	
			do	do	do	do	50		July 1821	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	do	200		O. C. 1 February, '36	5 May	do	5 April	10 0	Pat't fee p'd
			do	do	do	do	1		1 Cert. Crown lands.	do	do	do	10 0	do
			do	do	do	do	1		27th March, 1836	14 do	do	10 10		Pat't fee & survey paid.
			do	do	do	do	1		do. 19th Feb.	10 June	do	10 0		do
			do	do	do	do	1		do. 10th June	do	do	10 0		do
			do	do	do	do	1		do	do	do	10 0		do
			do	do	do	do	1		do. 2d March	11 do	do	11 0		do
do	Stormont	Town of Cornwall	Alexander McLean	Settler.	1		O. C. 2nd Feb. 1819.	10 do	Sett'. Duty and Fees	10 do		Pat't fee & survey paid.		
			do	do	do	1		do. 17th Feb. 1825	15 do	do	do	do		
			do	do	do	1		do. 19th Jan. "	do	do	do	do		
			do	do	do	1		do. 17th Feb. "	15 do	do	do	do		
			do	do	do	1		Claim allowed under com.	29 July	do	do	do	do	
			do	do	do	1		100 O. C. 6th Feb. 1833, by land Board Sett'. prior to 1825.	5 May	Duty and Fees	5 April		Pat't fee & survey paid.	
			do	do	do	1		100 do. 4th Feb. 1820.	do	do	do	do	do	
			do	do	do	1		200 Gen. O. C. 13 Mar. 19, by land Board Sett'. 15th Oct. 1825.	do	do	do	do	do	
			do	do	do	1		100 do	15 do	do	do	do	do	
			do	do	do	1		100 Claim allowed under com. July, 1834	5 May	do	do	do	do	do
Ottawa	Prescott	Pianingenet	Moses Ryan, Arthur Burton, Canada Company.	Settler, Regulations 6 July, 1804	100		do	15 do	do	do		Pat't fee & survey paid.		
			do	do	do	100		do	do	do		do		
			do	do	do	100		O. C. 3th Feb. 1836.	do	do	do		do	
			do	do	do	100		do	do	do	do		do	
			do	do	do	100		Gen. O. C. 13 Mar. '19 by land Board Sett'. prior to 1825.	25 June	Duty and Fees	25 June		Pat't fee & survey paid.	
			do	do	do	200		do	23 July	do	do	do	do	
			do	do	do	200		O. C. 4th Sept. 1830 12th Feb. 1828	8 do	None	8 do		do	
			do	do	do	200		do. 18th Feb. 1836 9th July "	20 do	do	do		do	
			do	do	do	100		do	do	do	do		do	
			do	do	do	100		do	do	do	do		do	

DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	GRANTEES	Nature of Claim.	£	s	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described, 1836.	Consolidation money.	Fees.	
Russell	Cumberland	do	Margaret Cozens, Alexander Cozens, Julia Ann Cozens, Itacjel McCann, Simon Cass, John Johnson, Duncan McKenzie, John Grant, Canada Company, Alexander Campbell.	D. U. E.	200		do. 4th Sept. 1821.	do	do	do		Pat't fee & survey paid.	
			do	Louis Lecuyer, Elizabeth Smith, Canada Company.	do	200		do. 8th March, 1830	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	200		do. 4th Sept. 1824.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	200		do. 5th Feb. 1835.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	200		do. 5th Jan. do.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	200		do. 25 March, 1833.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		Gen. O. C. 13 Mar. '19 by land Board Sett'. 21st June 1821	17 do	Duty and Fees	17 do		Pat't fee & survey paid.
			do	do	do	200		O. C. 23 July, 1832 10 March 1836	15 do	None	15 do		do
			do	do	do	100		do. 4th Feb'y. 1836	5 May	do	5 May		do
			do	do	do	100		Cert. Adj. Gen. Militia 4 March, 1836	14 April	do	do		do
Grenville	Town of Prescott	do	Louis Lecuyer, Elizabeth Smith, Canada Company.	do	200		do. 15th March, 1830	do	do	do		Pat't fee & survey paid.	
			do	do	do	200		do. 4th Feb'y. 1836.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		do. 4th Feb'y. 1836.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		do	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		Cert. C. C. I. 10th April, 1830.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	200		Claim allowed under com. July, 1835.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	200		O. C. 7th Aug. 1830 18 Dec. 1832	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	170		do. 8 January, 1835 7 April 1836	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	74		Cert. C. C. I. 16th April, 1830.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	200		O. C. 8th June, 1832 19 Jan. 1836.	do	do	do		do
Leeds	Marlborough	do	Phoebe Leahy, Nancy Tompkins, Sarah Knapp, Jonathan Henderson, Canada Company.	D. U. E.	200		do. 1st March "	do	do	do		Pat't fee & survey paid.	
			do	do	do	200		do. 4th Feb. 1830 19 Feb. 1830.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	200		O. C. 5th Nov. 1835.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		do. 4th Feb. 1836.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	32		do	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	32		do	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		O. C. 19th April, 1820 O. C. 7 Ap. '30	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	200		do. 4th Feb. 1836.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		Cert. C. C. I. 10th June, 1830.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		O. C. 3rd Feb. 1834.	do	do	do		do
Leeds	Lanadown	do	Patrick Winne, Robert Mitchell, Jonathan M. Church.	Militia.	100		Cert. A. G. M. 21st 15 Oct. 1828, Feb. 1821.	do	do	do		Pat't fee & survey paid.	
			do	do	do	200		O. C. 5th Sept. 1832 22 "	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	50		D. O. C. 13 Mar 1819 7th July, 1823.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	200		O. C. 27 Jan. "	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	62		Claim allowed under com. July, 1835	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	50		O. C. 10 April, 1834 36 Oct. "	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		do. 5th Nov. 1835 prior to 1825.	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		do	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		do	do	do	do		do
			do	do	do	100		do	do	do	do		do

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	sq ft	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When issued.	Consid. money.	Fees.
Bathurst	Carlton	Robert Shirreff	Emigr. set. reg's. 6 July, 1803. Militia.	70	O. C. 31 July, 1823.	In 1830 to complete his grant. 28 Aug. 1834.	None	1830 2 April		
		Simon Fraser, sen.	do	100	Cert. A. G. M. 21st June 1820.	do	do	do	21 do	
		William Barton	do	100	do	18th March 1830.	19 Mar. 1836	do	16 June	
		Silas Hamblen	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		John Baker, jun.	do	100	do	21st February, 1821.	2 June, 1836.	do	do	
		Henry Fraser	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 9 Jan'y. 1822.	13 April, 1832.	do	do	do	
		Jacob Mowerson	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 20th January, 1830.	12 Mar. 1836.	do	do	17 do 13 April	
		John Hart	S. U. E.	100	O. C. 18 May, 1833.	18 Sept. 1834.	do	do	9 do	
		Nathaniel Osborne	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. filed 15 February 1836.	12 Mar. 1836.	do	do	13 do	
		John Hart	S. U. E.	100	O. C. 18 May, 1833.	18 Sept. 1834.	do	do	9 do	
		Robert Shannon	Set. reg. 31 Jan'y 24	100	do 1 Dec. 1824.	12 May, 1832.	Sett. Duty and Fees.	do	20 do	
		John McDermid	Disch'd. soldier.	100	do 28 Sept. 1832.	8 Oct. 1832.	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	10 do	
		John Barry	do	100	do 7 March 1833.	27 Dec. 1833.	do	do	do	
		Canada Company	S. U. E.	200	do 4 Feb. 1830.	do	do	do	5 May	Patent fee & survey paid.
		Henry A. Shaver	Sett. located by Qr. Mr. G. Dept.	100	do 6 Dec. 1832.	10 Jan. 1833.	do	do	6 April	
Robert King	Militia.	100	do 23 May, 1836.	Previous to '25	Settlement Duty.	do	27 May			
Donald McArthur	do	100	Cert. A. G. M. 5th October 1820.	30 May, 1833.	do	do	31 do			
Donald Fisher	Settled under M'Nab of M'Nab	200	O. C. 17 Mar. 1836.	By M'Nab.	Sett. Duty and Fees.	do	10 June	Half patent fee paid.		
Allan McNab	do	320	do 19 July do	do	do	do	21 July	Pat. fee p'd.		
Archibald McNab	do	200	do 4 Feb. do	do	do	do	do	do		
Canada Company	do	200	Cert. C. C. L. 1st March 1836.	do	do	do	5 May	do		
Francis Abbott	Clergy R. anc.	100	Cert. C. C. L. 1st March 1836.	do	do	do	20 July	97 10		
James Armstrong	Set. reg. 6 July, '03	100	G. C. 13 Mar. '19	1 Aug. 1824.	Sett. Duty and Fees.	do	9 June	Patent fee & survey paid.		
William Binley	Disch'd. soldier.	200	O. C. 26 Sept. 1831.	do	do	do	14 do			
Elizabeth Adams	S. U. E.	200	do 11 Jan. 1834.	25 Feb. 1836.	do	do	8 April			
John Adams	S. U. E.	200	do 18 July do	do	do	do	do			
Phoebe Rockwood	D. U. E.	200	do 7 August do	4 Mar. 1836.	do	do	11 May			
Hannah Robinson	D. U. E.	200	do 25 do	14 Oct. 1834.	do	do	31 do			
Charles P. Freadwell	Supp'y. grant as compensation.	820	Special O. C. 8th August 1833.	do	do	do	8 June			
Thomas Kaine	Pursar R. N.	400	O. C. 18 April 1821.	26 Aug. 1833.	Res. in col. 2 yr. as set. d.	do	8 April			

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	sq ft	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When issued.	Consid. money.	Fees.
Lanark	Lanark	Margaret Casselmann	D. U. E.	200	do 24 Nov. 1832.	30 April, 1834.	None	0 April		
		Margaret Galling	S. U. E.	200	do 26 Dec. 1833.	21 do	do	10 May		
		Joseph McIntyre	S. U. E.	200	do 7 Mar. 1827.	do	do	do	do	
		Alexander McNaughton	D. U. E.	200	do 26 Dec. 1834.	do	do	do	do	
		Mary McIntyre	D. U. E.	200	do 8 Dec. 1835.	do	do	do	do	
		Mary McNaughton	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. filed 12 January, 1836.	do	do	do	17 May	
		Ephraim Omslead	do	100	do 8 May, 1821.	13 Feb'y "	do	do	31 do	
		Murdoch McLeod	Sup. grant, &c.	142	Sp. O. C. 8 Aug. 1833.	12 Jan'y "	do	do	8 June	
		Charles P. Freadwell	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 26 Aug. 1816.	4 Mar. "	do	do	17 do	
		Mary McDowell	Sup. grant, &c.	200	Sp. O. C. 8 Aug. 1833.	4 Jan'y "	do	do	22 July	
		Charles P. Freadwell	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 21 Oct. 1831.	29 Oct. 1831.	do	do	6 April	
		Mark Wright	Set. reg. 6 July '03	200	do 8 Jan. 1833.	do	Settlement duty & fees.	do	5 July	Patent fee & survey paid.
		John Buckham	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 22nd August, 1836.	6 Feb'y 1836	do	do	11 May	
		W. M'Norrin or M'Nearing	Clergy Res. etc.	200	Cert. C. C. L. 6th February, 1835.	do	do	do	23 do	115 0
		Alexander McGregor	do	100	do 26 April "	do	do	do	1 June	50 0
Duncan McLaren	do	100	O. C. 23 May "	do	do	do	16 do	65 0		
John McTavish	do	100	Cert. C. C. L. 17th May, 1836.	Prior to 1835.	Settlement Duty.	do	17 do	50 0		
Duncan McEwen	Set. located by Qr. Mr. G. Dept.	100	do 4 Feb. 1836.	do	do	do	1 do			
William Young	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 28th May 1821.	24 July, 1834.	do	do	17 do			
John Nichol	do	100	do 27 Sept. 1820.	19 Feb'y 1835	do	do	10 do			
George Cook	Militia.	100	O. C. 23 Sept. 1824.	do	do	do	8 do			
Isaac Cole	S. U. E.	200	A. G. M. May 1821.	3 July, 1833.	do	do	6 May			
Isaac Cole	Militia.	200	O. C. 4 Feb'y, 1836	18 Feb'y 1835	do	do	7 April			
John Shack	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 23rd Dec. 1833.	do	do	do	do			
Canada Company	Militia.	100	Sp. O. C. 28 April 1836.	Res. by Hon. P. Do. prior to 1835.	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	8 June			
Robert Redman	Disch'd. soldier.	100	O. C. 28 Nov. 1835.	do	Settlement Duty.	do	9 do			
Robert Mills	Emigr. settler.	100	do 4 Feb. 1836.	do	do	do	5 May			
Gerard Nagle	do	100	do 18 do	do	Settlement Duty.	do	16 June			
Canada Company	Set. located by Qr. Mr. G. Dept.	400	O. C. 18 April, 1821.	25 Aug. 1833.	Res. in col. 2 yr. as set. d.	do	3 April			
Hugh McGowan	Pursar, R. N.	200	do 27 June, 1835.	28 June "	do	do	do			
Thomas Kaine	D. U. E.	200	do 1 May, 1834.	9 June, 1835.	do	do	do			
Mary Ann Adams	D. U. E.	200	do 4 Sept. 1835.	4 Mar. 1836.	do	do	11 May			
Jane Clow	D. U. E.	200	do 28 June, 1832.	24 Oct. 1834.	do	do	31 do			
Sarah Babeck	S. U. E.	200	do 13 Mar. 1827.	28 Jan. 1830.	Settlement Duty.	do	6 June			
John Rose	Emigr. Sett' 1815	400	do 11 Oct. 1832.	13 Oct. 1832.	do	do	do			
John Robertson	S. U. E.	200	do 19 June "	20 June "	do	do	do			
James Hunter	S. U. E.	200	do 19 June "	20 June "	do	do	do			
Joseph Wilze	S. U. E.	200	do 19 June "	20 June "	do	do	do			

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	GRANTEES	Nature of Claim	% of Int.	Date of Writ or other authority	Date of Location	Conditions	When descri. issued	Consid. eration money	Fees	
Barbours	Carters	Town of Richmond	Abigail Snyder	D. U. E.	200	D. C. 23 Sept. 1832	2 Oct'r, 1832	None	1832	\$ 5		
			David Shivers	D. U. E.	200	do 2 May, 1832	26 Nov. 1833	do	8 do	do	do	
			Thomas Stanley	Crown Land sale	4	Cert. C. C. Lands, 22 March 1833	do	do	do	15 April	\$ 15	
			Nadab Enstman & another	do	1	Pat. allowed under O. C. 23 May, 1836	10 July, 1833	Sett. Duty and Fees	5 do	do	do	do
			Rev. Peter J. D. La Motte	do	1	O. C. 23 May, 1836	10 July, 1833	Sett. Duty and Fees	10 June	do	do	do
			Dawson Kerr	Crown Land sale	1	Cert. C. C. Land, 23 July, 1836	do	do	23 July	15 0	do	do
			George Hume Read	Settler	1000	O. C. 12 March 1827	15 Mr. G. T. prior to '25	Sett. Duty and Fees	28 do	do	do	do
			Paul Cronk	Crown Land sale	95	Cert. C. C. Land, 8th March, 1836	do	do	8 June	73 10	do	do
			Ann Connor	do	50	Claim allowed under O. C. 23 May, 1836	do	do	4 July	do	do	do
			Sarah Merrill	do	200	Claim allowed under O. C. 23 May, 1836	do	do	7 May	do	do	do
Frontenac	Inchinbroke	Kingslon	George Thompson	Militia	100	Cert. A. G. M. filed 16 May, 1835	16 May, 1835	None	17 do	do	Fees remit'd	
			Martin Clement	do	100	Cert. 8th May, 1821	16 Nov. 1834	do	10 June	do	Pat. fee paid	
			Henry W. Bowen	do	100	Claim allowed under O. C. 23 May, 1836	do	do	0 April	do	do	
			Daniel Everett	do	15	do	do	do	1 June	do	do	
			Peter Hoffman	S. U. E.	100	O. C. 2nd Nov. 1834	21 Nov. 1834	None	10 May	do	do	
			John McKay	Dis. artificer, Militia	100	do 24 Mar. 1835	13 May, 1836	do	20 July	do	do	
			Simon Frier	do	100	Cert. A. G. M. filed 2d July, 1836	2 July	do	29 do	do	do	
			Thomas Canton	do	100	Cert. 14 July, 1820	18 March "	do	8 April	do	do	
			George McMillen	do	100	do filed 5 Mar. 1836	do	do	do	do	do	
			Abner Bishop	do	100	Cert. 23 Sept. 1820	do	do	do	do	do	
Hastings	Hungerford	Hungerford	Malcolm McPherson	do	100	do filed 5 Mar. 1836	do	do	do	do	do	
			William Fairman	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	
			Catharine McMasters	do	200	O. C. 18 July, 1833	3 April, 1835	do	do	do	do	
			Benjamin A. Birdsall	S. U. E.	200	do 2 Oct. 1834	5 March, 1836	do	do	do	do	
			Thomas Wright	S. U. E.	200	do 27 June, 1833	do	do	do	do	do	
			Jacob Suider	S. U. E.	200	do 13 Nov. 1818	18 Nov. 1831	do	do	do	do	
			John Taylor, jun.	S. U. E.	200	do 26 Feb. 1828	28 Feb. 1829	do	7 May	do	do	
			Lear Peterson	S. U. E.	200	do 6 July, 1827	11 Dec. 1832	do	2 June	do	do	
			Nancy Gurokus	D. U. E.	200	do 13 June 1818	14 June 1834	do	10 do	do	do	
			Margaret Singleton	D. U. E.	200	do 23 July 1823	19 Nov. 1829	do	13 do	do	do	
Midland	Hastings	Hungerford	John Smith	Emigrant Settler	50	do 10 June 1836	Prior to 1825	Settlement Duty	17 do	do	do	
			James Smith	do	50	do	do	do	do	do	do	
			Stephen Young, jun.	S. U. E.	200	do 23 do	23 June, 1836	do	24 do	do	do	

DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	GRANTEES	Nature of Claim	% of Int.	Date of Writ or other authority	Date of Location	Conditions	When descri. issued	Consid. eration money	Fees
Midland	Hastings	Marmora	Thomas Potts	Disch'd soldier	100	4 March 1824	Pre. to Oct. '24	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	15 do	do	do
			Patrick Sullivan	do	100	1 Sept. 1831	8 Aug. 1833	do	21 do	do	do
			Philip Jones	Militia	100	Cert. A. G. M. filed 19 Mar. 1836	do	do	13 do	do	do
			Caleb Garrison	do	100	do 16 Feb. "	do	do	17 do	do	do
			Henry R. "	do	100	do 29 July, 1835	do	do	15 do	do	do
			John Cronk	do	101	do 28 June, 1835	11 April, 1836	do	25 do	do	do
			Willson Conger	Reg. 9 July, 1796	200	O. C. 10 June, 1797	Old date	Payment of Fees	19 July	do	do
			James Palmer	Militia	100	Cert. A. G. M. filed 2 July, 1836	2 July, 1836	None	20 do	do	do
			David Roblin	do	100	Cert. 8 May, 1821	do	do	do	do	do
			David Roblin	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 4 Sept. 1822	2 Oct'r 1822	do	2 do	do	do
Hastings	Hastings	Marmora	Thomas as Rankin	do	200	do 12 June, 1832	21 June, 1832	do	11 April	do	do
			Deborah McTaggart	do	200	do 21 Mar. 1833	22 Mar. 1833	do	10 May	do	do
			John Scott, jun.	do	200	do 6 Dec. 1832	9 Dec. 1832	do	21 June	do	do
			Mathew Tupper	Militia	100	Cert. A. G. M. June, 1820	10 June, 1821	do	13 do	do	do
			Nicholas Ault	do	100	do 7 do	do	do	16 do	do	do
			Finikin Squires	do	200	do 17 Feb. 1820	10 April, 1821	do	17 do	do	do
			George Abbott	do	100	Cert. A. G. M. filed 2 Feb'y, 1836	2 Feb'y, 1836	do	15 April	do	do
			Elizabeth Thompson	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 21 July, 1817	23 Jan. 1832	do	20 do	do	do
			James Lally	Disch'd soldier	100	do 21 April, 1836	do	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	15 June	do	do
			James Brodie	do	100	do 6 Feb. 1830	1 Nov. 1831	do	do	do	do
Hastings	Hastings	Marmora	John Nadeau	do artificer	200	do 5 Sept. 1832	10 Sept. 1833	None	do	do	do
			Matthew Ryan	do soldier	200	do 11 Oct. 1832	1 April, 1833	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	do	do
			Angelo Fortunato	do	100	do 2 Oct. 1834	13 Oct'r, 1834	do	do	do	do
			John Little	do artificer	200	do 28 Feb. 1833	3 April, 1833	do	do	do	do
			Darby Foley	Set. reg. 6 July '01	200	General O. C. 13th Mar. 1825	13 Mar. 1825	Sett. Duty and Fees	13 do	do	do
			Hugh Scallion	do, reg. 1 Jan. '20	50	March, 1819	31 July, 1822	Settlement Duty	25 do	do	do
			Arthur Wright	do	50	do	do	do	do	do	do
			George Wright, jun.	do	50	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Timothy Storing	Militia	100	Cert. A. G. M. 17th Oct'r, 1823	17 Oct'r, 1823	None	10 do	do	do
			William Franklin	do	100	April, 1831	do	do	14 do	do	do
John Franklin	do	100	do filed 14 June, 1836	14 June, 1836	do	17 do	do	do			
George Oliver	do	100	do 31 May, 1836	31 May 1836	do	do	do	do			
Thomas Conklin	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Henry Franklin	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Thomas Smith	do	100	11 February, 1834	do	do	do	do	do			
Frederick Pence	do	100	31 May, 1836	do	do	do	do	do			
Francis Powley	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Edmund Burke	Emig. settler	100	O. C. 2 June, 1836	See by Hon. P. Ro- binson, prior to 1822	Settlement Duty	0 do	do	do			
John Quinlan	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Eddie Murphy	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do			

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described.	Consid. money.	Fees.	
Midland	Hastings.	Joremiiah Murphy	Emig. settler,	100	O. C. 2 June, 1836	do by Hon. P. R. Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	Settlement Duty.	9 June	0		
		Thomas Callaghan	do	200	do 12 May, 1836	do	do	do	do		
		William Wall	do	200	do 2 June, "	do	do	do	do	do	
		Michael Sheehan	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	
		Samuel D. Purdy	S. U. E.	200	do 12 July, 1820	31 May, 1830	do	do	do	do	
		Abraham Colard	S. U. E.	200	do 23 June, 1834	do	do	do	do	do	
		Rachael Richardson	D. U. E.	200	do 2 June, 1836	17 June 1830,	do	do	do	do	
		Joseph Purdy	S. U. E.	200	do 5 Feb'y, 1835	31 May "	do	do	do	do	
		John Richardson	S. U. E.	200	do 2 June, 1836	17 June "	do	do	do	do	
		Christiana Wood	D. U. E.	200	do 27 Nov. 1831	31 March "	do	do	do	do	
		Elizabeth Green	D. U. E.	200	do 23 Dec. 1825	24 Dec. 1825,	do	do	do	do	
		Archibald Campbell, junr.	S. U. E.	200	do 11 Feb. 1836	3 June 1830,	do	do	do	do	
		Moses Morse	do	40	Claim allowed under com.	July, 1831	do	do	do	do	Pat't fee p'd
		Elias C. Brown	Crown Land sale	100	Cert. C. C. L. 2, d	March, 1836	do	do	do	do	Pat't fee 75 0
		John Louchamp	Com'r. R. N.	402	O. C. 2 July, 1836	10 Feb. 1836	Res. in col. 2 yrs. & set. d. 28 do	do	do	do	
Patrick Dongan	Disch'd soldier,	100	do 10 Dec. 1832	29 Nov. 1833	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	do	do			
James Harper	Lieut. R. N.	200	do 20 Sept. 1835	30 May, 1830	do. in col. 2 yrs. & set. d. 13 do	do	do	do			
John Landon	Capt. 8th Regt.	310	do 3 April, 1834	18 April, 1834	do	do	do	do			
Hugh Curley	Disch'd soldier,	100	do 3 May, 1832	29 Oct. 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	do	do			
Robert Downman	Emig. settler,	100	do 2 June, 1836	By Hon. P. R. prior to 1825,	Settlement Duty.	do	do	do			
James Harris	do	4	Claim allowed under com.	July, 1834	do	do	do	do	p. fees & sur. pd		
Thomas Coleman	do	4	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
William Hales	Sat. reg. 6 July '01	4	O. C. 10 May, 1810	23 Jan. 1820	Sett'l Duty and Fees.	do	do	do	do		
Isaac Stirers	do	4	do 23 June, "	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Peter Hurliman	S. U. E.	50	O. C. 2 Nov. 1834	21 Nov. 1831	do	do	do	do	do		
Canada Company	do	100	do 4 Feb'y, 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Dennis Lucas	do	100	Claim allowed under com.	July, 1834	do	do	do	do	do		
Martin Hawley	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Abraham Dewitt	Clergy Res. sale,	200	Cert. C. C. L. 2nd	March, 1836	do	do	do	do	do		
Gilbert Hogaboom	do	200	do 11 Feb. "	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Isaac Post	do	100	Claim allowed under com.	July, 1835	do	do	do	do	do		
Angus Cameron	Disch'd serjeant,	150	O. C. 17 Nov. 1830	11 June 1833	Resid. on grant 2 yrs.	do	do	do	do		
Thomas Walden	Disch'd soldier,	100	do 9 March, "	3 Sept. 1832	do	do	do	do	do		
John Mowat	Disch'd serjeant,	200	do 6 Sept. "	20 Aug. "	do	do	do	do	do		
William Wilkinson	Clergy Res. sale,	100	Cert. C. C. L. April,	1836	do	do	do	do	do		
Charles Loucks	S. U. E.	182	O. C. 7 March, 1833	16 Mar. 1833	do	do	do	do	do		

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described.	Consid. money.	Fees.
Newcastle	Durham	Isaac Loucks	S. U. E.	200	do 23 Jan. 1834	10 April 1835	Res. in col. 2 yrs. & set. d. 29 do	do	do	
		Mary Dulyen	D. U. E.	200	do 18 May, 1833	24 May 1833	do	do	do	do
		Jacob Loucks	S. U. E.	200	do 28 Feb. "	16 March, 1833	do	do	do	do
		Anarilla Scott	do	369 3/4	O. C. 20 Jun. 1836	do	do	do	do	do
		Henry Vansittart	in exchange for estate of Henry Vansittart	659	do 3 July, 1834	10 April 1835	Res. in col. 2 yrs. & set. d. 29 do	do	do	do
		Hoary Vansittart	R. Admiral, R. N.	100	do 4 Feb. 1830	do	do	do	do	do
		Canada Company	Set. reg. 6 July, '04	100	do 18 June, 1817	11 June 1816	Sett. Duty and Fees.	do	do	do
		Joseph Rutherford	do	100	do 23 Dec. 1825	9 Feb. 1833	do	do	do	do
		Walter King	do	150	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Benjamin Barries	do	120	Cert. C. C. L. 8th	Feb. 1836	do	do	do	do
		Robert Seney	Clergy R. sale,	100	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Gustavus Howden	do	200	O. C. 12 June, 1832	25 June "	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	do	do
		William Phair	Disch'd. Serjeant	200	do 9 July, 1706	Sp. O. C. 25 Feb. 1830	do	do	do	do
		Jacob Huglison	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Canada Company	Disch'd. soldier,	100	O. C. 4th. Feb. 1836	do	do	do	do	do
Mary Hart (widow)	Disch'd. Serjeant	100	do 2 Aug. 1832	17th Aug. 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	do	do		
George Ross	Disch'd. Serjeant	200	do 7th Jan. 1827	do	do	do	do	do		
Hugh McBurney	Disch'd soldier,	100	do 24 April, 1833	19 Oct. 1833	do	do	do	do		
Rytha Armstrong	do	100	do 8 Nov. "	1st Dec. 1831	do	do	do	do		
John Carr	do	100	do 2 Dec'r. 1830	20 July, do	do	do	do	do		
John Cummings	do	100	do 28 June, 1832	12 Feb. 1836	do	do	do	do		
Ann Downie (widow)	do	100	do 23 July, 1832	11 July, 1832	do	do	do	do		
John Hughes	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do		
James Byrnes	do	200	do 8 March 1820	do	Sett. Duty and Fees.	do	do	do		
John McDonald	do	200	do 11 Aug. 1831	31 Oct. 1831	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	do	do		
Thomas Mudden	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do		
John Miller	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Robert McCarroll	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do		
George Foster	do	200	do 9 June, 1830	by agent, 32 or 33	do	do	do	do		
John Connelly	do	100	do 12 May do	by Hon. P. R. prior to 1826	do	do	do	do		
Edward Slaney	Disch'd. soldier	100	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Emig. settler.	Emig. settler.	100	do	do	do	do	do	do		
James Riehard	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Maurice Fitzgerald	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Cornelius Lynes	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Timothy Conners	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Conrad Sills	S. U. E.	200	do 13 June do	1833	do	do	do	do		
Pierre La Pige St. John	Disch'd. Artificer.	200	do 7th Nov. 1831	31 Mar. 1836	do	do	do	do		
William Casselman, sen'r	S. U. E.	200	do 27th Nov. 1834	24 Jan. 1826	do	do	do	do		
Nathan B. Stray	C. R. sale.	102 1/2	Cert. C. C. L. 23	May 1836	do	do	do	do		
Edward McKeirey	Disch'd. soldier.	100	O. C. 3rd April, 1828	17 Feb. 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	do	do		
Henry Sver	Set. reg. 6 Jul. '04	100	do 13 Mar. 1831	1031 Dec. 1825	Sett. Duty and Fees.	do	do	do		
Thomas McKenney	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do		

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When description issued.	Consideration innov.	Fees.	
Newcastle	Mariposa	Peter Philips, jun'r.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 8th May 1831.	6 June, 1831.	None	31 May 1830			
		Thomas Amos.	Sol. reg. 1 Jan. '20	100	O. C. 28 Nov. 1831	12 July, 1826	Sett. Duty and Fees.	do	.....	Patent fee & survey paid.	
		Paddock Winter.	do. 6 July, 1804.	100	Gen. O. C. 13 Mar. 1836	19 Dec. 1825.	do	do	14 June	.....	do
		Paul Hayward.	do	100	do	Prior to 1826	do	do	17 do	.....	do
		Thomas Empey.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 2nd August, 1831.	2 Feb. 1836.	None	do	13 do	.....
		George Shaw.	Sol. reg. 5 Jan. '19	400	O. C. 3rd April, 1832	0	1835, Sett'l. Duty and Fees	17 do	.....	Patent fee & survey paid.	
		Canada Company.	.....	200	do. 4th Feb. 1836.	.....	.....	5 May	.....	Patent fee & survey paid.	
		Nondah Hayward.	Sol. reg. 6 July, '01	100	Gen. O. C. 13 Mar. 1836	Prior to 1826	Sett'l. Duty and Fees	17 June	.....	Patent fee & survey paid.	
		Michael Barlow.	Disch'd soldier	100	O. C. 19 March, 1836	by agent 1832 or 1831	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	0 April	.....	Patent fee & survey paid.	
		William Rowland.	do	100	do 11 August, 1836	23 Nov. 1832.	do	do	14 do	.....
		Andrew McIvor.	do	100	do. 4th Feb. 1836,	by agent 1832 or 1831	do	do	20 do	.....
		Thomas Robinson.	do	100	do. 12 July, 1831,	Aug. 1831.	do	do	11 May	.....
		James Kells.	Disch'd. serjeant	200	do 28 Sept. 1832,	Sept. 1832.	do	do	10 June	.....
		William Jackson.	do. soldier	100	do 21 July 1831,	July 1831.	do	do	do	.....
		Benjamin Williams.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 18th April 1820.	28 Dec. 1832.	None	do	13 do	.....
Newcastle	Durham	Thomas Ren.	Sol. reg. 5 Jan. '19	400	O. C. 20 July, 1835	22 June 1827, Sett'l. Duty and Fees	10 do	.....	Patent fee & survey paid.		
		Mark Armitage.	Disch'd. soldier.	100	do 4 Oct. 1832,	4 Oct. 1832.	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	29 April	.....	
		James Bradshaw.	do	100	do	6 do	do	do	30 May	.....
		James Abraham.	S. U. E.	200	do. 5th Sept. 1833,	7 Sep. 1833.	None	do	11 do	.....
		Thomas Palmer.	S. U. E.	200	do. 26 Nov. 1823,	10 June 1824.	do	do	do	.....
		John B. Crowe.	Crown J. sale	175	Cert. G. C. L. 6th June, 1836.	.....	Settlement Duty	0 do	.....	
		Charles Noonan.	Emig. sett.	100	O. C. 12 May, 1836,	By Hon. P. R. prior to 1828,	do	do	do	.....
		John McDonnell.	S. U. E.	200	do. 8 March, 1830	30 July 1835	None	8 July	.....	
		Jacob Rickety.	S. U. E.	200	do. 23 March 1833	May, 1836.	do	do	20 do	.....
		Paul John Walters.	Reg. 9 July, 1799	200	O. C. 8 June 1799,	Old date.	Payment of fees.	4 April	.....	
		Isaac Johnson.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 5th March, 1836	13 Feb. 1836	None	31 May	.....	
		David Leahy.	Emig. sett.	100	O. C. 12 May, 1836,	By Hon. P. R. prior to 1828,	Settlement Duty.	9 July	.....	
		Donnis Shoolan.	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	
		Thomas Moclair.	Disch'd. artificer	200	do 7 August 1834	15 May 1835.	do	do	15 April	.....
		Daniel Anderson.	do. soldier	100	do. 12th March, 1833	10 April, 1833	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	21 do	.....	
John Smith, jun'r.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 10th June, 1834.	2 Mar. 1836.	None	9 do	.....			
Susannah Tuttle.	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 7th Aug. 1831,	9 April 1836.	do	do	do	.....		
Newcastle	Bertrand	Joseph Hinks.	S. U. E.	200	do. 8th May, 1833,	20 Feb. "	do	15 do	.....	
		Peter Sills.	Militia.	100	Cert. Adj. Gen. Militia 10th July, 1820	2 May "	do	10 May	.....	
		William Huff.	do	100	do. 7th Feb'y. 1834,	27 Feb. "	do	do	11 do	.....
		Andrew Recheley.	do	100	do 21 July, 1820,	20 "	do	do	do	.....
		James Bradshaw.	do	100	do 21 June "	2 Mar. "	do	do	do	.....
		Peter Davey.	do	100	do 5 Feb'y. "	27 Feb. "	do	do	do	.....
		James Hart.	do	100	do 22 July "	2 Mar. "	do	do	do	.....
		Samuel Barnhart.	do	100	do 21 "	do	do	do	do	.....
		Hannah Forsee.	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 2 Oct. 1834,	6 Oct. 1834.	do	do	do	.....
		Lucretia McKenzie.	D. U. E.	200	do 5 Sept. 1833,	7 Sep. 1833.	do	do	do	.....
		Nancy Crowder.	D. U. E.	200	do 22 April, 1831	6 Oct. 1834.	do	do	do	.....
		Colin Ross.	S. U. E.	200	do 22 July 1824,	27 Feb. 1836.	do	do	do	.....
		Caroline McKenzie.	D. U. E.	200	do 5 Sept. 1833,	7 Sept. 1833.	do	do	do	.....
		Susannah Watson.	do	200	do 2 Oct. 1834	6 Oct. 1834.	do	do	do	.....
		Jane Young.	do	200	do 13 June, 1818	27 Feb'y. 1836	do	do	do	.....
Helen Kirkpatrick.	do	200	do 4th Sept. 1834	3 Nov. 1834	do	do	do	.....		
John Bannon.	Disch'd Soldier.	100	do 8th June, 1832	June 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	13 June	.....	Pat. fee pd.			
Truman Nappin.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 20th July 1834	18 June, 1836	None	1 do	.....			
Newcastle	Cranahoe	Samuel Whitley.	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 23 July, 1824	2 Mar. 1825.	do	do	.....	
		Henrietta Fisher.	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 4th Sept. 1834	3 Nov. 1835	do	do	.....	
		William Cotter.	Emig. Settler,	100	O. C. 9 June 1830	By Hon. P. R. prior to 1828,	Settlement Duty	14 do	.....	
		Anna Jones.	D. U. E.	200	do. 30 May 1835	.....	None.	24 do	.....	
		David Daboe.	S. U. E.	200	do 11th Feb. 1836	27 Feb'y. 1836	do	do	do	.....
		William Hinks.	S. U. E.	200	do. 8th May, 1833,	20 do	do	do	do	.....
		Angus McDonnell.	Lt. Glen'y. Fenc's	300	do. 28 May 1823,	20 April, 1836	In add. to former grant	10 July	.....	
		William Cannon.	Hospital Assist.	400	do. 5 " 1826	25 July, 1831	Residue of grant,	23 do	.....	
		Jonathan Tipping.	Disch'd soldier,	100	do. 2 " 1833	30 Novr. 1833	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	28 April	.....	
		John Cronk.	.....	200	Claim allowed under com. July, 1835	.....	.....	6 do	.....	
		Canada Company.	.....	100	O. C. 4th Feb. 1836,	.....	.....	5 May	.....	
		Mary Phelan (widow).	Disch'd soldier,	100	do. 11 Aug. 1831	By agent.	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	7 do	.....	
		Robert Simpson.	do	100	do. 8th Nov "	Sept'r 1831	do	do	13 June	.....
		Joseph Murray.	do	100	do	By agent.	do	do	do	.....
		Patrick Farley.	do	100	do. 11 Aug. "	Nov'r. 1831	do	do	do	.....
Samuel Smyth.	do	100	do. 9th June 1830	By agent in 1832 or 1833	do	do	14 do	.....		
Michael Landergan.	Emig. Settler,	100	do. 12th May "	By Hon. P. R. prior to 1828	Settlement Duty.	9 do	.....			
Edward Cotter.	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	.....		
Dennis McCarty.	do	100	do. 9th June "	do	do	do	14 do	.....		
Canada Company.	.....	100	do. 4th Feb. "	.....	.....	do	do	.....		
James Thompson.	.....	4	Special O. C. 2nd June 1836.	.....	Reserving a road in lieu thereof,	16 July	.....			

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When description issued.	Consideration innov.	Fees.
Newcastle	Bertrand	Joseph Hinks.	S. U. E.	200	do. 8th May, 1833,	20 Feb. "	do	15 do	.....
		Peter Sills.	Militia.	100	Cert. Adj. Gen. Militia 10th July, 1820	2 May "	do	10 May	.....
		William Huff.	do	100	do. 7th Feb'y. 1834,	27 Feb. "	do	do	11 do	.....
		Andrew Recheley.	do	100	do 21 July, 1820,	20 "	do	do	do	.....
		James Bradshaw.	do	100	do 21 June "	2 Mar. "	do	do	do	.....
		Peter Davey.	do	100	do 5 Feb'y. "	27 Feb. "	do	do	do	.....
		James Hart.	do	100	do 22 July "	2 Mar. "	do	do	do	.....
		Samuel Barnhart.	do	100	do 21 "	do	do	do	do	.....
		Hannah Forsee.	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 2 Oct. 1834,	6 Oct. 1834.	do	do	do	.....
		Lucretia McKenzie.	D. U. E.	200	do 5 Sept. 1833,	7 Sep. 1833.	do	do	do	.....
		Nancy Crowder.	D. U. E.	200	do 22 April, 1831	6 Oct. 1834.	do	do	do	.....
		Colin Ross.	S. U. E.	200	do 22 July 1824,	27 Feb. 1836.	do	do	do	.....
		Caroline McKenzie.	D. U. E.	200	do 5 Sept. 1833,	7 Sept. 1833.	do	do	do	.....
		Susannah Watson.	do	200	do 2 Oct. 1834	6 Oct. 1834.	do	do	do	.....
		Jane Young.	do	200	do 13 June, 1818	27 Feb'y. 1836	do	do	do	.....
Newcastle	Cranahoe	Helen Kirkpatrick.	do	200	do 4th Sept. 1834	3 Nov. 1834	do	do	.....
		John Bannon.	Disch'd Soldier.	100	do 8th June, 1832	June 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	13 June	.....	Pat. fee pd.
		Truman Nappin.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 20th July 1834	18 June, 1836	None	1 do	.....
		Samuel Whitley.	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 23 July, 1824	2 Mar. 1825.	do	do	.....
		Henrietta Fisher.	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 4th Sept. 1834	3 Nov. 1835	do	do	.....
		William Cotter.	Emig. Settler,	100	O. C. 9 June 1830	By Hon. P. R. prior to 1828,	Settlement Duty	14 do	.....
		Anna Jones.	D. U. E.	200	do. 30 May 1835	.....	None.	24 do	.....
		David Daboe.	S. U. E.	200	do 11th Feb. 1836	27 Feb'y. 1836	do	do	do	.....
		William Hinks.	S. U. E.	200	do. 8th May, 1833,	20 do	do	do	do	.....
		Angus McDonnell.	Lt. Glen'y. Fenc's	300	do. 28 May 1823,	20 April, 1836	In add. to former grant	10 July	.....
		William Cannon.	Hospital Assist.	400	do. 5 " 1826	25 July, 1831	Residue of grant,	23 do	.....
		Jonathan Tipping.	Disch'd soldier,	100	do. 2 " 1833	30 Novr. 1833	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	28 April	.....
		John Cronk.	.....	200	Claim allowed under com. July, 1835	.....	.....	6 do	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	100	O. C. 4th Feb. 1836,	.....	.....	5 May	.....
		Mary Phelan (widow).	Disch'd soldier,	100	do. 11 Aug. 1831	By agent.	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	7 do	.....
Robert Simpson.	do	100	do. 8th Nov "	Sept'r 1831	do	do	13 June	.....	
Joseph Murray.	do	100	do	By agent.	do	do	do	.....	
Patrick Farley.	do	100	do. 11 Aug. "	Nov'r. 1831	do	do	do	.....	
Samuel Smyth.	do	100	do. 9th June 1830	By agent in 1832 or 1833	do	do	14 do	.....	
Michael Landergan.	Emig. Settler,	100	do. 12th May "	By Hon. P. R. prior to 1828	Settlement Duty.	9 do	.....		
Edward Cotter.	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	.....	
Dennis McCarty.	do	100	do. 9th June "	do	do	do	14 do	.....	
Canada Company.	.....	100	do. 4th Feb. "	.....	.....	do	do	.....	
James Thompson.	.....	4	Special O. C. 2nd June 1836.	.....	Reserving a road in lieu thereof,	16 July	.....		

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Inscribed (year)	Commissariat money	Fees.
Newcastle	Northumberland.	James Blackley.....	Disch'd. soldier.	100	O. C. 21 March 1830.	By agent '32' 31	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	1836.	.....	.....
		James McPherson.....	Emig. from Scot. land in 1815.	100	do. 29th Oct. 1835	.....	Settlement Duty.	14 do	.....	.....
		Thomas Hartwell.....	.....	200	do. 2nd April "	.....	On condition of erecting a grist mill by 1 Jan. 1836	7 do	.....	.....
		Charles Sheridan.....	Disch'd. soldier.	100	do. 4th May 1830.	By agent 7 July '32	Resid. on grant 3 yrs	31 May	.....	.....
		James Harper.....	Disch'd. sergent	100	do. 21st July 1831.	By Agent	do	do	do	do
		John McKernan.....	Disch'd. soldier	100	do. 23rd July 1832	1st Aug. 1832	do	do	do	do
		Daniel Murphy.....	do	100	do. 10th March 1830.	By Agent 1832 or 1833.	do	do	do	do
		David McPherson.....	Emig. from Scot. land in 1815.	100	do. 23th Feb. 1835.	.....	Settlement Duty.	do	do	do
		John Withersop.....	do	100	do. 6th Sept. 1832.	29 Aug. 1822.	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	13 June	.....	.....
		William Cledessdale.....	do	100	do. 11th Aug. 1831.	do 1831.	do	do	do	do
		George Burney.....	do	100	do. 15th May, 1832.	Sept. 1832.	do	do	do	do
		John Frano.....	do	100	do. 6th Sept. "	Oct. "	do	do	do	do
		Daniel Gates.....	do	100	do. 12th July 1831.	By Agent	do	do	do	do
		Peter Dawie.....	do	100	do. 27th July 1830.	do about 1833	do	do	do	do
		Fenton Wheeler.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do
William Archer.....	Disch'd. sergent.	200	do. 7th July 1831.	15 Mar. 1832	do	do	18 July	.....	.....
Michael Costello junr.....	Emig. settler	100	do. 9th June 1830.	By Hon P. R. prior to 1836.	Settlement Duty.	14 June	.....	.....
Patrick Sullivan.....	do	200	do. 21th April 1833.	do	do	do	20 do	.....	.....
Nathan W. Tripp.....	Clergy Res. sale	1	Cert. Com. crown lands 18th July, 1830.	.....	do	do	19 do	.....	.....
Isaac Cole.....	Militia	200	O. C. M's May '21	1 Feb'y. 1838	None	do	15 April	.....	.....
Henry Comer.....	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 15th May 1835.	16 June, 1835	do	do	do	do	do	
Elizabeth William.....	D. U. E.	200	do. 5th Jan'y. "	6 Feb. "	do	do	do	do	do	
Isabel Hawley.....	S. U. E.	200	do. 7th Feb. 1833.	20 Feb. 1836	do	do	do	do	do	
Mathias Switzer.....	S. U. E.	200	do. 19th June 1832.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Martha Pettigell.....	S. U. E.	300	do. 15th July 1831.	1 Feb. "	do	do	do	do	do	
John B. Crowe.....	Crown Land sale	375	Cert. C. C. L. 6th June 1830.	.....	do	do	11 June 1830	14 9	.....
John Bell.....	Militia	200	Cert. A. G. M. 10th 12 Jan'y 1824	.....	None	do	21 do	.....	.....
Gilbert Curtis Rogart.....	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 15th Dec. 1832	6 Feb'y, 1836	do	do	10 do	.....	.....
Eve Griggs.....	D. U. E.	200	do. 19th July 1820.	6 April, 1831	do	do	do	do	do	
Peter Mills.....	S. U. E.	200	do. 6th Sept. 1833.	7 Sept. 1833	do	do	do	do	do	
Sarah Smith.....	D. U. E.	200	do. 20th July 1820.	4 do	do	do	do	do	do	
Stephen Reddon.....	S. U. E.	200	do lat do	do	do	do	do	do	do	

DISTRICT COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Inscribed (year)	Commissariat money	Fees.
Monsieghan	Murray	Robert Leatheater.....	Sot. reg. 1 Jan. '20	100	do. 2 April, 1823.	2 May 1823.	Sett. Duty and Fees.	20 July	.....	Pat't fees & survey paid
		Christopher Baker.....	Disch'd soldier	100	do. 19 Feb. 1818.	.....	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	11 June	.....	do
		Jeremiah Parker.....	Sot. reg. 6 July '04	100	do. 18 June, 1810.	By Land Board prior to 1820.	Sett. duty and fees	21 do	.....	do
		Canada Company.....	.....	100	do. 4 Feb'y, 1830.	.....	.....	5 May	.....	do
		Thomas Carr.....	.....	100	Claim allowed under ctm. July, 1835	.....	.....	30 do	.....	do
		Wm. Kingsmill & another.....	in lieu of a lot surrend.	30	O. C. 10 Feb. 1836.	.....	.....	do	.....	do
		Edward Landers.....	Disch'd soldier.	100	do. 7 July, 1831.	31 May 1832.	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	10 June	.....	do
		Connel J. Bultwin.....	Capt. h.p. 50 regt	135	do. 25 Oct. 1828.	29 Jan. 1845.	res. in Col. 2 yrs. & sett. d	do	.....	do
		Thomas Nelson.....	Sot. under Cap 57th. 1825	100	General O. C. 12th 10 March, 1819.	May 1820	Settlement Duty.	14 do	.....	do
		John Blizard junior.....	Sot. reg. 6 July '04	100	do	do	do. and Fees	do	.....	do
Archibald McIntyre.....	do. 1 Jan. 1820	50	do	do	Settlement Duty.	10 do	.....	do		
Duncan McIntyre.....	do	50	do	do	In addition.	do	.....	do		
James O'Keefe.....	Emig. settler.	100	O. C. 12 May, 1830.	.....	Settlement duty.	9 do	.....	do		
Otonabee	Northumberland.	Philip Serjennk.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Patrick Keach.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Nicholas Keating.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do
		John Falvey.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Richard Condon.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Fiorenco Driscoll.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Maurice Itoch.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Anthony Birdsall.....	Sot. reg. 5 Jan. '10	100	do. 18 Aug. 1819.	23 Jan'y, 1820.	Sett. duty and fees.	10 do	.....	do
		James Condon.....	Emig. settler	100	do. 13 June, 1836.	By Hon. P. R. prior to 1829.	Settlement duty.	15 do	.....	do
		Thomas Haultan.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do
Michael Haulon.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Thomas Henderson.....	Sot. reg. 5 Jan. '19	150	do. 23 Dec. 1835.	24 Nov'r, 1827	do. and fees	22 do	.....	do		
George Buck.....	Emig. settler	100	do. 13 June, 1836.	By Hon. P. R. prior to 1829.	Settlement duty.	25 do	.....	do		
William Kay.....	Purser, R. N.	100	do. 11 Jan'y, 1834.	15 Oct'r 1835	res. in Col. 2 yrs. & sett. d.	31 May	.....	Free		
William Kingsmill &c.....	in lieu of a lot surrend.	200	do. 11 Feb. 1836.	.....	.....	20 do	.....	do		
James Harper.....	Lieut. R. N.	300	do. 27 Sept. 1830.	30 May, 1830	do	13 June	.....	do		
Robert Cook.....	do	300	do. 7 Aug. 1834.	11 Aug. 1834.	do	17 do	.....	do		
John Tice.....	Lt. 2nd. Gur. Batt.	100	do. 28 Oct. 1833.	.....	do	23 do	.....	do		
Mungo Poston.....	.....	400	do. 4 Aug. 1831	By agent, about 1831 or 1832.	Settlement duty.	21 do	.....	do		
Canada Company.....	.....	100	do. 4 Feb. 1830	.....	.....	5 May	.....	Free		
William Wilson.....	Sot. reg. 6 July '04	100	Gen. O. C. 13 Mar. '10	10 Aug. 1825.	Sett. duty and fees.	17 April	.....	Free		
Catharine Davis (widow).....	Disch'd soldier.	100	O. C. 1 Sept. 1831.	22 Sept. 1831.	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	11 May	.....	do		
Mary Ann Rogers (widow).....	do	100	do. 3 Feb. 1833.	5 April, 1830.	do	10 June	.....	do		
Michael Bronnann.....	do	100	do. 6 Oct. 1831	10 Dec. "	do	14 do	.....	do		
Christopher Quinn.....	do	100	do. 4 Aug. do	Dec. 1831.	do	do	.....	do		
James Rogers.....	do serjeant.	200	do. 25 Oct. do	28 Oct'r, "	do	do	.....	do		
Patrick Sweeney.....	do soldier.	100	do. 23 Jan'y, 1833	11 Dec. by agent.	do	do	.....	do		

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described, issued.	Consideration money.	Fees.	
Newcastle	Smith	Stephen Nichol	Reg. 6 July, 1804	100	100 (Can. O. C. 13 Mar. '19)	13 June, 1819,	Res. on grant 3 years	11 June	£ s.	fee & sur. pd	
		George Hannan	Emigrant Settler.	100	100 (Sp. O. C. 12 May, '36)	Loc'd. by P. R. prior to 1820,	Settlement duty.	9 June	Free.	
		William McDonald	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		John Bolster	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		Denis Hannan	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		Richard Andrews	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		James Davidson	Set. reg. 31 Jan '24	100	do	do	do	Sett. Duty and Fees.	10 do	fee & sur. pd
		Henry Burgess	Emigrant settler.	200	do	do	do	Settlement duty	14 do	Free.
		Andrew Dailey	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		Owen Dailey	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		Samuel Young	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		John Young	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		Daniel Burgess	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		Canada Company	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	
		John O'Brien	set. reg. July 1804	100	do	do	do	Sett. Duty and Fees.	5 May	fee & sur. pd
John Hutchinson	Crown Land sale	100	do	do	do	Settlement duty	25 June	.....	Free.	
David Hamilton and others as a globe.	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
George S. Boulton	Crown Land sale	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
Benjamin Clarke	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
John Black	Disch'd soldier	100	do	do	do	Res. on grant 3 years	6 April	.....	do	
Catharine Nording (widow)	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
Charles Caron	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
David Dowdle	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
George Douthwaite	Sett. regulations, 6th July, 1801	100	do	do	do	Sett. duty and fees.	do	.....	Patent fee & survey paid.	
Robert Duncan	Disch'd sergeant	200	do	do	do	Res. on grant 3 years	21 June	.....	Free.	
Robert Ruston	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
Thomas Johnson	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
Henry Downey	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
Richard Owen	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
George Cooper	Sett. regulations, 81 Jan. 1834	100	do	do	do	Sett. duty and Fees	18 do	.....	do	
John Gracey	do. 6 July, 1804	100	do	do	do	Sett. duty and Fees	2 July	.....	do	

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described, issued.	Consideration money.	Fees.
Home	Brock	William Smith	Disch'd. seaman.	100	do	12 June 1832, 21 Mar. 1836,	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	20 April	Free
		Joseph Fyances	Disch'd. soldier.	100	do	24 Oct. 1831, 4 Aug. 1832	do	6 May	do
		John Edwards	do	100	do	6 Dec. 1832, 28 Nov. 1833.	do	do	do
		Michael Harlin	do	100	do	23 Sept. 1831, 6 Dec. 1831	do	do	do
		William Keene	do	100	do	8 June, 1835, 9 June 1835,	do	do	do
		Chas. Klinkenbrooper	do	100	do	28 June, 1832, 7 July, 1832,	do	do	do
		Cornelius Johnson	St. reg. 31 Jan '24	100	do	20 July, 1825, 9 Aug. 1825,	Settlement duty & fees	do	do
		James Jones	Militia.	100	do	100 (Cert. A. G. M. 24th, 25 June, 1833)	do	do	do
		Thomas Smith	St. reg. 6 July '04	100	do	do	do	do	do
		Isabella Mathewson (widow)	do 31 Jan. 1824	100	do	do	do	do	do
		Juliana Wert	Disch'd. soldier.	200	do	do	do	do	do
		Eliza Farquharson	D. U. E.	200	do	do	do	do	do
		James Searle	D. U. E.	200	do	do	do	do	do
		Patrick Nisbet	Disch'd. soldier.	100	do	do	do	do	do
		Robert Duncan	do	100	do	do	do	do	do
Archibald McLean	do sergeant.	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
John Cooper	do soldier.	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Thomas Blake	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
James Conne	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
John Crichton	Settler	50	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Hugh McLearn	do	50	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
William Kennedy	do 31 Jan. 1820	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Neil MacDonald	Disch'd. soldier.	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
William Daly	St. reg. 6 July '04	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Dennis Brazil	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Peter Campbell	Militia.	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Isaac Davis	St. reg. 6 July '04	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Francis Campbell	S. U. E.	200	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Abraham Scott	St. reg. 6 July '04	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
William Higgins	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Edward Fletcher	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
John Miller	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Nathaniel Cornwall	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Canada Company	do	200	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Ebenezer Doan	Clergy Res. snle.	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Elisha Mitchell	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Canada Company	do	200	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
William Reynolds	Militia.	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Canada Company	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Isaac Christy	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
Home	Georgina	Canada Company	Clergy Res. snle.	100	do	do	do	do	
Home	Gwillimbury E	do	do	100	do	do	do	do	
Home	Gwillimbury N	do	do	100	do	do	do	do	
Home	Pickering	do	do	100	do	do	do	do	
Home	Reach	do	do	100	do	do	do	do	
Home	Scarborough	do	do	100	do	do	do	do	

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When description issued.	Consideration money.	Fees.			
York	Toronto	George Graham.	Clergy Res. sale.	100	Claim allowed under Cert. C. C. L. 21st June 1830.	14 May, 1819.	.....	15 April	50	Let instalment & patent fee paid. Free		
		William Blain.	do	50	do	do	.....	21 June	0	do		
		Benjamin Stewart.	Set. reg. 5 Jan. '19	100	O. C. 5 May 1819.	14 May, 1819.	Sutt's Duty and Fees.	9 do	0	p. fees & sur. pd			
		John Rutledge.	do	100	do 22 April "	1 May "	do	16 do	0	do			
		William Birdsall.	Set. reg. 6 July '04	200	do 16 June 1817.	14 Jan. 1825.	do	20 do	0	do			
		Finlay Cameron.	do	100	do 21 April 1836.	3 March 1838.	do	24 do	0	do			
		James Night.	do	100	do 24 Mar. 1819.	31 May 1819	do	do	0	do			
		Peter Douglas.	do	200	do 25 Jan. "	do	do	25 do	0	do			
		William Douglass.	do	200	do	do	do	do	0	do			
		William Whaley.	do 5 Jan. '19	100	do 22 April "	1 do	do	29 do	0	do			
		William McIntosh.	Crown Land sale	200	Cert. C. C. L. 2nd Feb. 1830.	.....	.....	13 July	125	0	Free
		Klome	Gore Toronto	Rev. Peter Jones.	Indian mission Y.	200	O. C. 10 June 1836.	20 do	0	do	
				Hon. P. Adamsan.	Pur. at pub. sale 24 June 1828	200	Sp. O. C. 31 Mar. "	10 do	10s. pa	do	
				Dickinson Fletcher.	Crown Land sale	200	O. C. C. L. 11 May "	21 June	102	10	do
				John Graves.	do	100	do 20 June "	do	100	0	do
John Healey.	do			100	do 27 do "	.....	.....	27 do	75	0	do
Peter McDonald.	Clergy Res. sale.			100	do May "	.....	.....	17 do	100	0	do
Canada Company.	do			200	O. C. 4th Feb. "	.....	.....	5 May	250	0	do
John McKay.	C. R. sale			200	O. C. C. L. 23 July "	.....	.....	23 July	250	0	do
Hon. P. Robinson.	C. L. sale			14	O. C. C. L. Lands June 1836.	.....	.....	24 June	766	0	do
Town of Port Credit.	Adjala			George Mauro.	do	1	do 20 June "	do	40	0	
				John Powell.	do	1	do	do	14	0	
				George Gurnett.	do	1	do 24 "	do	12	10	
				Alexander Dixon.	do	1	do	do	26	10	
				Arthur B. Hawke.	do	1	do	do	10	10	
				George Walton.	do	1	do 27 "	27 do	27	0	
		John King.	do	1	do	.....	.....	do	14	10	
		William Reilly.	Set. reg. 6 July '04	100	O. C. 29 April. 1824.	30 April, 1824.	Settlement duty & fees	4 April	.....	.....	p. fees & sur. pd
		John Reilly.	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
		James Curry.	do 31 Jan. '24	100	do 23 June 1824.	21 July "	do	14 June	.....	.....	do
		Jacob Snider.	do	100	do 3 Mar. 1825	11 Dec. 1833.	do	16 do	.....	.....	do
		Martha Duff (widow).	Disch'd soldier.	100	do 3 Oct. 1833.	17 Nov. 1835.	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	30 May	.....	.....	Free
		Henry Shannon.	S. U. E.	200	do 15 May 1835.	30 Mar. 1836.	do	10 do	.....	.....	do
		James Field.	S. U. E.	200	do	do	do	do	.....	.....	do
		Charlotte S. Evans.	D. U. E.	200	do 3 Nov. 1831.	25 April, 1832.	do	14 June	.....	.....	do
Margaret Brown.	D. U. E.	200	do 3 May, do	10 May "	do	21 do	.....	.....	do		

Abraham Hall.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. 5 May, 1821.	4 Mar. 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do
John Gordon.	do	100	do	6 Feb. do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Wm. Humphreys.	do	100	do 6 March. 1830.	1 March do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Joseph Brink.	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Justus Hubbell.	do	100	do	22 March "	do	do	do	do	do	do
Samuel Peterson.	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
William Anderson.	do	100	do 26 Jan. "	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Hiram Kilborne.	do	100	do 10 March "	11 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Nathaniel Hill.	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 10 Oct. 1814.	17 Jan. 1835.	do	do	do	do	do	do
Caleb Dufee.	do	200	do 10 Mar. do	20 Mar. 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do
Andrew Crowder.	do	200	do 12 Dec. 1832.	29 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Hannah Anley.	D. U. E.	200	do 10 May 1818	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Catherine Garrison.	do	200	do 30 Mar. 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
William Holster.	S. U. E.	200	do 9 May 1834	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Edward C. Bell.	do	200	do 3 Mar. 1836	23 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Charlotte C. Vandusen.	D. U. E.	200	do 24 do	1835	do	do	do	do	do	do
Rachel Vandusen.	do	200	do 4 Dec. "	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Luke C. Miller.	S. U. E.	200	do	1834	21 do	do	do	do	do	do
Justus Miller.	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ann Elizabeth Lejuox.	D. U. E.	200	do 4 Sept. "	10 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
John Juncison.	D. U. E.	200	do 8 Jan. 1835.	29 July, 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do
Abraham De Cow.	Disch'd Artificer.	100	Cert. A. G. 19 June,	20 11 Mar	do	do	do	do	do	do
Andrew Davison.	Militia.	100	do 28 Mar. "	8 July 1834	do	do	do	do	do	do
Sidney S. Hamilton.	do	200	O. C. 17 Mar. 1836.	25 Mar. 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do
Henry J. Custie.	S. U. E.	15	O. C. L. 18 June "	.....	do	do	do	do	do	do
James M. Dolson.	C. R. sale.	200	O. C. 2 Oct. 1834.	15 April, 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do
Anthony Gouin.	Disch'd artificer,	200	do 6 Nov. "	30 Mar. "	do	do	do	do	do	do
Charles Wilkes.	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
William Morden.	do	200	do	15 April "	do	do	do	do	do	do
Augustus Bezer.	do	200	do	6 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
John Pettit.	Militia.	100	O. A. G. 2 May, 1820	26 May "	do	do	do	do	do	do
Samuel Winterbottom.	do	100	do 10 do	1836	19 do	do	do	do	do	do
Jacob Sharp.	do	100	do 5 Feb "	11 April "	do	do	do	do	do	do
Gilbert G. Sharp.	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
David Sayer.	do	500	do 24 Mar. "	8 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
William Wees.	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 3 Mar.	13 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
James Johnson.	do	200	do 10 do	1834	27 do	do	do	do	do	do
Robert Lymbur.	do	200	do 4 Feb. 1836	6 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Alexander Wintemate.	do	200	do 20 Oct. 1832	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Abraham Wintemate.	do	200	do 4 July 1833	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Andrew Rush junr.	do	200	do 4 Feb. 1836	13 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Margaret Schofield.	do	200	do 21 Dec. 1825	8 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Daniel Palmer.	D. U. E.	200	do 17 Mar. 1836	15 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Anthony Crowder.	S. U. E.	200	do 8 Novr. 1833	12 Mar. 1834	do	do	do	do	do	do
Eliza Thomas.	S. U. E.	200	do 28 Oct. "	30 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Julia Ann Prener.	D. U. E.	200	do 2 Jan'y.	12 do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Elizabeth Caracallen.	D. U. E.	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

Home....

Collingwood..

Simcoe....

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	GRANTEES	Nature of Claim	Date of Warrant or other authority	Date of Location	Conditions	When issued	Consideration money	Fees	
Home	Simcoe	Collingwood	Catharine Wengant	D. U. E.	19 Dec. 1833	12 Mar. 1834	None	1836	Free		
			William H. Fraser	S. U. E.	9 May, 1833	do	do	do	do	do	
			John White	do	5 Sept. 1833	do	do	do	do	do	do
			David Jones	do	4 July 1833	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Mary May	do	7 Mar. 1832	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Margaret Hamblin	do	18 Nov. 1819	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Daisy Selick	do	28 Feb'y. 1833	do	do	do	do	do	do
			William Robbins	do	17 July 1817	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Abigail Butler	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Ann Carscallen	do	19 Dec. 1823	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Robert Chisholm	do	3 July 1834	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Michael Dolan	do	21 Feb. 1832	do	do	do	do	do	do
			George Kingsmill	do	10 Nov. 1830	do	do	do	do	do	do
			George Dunwoody	do	10 Sept. 1820	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Hugh Ferguson	do	14th July 1837	do	do	do	do	do	do
Peter Tibbodeau	do	21st Dec. 1827	do	do	do	do	do	do			
James McClure junr.	do	31 Jan. 21	do	do	do	do	do	do			
David McClure	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
William Campbell	do	20th Oct. 1832	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Andrew Hawkins	do	25th Sept. "	do	do	do	do	do	do			
David McDougall	do	9 Dec. 1826	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Elizabeth Morgan	do	17th Feb. 1835	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Henry Runion junr.	do	29 Oct. 1832	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Mary A. Keeler	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Esther Drew	do	1819	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Dennis McGinnery	do	27 March 1820	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Amy Beggier	do	20th Jan'y. 1835	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Francis Conway	do	9 Feb'y. 1832	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Alexander Nixon	do	18 Aug. 1816	do	do	do	do	do	do			
James Davies	do	14 Nov. 1831	do	do	do	do	do	do			
John O'Donnell	do	6th June 1832	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Patrick Flanagan	do	22 May "	do	do	do	do	do	do			
John Nelson	do	2 Aug. "	do	do	do	do	do	do			
James Stodars	do	14 Nov. 1831	do	do	do	do	do	do			
William Sutherland	do	3 " 1819	do	do	do	do	do	do			
John Kerr	do	25 Aug. "	do	do	do	do	do	do			
James Wallace	do	8 Jan. 1820	do	do	do	do	do	do			
William White	do	8 April, 1819	do	do	do	do	do	do			
William McAllister	do	16 June "	do	do	do	do	do	do			
		10 Jan. 1821	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
		21 June 1824	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		

DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	GRANTEES	Nature of Claim	Date of Warrant or other authority	Date of Location	Conditions	When issued	Consideration money	Fees	
Home	Simcoe	Medonte	William Booth	Disch'd. soldier	6th Oct. 1831	12 Oct. 1831	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	11 May	Free		
			John Arthur	do	20th Oct. 1832	18 Jan'y. 1833	do	6 June	do		
			William Leslie	Disch'd. sergeant	6th Nov. 1830	29 May 1832	do	do	do	do	do
			John Anderson	do	6th Sept. 1832	18 Sept. "	do	do	do	do	do
			Thomas Easton	Disch'd. soldier	10th Aug. "	April 1833	do	do	do	do	do
			Joseph La (or) J. B. Chapelle	Militia	10th Aug. 1820	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Lewis Clement	Crown Land sale	C. C. L. 1 July 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do
			John MacGuire	Disch'd. sergeant	O. C. 4th Oct. 1832	15 Nov. 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	do	do	do
			James Marshall	set. reg. 31 Jan. 24	do	3 July. 1827	Settlement Duty & fees	do	do	do	do
			Alexander Marshall	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
			John Wilson	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
			George Clonkey	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Canada Company	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Robert Miller	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
			Ogden Creighton	Capt. 81 Regt. Militia	13 June 1831	5 Dec. 1831	do	do	do	do	do
Hugh McCracken	do	A. G. M. filed 18 March 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do			
William McLaughlin	do	2nd Aug. 1834	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Henry Schwartlager	do	Filed 14 March 1830	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Joseph Ponnarille	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Baptiste Legoro	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
John McKenzie	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Henry Shaver	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
John Dillabough	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Jacob Garlock	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Alexander Cameron	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Henry Ullman	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Philip Sharp	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Michael Sharp	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
June Runtion	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Mary Waggoner	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Rose Ann Furdel	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Abraham Sheets	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
William Archer	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
John Brommer	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Joseph Butcher	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Duncan McArthur	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
Alexander McGregor	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
John McCloskey	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
John Carthow	Lieut. R. N.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			
John Seal	Disch'd. soldier	28th Sept. "	1 Oct. 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	do	do	do			
Joseph Cockburn	Disch'd. serjeant	12th June "	Aug. do	do	do	do	do	do			
Timothy Rovon	Disch'd. soldier	5th July "	1832	do	do	do	do	do			
Conway Bunton	Disch'd. Soldier	28th June "	November "	do	do	do	do	do			
John Bell	do serjeant	23rd July "	By agent 1832	do	do	do	do	do			

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT	COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Locution.	Conditions.	When description issued.	Consideration money.	Fees.		
Home	Simcoe	Notawasaga.	George Lane.....	Militia.	100	Ct. A. G. M. 19 June '21	11 March 1830	None	11 May	.....	Free		
			Abner Decow.....	do	100	do 7 May, 1821	do	do	10 do	.....	do		
			Stephen Carlough.....	do	100	do 2 Aug. 1834, '22	do	do	do	11 do	.....	do	
			Peter Primer.....	do	200	do 25 Oct. " 28 Oct'r 1831	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Jehiel H. Phillips.....	do	200	do 26 Mar. 1830, '28 Mar. 1830,	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Jacob H. Mekeley.....	do	500	do Filed " "	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Stephen Jones.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			David D. Jones.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Henry Dopp.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Joseph Barton.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Joseph Budge.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			John Griffin.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			George Eligh.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Barthine Cokett.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			John Cain junr.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			John Van Allen.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Aaron Stodert.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Peter Statts.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Richard Hulliss.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			John Walker.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Frederick Ouderlack.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Garret Marralls.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			James O'Brien.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Stephen Hunt.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Joseph Helmer.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Peter Marralls.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Hiram Young.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Gasper Berkeley.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			David Park.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			David L. Turner.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Conrad Fryuire.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Peter Holmes.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Isiah Griffin.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Jacob Carnes.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Randell Smith.....	S. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Alfred Cronkitt.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Lucius Lindsay.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Mark Jackson.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Hannah McLean.....	D. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			

DISTRICT	COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Locution.	Conditions.	When description issued.	Consideration money.	Fees.		
Home	Simcoe	Notawasaga.	Margaret Werely.....	do	200	do 25 Oct. 1835, '22	do	do	do	.....	Free		
			Devinah Tinkes.....	do	200	do do	do	do	do	do	.....	do	
			Huldah Wood.....	do	200	do 13 June, 1818, '11	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Purannah Hawn.....	do	200	do 28 Oct. 1835, '22	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Ruth Brown.....	do	200	do 3 Mar. 1830, '28	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			John Smyth.....	Crown L. sale	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Peregine Warren.....	Captain 66 regt.	700	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Aaron Caldwell.....	Disch'd artificer.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			William Black.....	Militia.	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Samuel Morey.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Calvin Turcop.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			William Vanorman.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			David Gilman.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			John B. Bertrand.....	Disch'd artificer	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Jesse Montgomery.....	S. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Arch. Montgomery.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Elizabeth Wright.....	D. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Margaret Hanes.....	S. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Peter Moore.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Olive Daily.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			William Moore.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			John Spencer.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Peter Hunter.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Margaret Sly.....	D. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Jacob Stoneburner.....	S. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Elizabeth Dulmage.....	D. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Joseph Sellick.....	S. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Mary Hawkins.....	D. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			John Stoneburn.....	S. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Elias Cook.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Mary Crowder.....	D. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Hannah Alguire.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Patty Primer.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Mary E. Dixon.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Conrad Sills.....	S. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Elizabeth Casselman.....	D. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Abraham Cook.....	D. U. E.	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Robert Pudney.....	Disch'd soldier.	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
George Ferguson.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Matthew Smith.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Joseph Ellimere.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
John Hardy.....	do	100	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
William Fraser.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			
Thomas Fitzgibbon.....	do	200	do do.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do			

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT	COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	GRANTEES	Nature of Claim.	Age	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When description made.	When granted.	Fees.			
Home	Simcoe	Orillia	William Kyle	Disch'd soldier	100	O. C. 6 June, 1832	11 June, 1832	Res. on grant 3 yrs.	17 do	17 do	Patent & p. fees sur. pd			
			Henry Robinson	Set reg. 6 July '01	200	O. C. 5 May 1819	30 May 1819	Res. on grant 3 yrs.	17 do	17 do	do			
			George McLean	Soldier, 9 Jan. 19	100	do 28 Sept. 1820	29 Sept. 1820	do	do	do	do			
			Helen McDougall	D. U. E.	200	do 2 July, 1820	29 April, 1820	None	do	do	do			
			Isabella Munro	do	200	do 4 Sept. 1821	21 May, 1822	do	do	do	do			
			Elizabeth McKay	do	200	do 8 Dec'r. 1825	do	do	do	do	do			
			Patrick Joyce	Disch'd soldier,	100	do 20 Oct. 1822	21 Oct. 1822	Res. on grant 3 years	21 June	21 June	do			
			James Reuse	do	100	do 23 July 1822	do	do	do	do	do			
			Hugh Cuth.	Disch'd serjeant	200	do 8 Aug. 1822	Aug. 1822	do	do	do	do			
			Patrick O'Connor	do soldier	100	do 6 Sept. 1822	15 Sept. 1822	do	do	do	do			
			Joseph Crow	do artificer	200	do 27 June, 1823	29 June, 1823	None	do	do	do			
			Sarah Stallmayer	D. U. E.	200	do 25 Feb. 1823	9 Nov. 1823	do	do	do	do			
			Jean B. Asselinack	Interpreter.	200	do 27 Oct. 1823	10 Nov. 1823	Res. on grant 3 years	17 May	17 May	do			
			David Baumister	Disch'd soldier.	100	do 27 June, 1823	June, 1823	do	do	do	do			
			Robert Hughison	Militia.	150	Cert. A. G. M. 8th 9 May, 1820	do	None	do	do	do			
Tecumseth	Simcoe	Sunnidale	George Horke	Set. reg. 1 Jan. '20	100	do 26 July, 1826	12 May 1826	Sett. Duty and Fees	9 April	9 April	1st instal't. & patent fee pd.			
			Richard Horke	do 31 Jan. 1821	100	do 29 Sept. 1824	13 Nov'r, 1826	do	do	do	do			
			Donald Fraser	Disch'd soldier.	100	do 7 Feb'y, 7 1823	9 Feb. 1823	Resid. on grant 3 yrs	23 May	23 May	do			
			Peter Silvester	Set. reg. 1 Jan. '20	50	do 10 Dec. 1823	30 Jan. 1824	Settlement Duty.	6 do	6 do	do			
			John Anderson	Disch'd serjeant	100	do 6 Sept. 1825	5 May 1825	Resid. on grant 3 yrs	14 June	14 June	do			
			George Rowe	do soldier.	100	do 1st Government, under 55 Sept. 1824, and 10 Oct. 1824	3 Jan. 1826	do	11 April	11 April	Res on grant			
			Thorah	Simcoe	Tiny	George Haverock	do	100	O. C. 1 July 1820	25 Feb. 1822	do	21 June	21 June	1st instal't. & patent fee pd
						Richard Keating	do	100	do 10 Aug. 1822	1 Nov. 1822	do	do	do	do
						Benjamin Fraick	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 7th 17 May, 1820	do	None	do	do	do
						David McBurney	Set. reg. 1 Jan. '20	100	O. C. 15 June, 1820	2 July, 1820	Sett. duty and fees.	10 do	10 do	do
						Patrick Brazill	do	100	do 6 Mar. 1822	13 April 1822	do	do	do	do
						Gilbert Coffey	Set. reg. 6 July '01	100	do 17 Nov. 1819	26 Feb. 1820	do	do	do	do
						Catharine McDonald	D. U. E.	200	do 8 June 1820	10 April, 1822	do	do	do	do
						Donald McDonald	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 10th 10 Nov. 1820	do	do	do	do	do
						David Donaldson	Set. reg. 6 July '01	100	October, 1820	do	Settlement duty & fees.	9 April	9 April	Pat. fees sur. pd
Cuthbert Amiotte	Disch'd artificer	200				do 25 Feb. 1825	10 Mar. 1825	None	do	do	do			
Robert Clarke	do serjeant	200				do 12 July 1821	8 Sept. 1821	do	do	do	do			
Wm. C. Bell	Artificer	200				do 11 April 1822	22 June, 1825	do	do	do	do			
Louis George LaBatte	Militia.	100				do 13 May, 1820	21 March, 1826	do	do	do	do			
Jane Henderson	D. U. E.	200				do 14 Jan'y, 1821	21 May, 1821	do	do	do	do			
Henry Fleury	Serjeant Militia.	200				do 26 Dec. 1824	11 April 1824	do	do	do	do			

Township	County	Name	Age	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When description made.	When granted.	Fees.	
Tuscarora	Simcoe	John Butler	Disch'd. Serjeant	200	do 12 July, 1820	25 Sept. 1820	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	13 June	13 June	Pat. fee pd.
		Stewart Thompson	Set. reg. 31 Jan. 1824	200	do 26 Oct. 1825	6 Nov. 1825	Settlement Duty & fees	10 do	10 do	do
		Bridget Maltre (widow)	do	100	do 23 Janr. 1832	17 July, 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	6 April	6 April	do
		James Martin	do	100	do 26 Nov. 1831	11 Oct. 1832	do	8 do	8 do	do
		John Stratten	do	100	do 6 Oct. 1831	16 do 1831	do	28 do	28 do	do
		Thomas Harry	Disch'd. serjeant	200	do 27 May, 1833	27 May 1833	None	14 do	14 do	do
		George Miller Clement	S. U. E.	200	do 14 May, 1830	21 Feb'y, 1836	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	30 May	30 May	do
		Bridget Gilsey (widow)	Disch'd soldier,	100	do 6 Sept. 1832	19 do	do	5 do	5 do	do
		Canada Company	do	200	do 4 Feb. 1830	do	do	15 do	15 do	do
		Mary Cones (widow)	Disch'd Soldier.	100	do 22 Aug. 1832	28 July 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	13 June	13 June	do
		Patrick Dunn	do	100	do 23 July, 1834	10 Mar. 1834	do	do	do	do
		Michael Silk	do	100	do 20 Aug. 1834	16 Sept. 1834	do	do	do	do
		John Dunn	do	100	do 2 Aug. 1832	July 1832	do	do	do	do
		Edward Drury	do	100	do 1st Sept. 1831	1 Oct. 1831	do	do	do	do
		William Rolling	do serjeant	200	do 6th Sept. 1832	12 Sept. 1832	do	do	do	do
Vespra	Simcoe	Archibald Robertson	do	200	do 3rd Mar. 1831	11 Aug. 1833	do	do	do	
		William Daly	Disch'd soldier,	100	do 20 Aug. 1831	11 Mar. 1833	do	do	do	
		George Seaton	do	100	do 11th July 1833	6 Sept. 1833	do	do	do	
		Hugh Smith	do	100	do 2nd Aug. 1833	3 Aug. 1833	do	do	do	
		John Munro	do	100	do 12 Sept. 1833	September do.	do	do	do	
		Thomas Foster	do	100	do 27th June "	25 June do	do	do	do	
		Patrick McGuire	do	100	do 20th Oct. 1832	24 Dec. 1832	do	do	do	
		Robert McGowan	do	100	do 8th Nov. "	10 Nov. "	do	do	do	
		James Monaghan	do	100	do 2 Aug. 1833	7 July 1833	do	do	do	
		George Hunt	do	100	do 23 July 1832	7 Aug. 1832	do	do	do	
		John Dunn	do	100	do 1 Aug. 1832	do 1832	do	do	do	
		Benjamin Vint	do	100	do 26 Jan. 1834	26 Mar. 1830	do	do	do	
		Margaret H. Smith	D. U. E.	200	do 25 July 1833	0 do "	None	do	do	
		Marie Ferguson	do	200	do 5 Sept. "	12 do	do	do	do	
		Isaac Haugh	Disch'd. artificer	200	do 3 April 1834	22 Aug. do	do	do	do	
Daniel Young, jun.	S. U. E.	200	do 4 Sept. "	17 June 1835	do	do	do			
Sarah Post	D. U. E.	200	do 2 Oct. "	do	do	do	do			
Tyrus Smith	S. U. E.	200	do 20 June 1836	do	do	do	do			
Esauel N. Smith	do	200	do 28 do	do	do	do	do			
Leazel Boyco	do	200	do 29 Jan'y, 1830	do	do	do	do			
David S. Ross	Crown Land sale	20	O. C. 7th do	do	Settlement Duty.	10 June	10 June	do		
Town of Barrie	Simcoe	Thomas Graham	do	1	do 20 June 1836	do	do	do	do	
		George A. Barber	do	1	do 28 do	do	do	do	do	
		Benjamin W. Smith	do	1	do 29 Jan'y, 1830	do	do	do	do	
		George Gordon	do	20	O. C. 7th do	do	do	do	do	
		Eustachio la Garde	do	1	do 26 May "	do	do	do	do	
Town of Penetanguishine	Simcoe	John Fullerton	Crown Land sale	1	Cert. C. C. Lands, 16 Feb. 1820	do	do	do	do	
		do	do	1	do	do	do	do		

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described.	Consideration money.	Remarks.
Gore.....Hallow.....	Beverly.....	Canada Company.....	Militia,	100	O. C. 4th Feb. 1830.	6 April 1831	None	5 May 1831	
	Eramosa.....	Ja ob Boice.....	set. reg. 22 Dec '07	200	Cert. A. G. Militia 9th Sept. 1820.	10 April 1831	Payment of fees.	14 May 1831	p. fee & sur. pd
		Donald Gillis.....	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 10 Nov. 1831, 1 May 1832	1 May 1832	None	6 April 1832	
	Erin.....	Robert Thompson.....	Set. reg. 1 Jan. '20	50	do 20 May, 1822 13 Sept. 1823	20 Sept. 1823	Settlement duty	20 June 1824	
		Jacob Swackhammer.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. Militia 10 May 1823	10 May 1823	None	24 do	
		Jane Swayze.....	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 10 Feb. 1810, 12 Nov. 1810	12 Nov. 1810	do	17 do	
	Esquesing.....	Thomas McKory.....	Set. reg. 6 Jul. '01	100	do 20 Oct. 1825 5 May 1827	5 May 1827	Settlement Duty & fees	21 July 1827	p. fee & sur. pd
		John Snider.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 3 Mar. 10 Sept. 1820	10 Sept. 1820	None	10 June 1820	
		John Aury.....	do	100	do 15 Sept. do	do	do	do	
		George Will.....	do	100	do 3 April, do	4 April, do	do	do	
		Thomas Joyce.....	Set. reg. 5 Jan. '10	100	O. C. 13th July 1810 31 Aug. 1810	31 Aug. 1810	Settlement Duty & fees	8 do	p. fee & sur. pd
		William Killman.....	S. U. E.	200	do 8 Feb'y. 1827 10 March 1827	10 March 1827	None	10 do	
		James Armstrong.....	do	200	do 13 June 1810 11 Sept. 1810	11 Sept. 1810	do	14 do	
		Thomas Thomson.....	Set. reg. 6 Jul. '01	100	do 15th Oct. " 28 Oct. "	28 Oct. "	Settlement Duty & fees	23 do	p. fee & sur. pd
		John Harrison.....	do	100	do do	do	do	do	
Allen Lane.....		do	100	do 10 March " 14 Sept. "	14 Sept. "	do	21 do	.....	
Flamboro' West.....	Ezra Adams.....	do. 1 Jan. 1820	200	do 1 Oct. 1823 10 March 1824	10 March 1824	do	25 do	.....	
	John Meredith.....	Militia,	100	Cert. A. G. Militia, 1 May 1821	1 May 1821	None	20 July 1821	.....	
	Franc Feator.....	Set. reg. 6 July, '04	100	O. C. 25 Aug. 1810 11 Sept. 1810	11 Sept. 1810	Settlement duty & fees	do	.....	p. fee & sur. pd
	Samuel Watkins.....	do. 5 Jan. 1810	300	do 18 Aug. " 3 do	3 do	do	do	.....	
	John Long.....	Disch'd serjeant,	200	do 7 Sept. 1831 12 Sept. 1831	12 Sept. 1831	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	do	.....	
	Canada Company.....	do	100	do 4 Feb. 1836	.....	do	do	.....	
	Elizabeth Durkee.....	D. U. E.	200	do 0 Dec. 1832 6 June 1833	6 June 1833	None	5 May 1833	.....	
	Henry Putnam.....	S. U. E.	200	do 0 May, 1821 7 Feb. 1821	7 Feb. 1821	do	8 do	.....	
	Jacob Putnam.....	do	200	do 18 Feb. 1824 20 do	20 do	do	do	.....	
	David Ruitan.....	do	200	do 11 April, 1833 26 Nov. 1834	26 Nov. 1834	do	20 May 1834	.....	
Garafraxa.....	James Leman.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. Militia 10 Feb. 1833	10 Feb. 1833	do	17 June 1833	.....	
	William Culp.....	do	100	do 8 May "	do	do	do	.....	
	Blanchez C. Griffin.....	St. reg. 31 Jan. '24	200	O. C. 31 March 1824 17 April 1824	17 April 1824	Settlement duty & fees	do	.....	p. fee & sur. pd
	Canada Company.....	do	.....	do 4 Feb. 1830	.....	do	do	.....	
	Peter Sipos.....	S. U. E.	200	do 27 June 1833 1 July, 1833	1 July, 1833	None	5 May 1833	.....	
	George Curry.....	Disch'd soldier,	100	do 5 April 1832 4 April 1832	4 April 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	20 July 1832	.....	
	Thomas Bull.....	St. reg. 31 Jan. '24	150	do 14 Sept. 1825 26 Oct. 1825	26 Oct. 1825	do	10 June 1825	.....	
	Edward Bull.....	do 6 July, 1804	100	do 29 Sept. 1810 8 Aug. 1820	8 Aug. 1820	Settlement duty & fees	14 do	.....	p. fee & sur. pd
	Gore.....Hallow.....	Peter Marsalis, junr.....	S. U. E.	200	do 14 Novr. 1821 27 June 1822	27 June 1822	None	2 July 1822	
		John Bull.....	Set. reg. 6 July, 1804	100	do 22 Sept. 1810 21 Decr. 1810	21 Decr. 1810	Settlement Duty and fees	18 do	Patent fee & survey paid.
George Crowley.....		Disch'd. soldier.	100	do 28 April, 1832	1 Feb. 1834	Res. on grant 3 years	13 do	.....	
Canada Company.....		do	100	do 4 Feb'y. 1830	.....	do	5 May 1830	.....	
Neil Thompson and others.....		In tr. for Presb'n. School & Church	100	do 8 Dec. 1835	.....	do	17 June 1835	.....	
Gore of do.....		Ogden Creighton.....	Captain 61st regiment.	200	do 13 June, 1831 13 Nov. 1833	13 Nov. 1833	Residence in colony 2 years and sett. duty.	do	
		Wm. Fabian Mendall.....	Disch'd. soldier.	100	do 12 " 1832 10 June 1832	10 June 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	15 July 1832	
		Robert Pettit.....	Set. reg. 6 July '04	100	do 20 Mar. 1810 12 do 1810	12 do 1810	Sett. duty and Fees.	4 April 1810	
		Hugh Masot.....	do	100	do 3 April " 18 August "	18 August "	do	do	
		David Mason.....	Disch'd soldier.	100	do 6 Feb. 1822 25 Feb'y. 1822	25 Feb'y. 1822	Res. on grant 3 years	27 June 1822	
		Robert Walbrooke.....	Set. reg. 1 Jan. '20	100	do 20 Oct. 1810 " Dec. 1810	" Dec. 1810	do	do	
		Adam Anderson.....	do 6 July, '04	100	do 18 Sept. " 23 Nov. "	23 Nov. "	do	do	
		John Russell.....	do 6 Jan. '19	200	do 21 April " 12 June "	12 June "	do	do	
		David Cordingley.....	do 6 July, '04	100	do 18 June 1817 15 April, 1822	15 April, 1822	do	do	
		John Deimpsey.....	do	100	do 8 Jan'y. 1835	do	do	
Gore.....	Salomo Kropp.....	.....	50	do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Frederick Musselman.....	.....	50	do	.....	do	do	.....	
	John Kocher.....	.....	50	do	.....	do	do	.....	
	James Belyea.....	Crown Land sale	75	Cert. C. C. Lands 21 March, 1836	.....	do	do	.....	
	Andrew Ross.....	Indian Lease	200	O. C. 23 Dec. 1835	.....	do	do	.....	
	Thomas Gadd.....	do	112	do	.....	do	do	.....	
	William Shackleton.....	do	112	do	.....	do	do	.....	
	John C. Digby.....	Crown Land Sale	101 1/2	Cert. C. C. Lands, 5 May, 1836	.....	do	do	.....	
	William Holmo.....	do	456	do 6 May "	.....	do	do	.....	
	Abraham Cook.....	Indian Lease	244	O. C. 27 Dec., 1835	.....	do	do	.....	
Gore.....	George Deverell.....	Crown Land sale	103	Cert. C. C. Lands, 5 June, 1836	.....	do	do	.....	
	William J. Kerr.....	do	228	do 23 "	.....	do	do	.....	
	James Winnick.....	do	40	do 27 "	.....	do	do	.....	
	Daniel Secord.....	do	75	O. C.	.....	do	do	.....	
	Thomas Ferrin.....	Indian Lease	151	do do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Andrew Cook.....	do	102	do 29 d1	.....	do	do	.....	
	Henry Gates.....	do	107	do 27 do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Andrew Eadie.....	do	97	do do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Maria Ann & Luko V. Spurr.....	do	83	do 27 Dec.	.....	do	do	.....	
	Ass Osborne.....	do	100	do do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Henry Johnston.....	do	85	do do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Cornelius Van Horn.....	do	160	do do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Abner Matthews.....	do	38	do 7 July, 1836	.....	do	do	.....	
	Francis Pickell.....	do	104	do do	.....	do	do	.....	

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described.	Consideration money.	Remarks.
Gore.....	Nelson.....	George Crowley.....	S. U. E.	200	do 14 Novr. 1821 27 June 1822	27 June 1822	None	2 July 1822	
	Psalineh.....	John Bull.....	Set. reg. 6 July, 1804	100	do 22 Sept. 1810 21 Decr. 1810	21 Decr. 1810	Settlement Duty and fees	18 do	Patent fee & survey paid.
		George Crowley.....	Disch'd. soldier.	100	do 28 April, 1832	1 Feb. 1834	Res. on grant 3 years	13 do	
	Gore of do.....	Canada Company.....	do	100	do 4 Feb'y. 1830	do	5 May 1830	
		Neil Thompson and others.....	In tr. for Presb'n. School & Church	100	do 8 Dec. 1835	do	17 June 1835	
		Ogden Creighton.....	Captain 61st regiment.	200	do 13 June, 1831 13 Nov. 1833	13 Nov. 1833	Residence in colony 2 years and sett. duty.	do	
		Wm. Fabian Mendall.....	Disch'd. soldier.	100	do 12 " 1832 10 June 1832	10 June 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	15 July 1832	
		Robert Pettit.....	Set. reg. 6 July '04	100	do 20 Mar. 1810 12 do 1810	12 do 1810	Sett. duty and Fees.	4 April 1810	
		Hugh Masot.....	do	100	do 3 April " 18 August "	18 August "	do	do	
		David Mason.....	Disch'd soldier.	100	do 6 Feb. 1822 25 Feb'y. 1822	25 Feb'y. 1822	Res. on grant 3 years	27 June 1822	
		Robert Walbrooke.....	Set. reg. 1 Jan. '20	100	do 20 Oct. 1810 " Dec. 1810	" Dec. 1810	do	do	
		Adam Anderson.....	do 6 July, '04	100	do 18 Sept. " 23 Nov. "	23 Nov. "	do	do	
		John Russell.....	do 6 Jan. '19	200	do 21 April " 12 June "	12 June "	do	do	
	Gore.....	David Cordingley.....	do 6 July, '04	100	do 18 June 1817 15 April, 1822	15 April, 1822	do	do	
		John Deimpsey.....	do	100	do 8 Jan'y. 1835	do	do	
Salomo Kropp.....		.....	50	do	.....	do	do	.....	
Frederick Musselman.....		.....	50	do	.....	do	do	.....	
John Kocher.....		.....	50	do	.....	do	do	.....	
James Belyea.....		Crown Land sale	75	Cert. C. C. Lands 21 March, 1836	.....	do	do	.....	
Andrew Ross.....		Indian Lease	200	O. C. 23 Dec. 1835	.....	do	do	.....	
Thomas Gadd.....		do	112	do	.....	do	do	.....	
William Shackleton.....		do	112	do	.....	do	do	.....	
John C. Digby.....		Crown Land Sale	101 1/2	Cert. C. C. Lands, 5 May, 1836	.....	do	do	.....	
Gore.....	William Holmo.....	do	456	do 6 May "	.....	do	do	.....	
	Abraham Cook.....	Indian Lease	244	O. C. 27 Dec., 1835	.....	do	do	.....	
	George Deverell.....	Crown Land sale	103	Cert. C. C. Lands, 5 June, 1836	.....	do	do	.....	
	William J. Kerr.....	do	228	do 23 "	.....	do	do	.....	
	James Winnick.....	do	40	do 27 "	.....	do	do	.....	
	Daniel Secord.....	do	75	O. C.	.....	do	do	.....	
	Thomas Ferrin.....	Indian Lease	151	do do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Andrew Cook.....	do	102	do 29 d1	.....	do	do	.....	
	Henry Gates.....	do	107	do 27 do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Andrew Eadie.....	do	97	do do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Maria Ann & Luko V. Spurr.....	do	83	do 27 Dec.	.....	do	do	.....	
	Ass Osborne.....	do	100	do do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Henry Johnston.....	do	85	do do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Cornelius Van Horn.....	do	160	do do	.....	do	do	.....	
	Abner Matthews.....	do	38	do 7 July, 1836	.....	do	do	.....	
Francis Pickell.....	do	104	do do	.....	do	do	.....		

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described, issued.	Consid- eration money.	Pay.			
London.....Middlesex.	Adelaide	James Brown.....	Disch'd. soldier.	100	O. C. 2nd Aug. 1832	Aug. 1832	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	14 June 1836.	£ s.				
		Thomas Glynn.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do				
		John Crumner.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do			
		Henry Gee.....	do	100	do	23 July	3 Sept.	do	do	do			
		James Healy.....	do	100	do	23 July	27 Aug.	do	do	do			
		Robert Miller.....	do	100	do	23 July	3 Sept.	do	do	do			
		Michael McDonough.....	do	100	do	21 June	27 Aug.	do	do	do			
		John Johnston.....	do	100	do	2 Aug.	do	do	do	do			
		John Young.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do			
		Patrick Campbell.....	Disch'd serjeant.	200	do	do	do	do	do	do			
		James Galloway.....	Disch'd soldier.	100	do	do	do	do	do	do			
		James Babcock.....	S. U. E.	200	do	2 June 1831	20 Mar. 1833	None	10 do	do			
		Andrew Menely.....	do	100	do	13 July 1836	.....	In lieu of a former gr.	14 do	do		
		Mary Halpin (widow).....	Disch'd soldier.	100	do	29 June 1832	10 Mar. 1836	Res. on grant 3 years.	16 July	do			
		Margaret Boyle (widow).....	Military claimant during Revl. war	100	do	11 Mar. 1833	1 Feb.	do	20 do	do	Sup. grant		
		Peter Barkely.....	Sol. reg. 6 July '04	100	do	6 July 1834	11 May.	None	do	do			
		London.....Middlesex.	Bayham.....	Edward Doll.....	Sol. reg. 6 July '04	100	24 Mar. 1836	loc. by Col. Talbot	Sett. Duty and Fees.	10 May	do	p. fees & sur. pd	
				Henry Medcalf.....	do	200	2 May	do	do	21 do	do		
				Andrew Anderson.....	S. U. E.	200	4 do	do	do	None	do	S. D. P.	
				Ephraim C. Mitchell.....	Sol. reg. 6 July '04	100	13 June	do	Sett. duty and fees.	do	13 June	do	p. fees & sur. pd
Canada Company.....	do			100	4 Feb.	.....	do	do	5 May	do		
Malcolm Campbell.....	C. L. sale.			100	do	4 Feb.	.....	do	1 June	0		
Carradoe.....	S. Dorchester.....			Stephen Raymond.....	Sol. reg. 6 July '04	100	O. C. 14 April 1836	loc. by Col. Talbot	Sett. Duty and Fees.	do	do	p. fees & sur. pd	
				Canada Company.....	do	200	4 Feb.	do	5 May	do		
				William Thompson.....	do	646	Claim allowed under com. July 1827	do	24 June	do	do	p. pd. in '09
				Malcolm Campbell.....	Sol. reg. prior to July 1796.	100	O. C. 30 Aug. 1826	2 Sept. 1820	Fees	do	3 May	do	patent fee pd
Ekfrid.....	Lobo.....	Malcolm McInyro.....	Sol. reg. 6 July '04	100	14 April 1836	By Col. Talbot	Settlement duty & fees	17 June	do	p. fees & sur. pd			
		Joseph Payette.....	do	100	20 Oct. 1819	23 Sept. 1820	Res. on grant 3 years	10 do	do				
		Albert Burhan.....	Disch'd. soldier.	100	Ct. A. G. M. 28 July '20	do	None	do	21 do	do			
		Charles Carmichael.....	Sol. reg. 1 Jan. '20	100	O. C. 20 Sept. 1830	20 April, 1822	Sett. Duty and Fees.	14 do	do	do	p. fees & sur. pd		
London.....Middlesex.	Malahide.....	John Harris.....	Trens. of L. Dist.	100	O. C. 2 Decr. 1830	1835	do	4 April	do				
		Hugh Stevenson.....	Sol. reg. 6 July '04	100	31 Mar. 1836	By Col. Talbot	Sett. Duty and Fees.	15 do	do	p. fees & sur. pd			
		John Turner.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
		George Mitchell.....	do	100	6 April	do	do	do	6 May	do	do		
London.....Middlesex.	Southwold.....	John Fitzgerald.....	do	100	17 Mar.	do	do	24 do	do	do			
		Silas Warner.....	Sol. reg. 1 Jan. '20	50	14 April	do	Settlement Duty.	10 June	do	do			
		London.....Middlesex.	London.....	Nelson Hartwick.....	do 6 July 1804	100	31 Mar.	do	do	do	do	p. fees & sur. pd	
				James Mitchell.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	
				James Dagg.....	do	100	23 May	do	do	do	15 do	do	do
				Thomas Carling.....	do	200	13 June	do	do	do	20 do	do	do
				Thomas Routledge, Sonr.	do	100	4 Feb.	do	do	do	25 do	do	do
				Joseph Miller.....	do	100	9 June	do	do	do	8 July	do	do
				William Lumby.....	do	100	7 July	do	do	do	do	do	do
				James McMahon.....	do	100	15 May	do	do	do	do	do	do
				William McMahon.....	do	100	31 Mar.	do	do	do	15 April	do	do
				George Kennedy.....	do	100	6 April	do	do	do	2 June	do	do
		London.....Middlesex.	Mosa.....	John Adams.....	do	100	4 Feb.	do	do	do	do	do	
				James Martin.....	do	100	17 Mar.	do	do	do	5 May	do	do
				Canada Company.....	do	100	4 Feb.	do	do	do	8 April	do	do
				Caleb Wilcox.....	do	100	17 Mar.	do	do	do	do	do	do
				James Wilcox.....	do	100	4 Feb.	do	do	do	do	do	do
				James Gibson.....	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
				George Fields.....	S. U. E.	200	12 June, 1822	14 June 1822	do	do	do	do	do
				Gilbert Fields.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
John Phillips, Junr.....	Sol. reg. 6 July '04			200	6 April, 1836	loc. by Col. Talbot	Sett. Duty and Fees.	10 May	do	do	do		
Henry Stringer.....	do			200	12 May	do	do	do	30 do	do	do		
London.....Middlesex.	T. of London	Charles Harman.....	do	200	13 June	do	do	16 June	do	do			
		David Bowby.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do			
		Peter House.....	do	200	9 do	do	do	do	do	do			
		Canada Company.....	do	100	4 Feb.	do	do	do	do	do			
		Richard Airey.....	School L. sale	200	do	do	do	do	5 May	do	do		
		John Browne.....	Sol. reg. 6 July '04	200	6 April, 1836	loc. by Col. Talbot	Sett. Duty and Fees.	10 May	do	do	do		
		Jacob Messmore.....	do	200	12 May	do	do	do	30 do	do	do		
		Benjamin Schram.....	do	200	13 June	do	do	do	16 June	do	do		
		Ephraim Elsworth.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
		James Goulding.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
James Stearns.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
John P. Mason.....	do	200	5 Jan. 1835	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Samuel Glass.....	do	200	14 April 1830	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Finley McDonald.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Charles J. Brady.....	do	200	13 June 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do				
William A. Park.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Michael Burke.....	do	200	16 do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Isaac Carling.....	do	200	20 do	do	do	do	do	21 do	do				
Peter Rogers.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Hugh McNeal.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Robert Fennel.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Christopher Williams.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
John O'Brien.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Samuel Danant.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Edmond Raymond.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				
Edward Mathews.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do				

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described, issued.	Consid- eration money.	Pay.	
London.....Middlesex.	London.....	James Mitchell.....	do	100	31 Mar.	do	do	do	do	p. fees & sur. pd	
		Thomas Carling.....	do	100	23 May	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Thomas Routledge, Sonr.	do	200	13 June	do	do	do	15 do	do	do
		Joseph Miller.....	do	100	4 Feb.	do	do	do	20 do	do	do
		William Lumby.....	do	100	9 June	do	do	do	25 do	do	do
		James McMahon.....	do	100	7 July	do	do	do	8 July	do	do
		William McMahon.....	do	100	15 May	do	do	do	do	do	do
		George Kennedy.....	do	100	31 Mar.	do	do	do	15 April	do	do
		John Adams.....	do	100	6 April	do	do	do	2 June	do	do
		James Martin.....	do	100	4 Feb.	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Canada Company.....	do	100	17 Mar.	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Caleb Wilcox.....	do	100	4 Feb.	do	do	do	do	do	do
		James Wilcox.....	do	100	17 Mar.	do	do	do	do	do	do
		James Gibson.....	do	100	4 Feb.	do	do	do	do	do	do
		George Fields.....	S. U. E.	200	12 June, 1822	14 June 1822	do	do	do	do	do
		Gilbert Fields.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		John Phillips, Junr.....	Sol. reg. 6 July '04	200	6 April, 1836	loc. by Col. Talbot	Sett. Duty and Fees.	10 May	do	do	do
		Henry Stringer.....	do	200	12 May	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Charles Harman.....	do	200	13 June	do	do	do	do	do	do
		David Bowby.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Peter House.....	do	200	9 do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Canada Company.....	do	100	4 Feb.	do	do	do	do	do	do		
London.....Middlesex.	T. of London	Richard Airey.....	School L. sale	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	
		John Browne.....	Sol. reg. 6 July '04	200	6 April, 1836	loc. by Col. Talbot	Sett. Duty and Fees.	10 May	do	do	
		Jacob Messmore.....	do	200	12 May	do	do	do	30 do	do	do
		Benjamin Schram.....	do	200	13 June	do	do	do	16 June	do	do
		Ephraim Elsworth.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		James Goulding.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		James Stearns.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		John P. Mason.....	do	200	5 Jan. 1835	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Samuel Glass.....	do	200	14 April 1830	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Finley McDonald.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Charles J. Brady.....	do	200	13 June 1836	do	do	do	do	do	do		
William A. Park.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Michael Burke.....	do	200	16 do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Isaac Carling.....	do	200	20 do	do	do	do	do	21 do	do		
Peter Rogers.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Hugh McNeal.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Robert Fennel.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Christopher Williams.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
John O'Brien.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Samuel Danant.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Edmond Raymond.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
Edward Mathews.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do		

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When issued.	Constitution no.-dv.	Fees.	
Middlesex	T. of London.	William Suel.	Set reg. 6 July '04	1	O. C. 20 April 1836	loc. by C. Talbot	Sett. Duty and Fees.	13 June 1836	.....	p. fees sur. pd
		John Douglass.	do	1	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		William Sherman.	do	1	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		Lewis Merrill.	do	1	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		Thomas Cronyn.	do	200	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		Canada Company.	do	200	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		John Overholt.	do	100	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		Canada Company.	do	200	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		Canada Company.	do	400	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		Canada Company.	do	150	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Norfolk	Windham.	Robert Waddle, Junr.	C. L. sale.	150	Cert. C. C. L. 2nd April, 1836.	.....	.....	13 April 1836	.....	Pat. fee paid
		William White.	.....	100	Claim allowed under c. m. July 1831	.....	.....	11 do	.....	.....
		Henry Vansittart.	R'r Admiral R.N.	50	O. C. 3 July, 1834	10 April, 1835	res. in Col. 2 yrs. & set. d	20 do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	200	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	200	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	300	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		James May.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 23rd May, 1820	1 June, 1820	10 do
		Catherino Schram.	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 10 May 1817	20 Jan. "	do	do	10 June
		Daniel Cudney.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 29th Sept. 1820	3 Oct. "	do	do	10 do
		Oxford	Norwich.	William Horton.	do	100	do 23 May 1820	30 May "	do	10 do
Clarinda Gilmore.	D. U. E.			200	O. C. 20 May 1817	11 June, 1822	do	10 do	.....	.....
Colin McNe.	Set. reg. 1 July '04			100	do 20 Oct. 1819	14 Jan. 1820	do	do	11 July	p. fees sur. pd
Ebenezer Tins.	Reg. 5 Jan. 1820			100	do 12 Jan. 1820	1 Mar. "	do	do	10 June
James Gilland.	C. R. sale.			100	Cert. C. C. L. 4th May, 1836	10 do
James Holmes.	do			100	do 11 Feb. 1836	do
Canada Company.			100	do 4 do. 1836	5 May
Henry Vansittart.	R'r Admiral R.N.			200	O. C. 3 July 1834	10 April, 1835	res. in Col. 3 yrs. & set. d	20 April
Canada Company.			200	do 4 Feb. 1836	5 May
Sillson Hackett.	C. R. sale.			100	Cert. C. C. L. 12th Feb. 1830	16 June
Oxford	Zorra.	Rev. William Betteridge	Lieut. 81st Regt	100	O. C. 27 Nov. 1834	21 May, 1835	do	23 April	.....	.....
		Donald Sutherland.	Disch'd soldier.	100	do 10 Aug. 1832	2 July, 1834	Res. on grant 3 years.	21 June	.....	.....
		John Ross.	do	100	do 1 Aug. 1833	27 June, "	do	do	.....	.....
		James Fraser.	do	100	do 3 July, 1834	15 Nov. "	do	do	do
		Robert Sutherland.	do	100	do do	20 Dec. "	do	do	do
		John Murray.	Disch'd sergeant	200	do 8 Aug. 1832	22 Nov'r, 1832	do	do	do

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When issued.	Constitution no.-dv.	Fees.	
London.	Town of Woodstock.	Canada Company.	.....	100	do 4 Feb. 1830	.....	.....	5 May	.....	.....
		Mary Halleck, (widow).	in compensation.	20	Sp. O. C. 27 Nov. 1834	.....	.....	23 April	.....	.....
		Rev. William Betteridge.	Endw. for rectory	20	do	do	do	do	27 May	.....	.....
		Abraham Sudworth.	.....	1	do 12 May, 1836	.....	.....	.....	28 do	.....	.....
		William Clarke.	.....	1	do	do	do	do	27 do	.....	.....
		Nathaniel Hill.	.....	1	do	do	do	do	5 do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	1143	O. C. 5 Feb. 1830	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....
		China Company.	.....	9391	do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	10863	do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	30703	do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
Muron	Colborne.	Canada Company.	.....	7000	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	6000	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	11400	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	6000	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	27442	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	7000	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	6634	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	7000	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	33156	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Canada Company.	.....	5196	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
Western	Colchester.	Canada Company.	.....	16800	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
		Alexis Pater.	Militia.	100	C. A. G. M. 6 April, 21 6 May, 1820	.....	.....	6 April	.....	.....
		Francis Aulin.	do	200	do 30 Jan. 1831	10 Nov. 1833	do	do	8 do	.....	.....
		Thomas Rowland.	do	100	do 8 May, "	0 May, 1834	do	do	4 do	.....	.....
		Joseph Manger.	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 20 Sept. 1834	15 Aug. "	do	do	31 May	.....	.....
		Nathaniel Caverley.	Disch'd artificer	200	do 16 June, 1834	11 July, "	do	do	do	.....	.....
		William Baker.	do	200	do 21 May, "	12 do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Isaac Hough.	do	200	do 30 June, "	12 do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		William Lightall.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 8th 10 Feb. 1831	.....	.....	.....	10 do	.....	.....
		John B. Canadieu.	do	100	do 21 May, 1831	.....	.....	.....	31 do	.....	.....
Western	Colchester.	John Hess.	do	100	do 21 Oct. 1823	31 May, 1831	do	do	.....	.....
		Margaret Kousonius.	D. U. E.	200	do 8 May, 1833	4 Feb. 1836	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Catherine Blou.	do	200	do 23 Dec. 1835	27 do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Robert Jamison.	Disch'd soldier	100	do 19 Jan. 1833	28 Jan. "	Res. on grant 3 years	15 June	.....	.....
		Thomas Ryan.	do	100	do do	do	do	do	17 do	.....	.....
		William McLaughlin.	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 28 Jan. 1834	.....	.....	.....	20 do	.....	.....
		James Moor.	do	100	do 16 May, 1836	10 May, 1836	do	do	do	.....	.....
		John Jackson.	do	100	do do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Joseph B. Robinson.	do	100	do do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Thomas Brown.	do	100	do do	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
Western	Colchester.	Obadiah Read.	do	100	do do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		John Hamblin.	do	100	do do	do	do	do	.....	.....
		John Allan.	do	100	Cert. 2 Jan'y, 1833	31 Mar. 1836	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Catherine M'Leod.	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 21 Mar. 1821	24 June, 1831	do	do	do	.....	.....
		Henry Campbell.	S. U. E.	200	do 24 Nov. 1832	4 May, 1836	do	do	do	.....	.....

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT	COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Am't	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described, 1836.	Consideration money, £ s.	Fees.	
Western	Essex	Malden	Alexander Rose	Militia	500	Cert. A. G. Militia, 28th Feb. 1821.	18 Dec. 1832	4 April 1836.	
			Edward Butler	do	100	do	15 April 1833	do	
			Jonathan Wickware	do	100	do	1 Mar. 1821	do
			John H. Shaver	do	100	do	25 May, 1830	do
			James Wickwire	S. U. E.	500	Cert A. G. M. 3 Mar. 1817	do
			John McCormick	Militia.	500	Cert A. G. M. 3 Mar. 1817	do
			Timothy Sweet	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 17 Mar. 1830	do
			Mercy Mann	do	200	do	do
			Lucinda Robinson	do	200	do	do
			Charlotte Sweet	do	200	do	do
			Thomas Collins	do	200	do	do
			Peter Schrum	do	200	do	do
			Jacob Mann	do	300	do	do
			Frederick Teiker	Militia.	Cat. A. G. M., filed 13 Feb. 1833	do
			Pierre Larose	do	Cert. A. G. Militia, 24 June, 1832	do
Kent	Sandwich	Hannah Clarke	D. U. E.	....	September, 1820	....	....	....	....	.....
		Samuel White	S. reg. 6 July, '04	....	O. C. 4th Feb. 1830	....	....	....	....	.....
		David White	do	....	do	....	....	....	....	.....
		Frederick Lovi	do	....	do	....	....	....	....	.....
		Joseph McDougall	Crown Land Sale	....	do	....	....	....	....	.....
		Abraham Unsworth	Disch'd. sergeant	200	O. C. 21st July, 1831	....	....	....	....	.....
		Theodore Pratt	Militia.	50	Cert. A. G. Militia, 25 Feb. 1835	....	....	....	....	.....
		Luce Montreuil	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	.....
		Francis Pratt	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	.....
		Joseph La Farrier	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	.....
		Thomas Duchesno	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	.....
		Beruard Sobillier	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	.....
		Joseph Cadet	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	.....
		Matthews Woolley	S. U. E.	100	O. C. 10 Oct. 1831	....	....	....	....	.....
		Francis Baby	(Water Let.)	100	do	....	....	....	....	.....
Margaret Collins	D. U. E.	200	do	....	....	....	....	.....
Richard Goodbody	St. reg. 31 Jan. '24	200	do	....	....	....	....	.....
Camden Company	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	.....

DISTRICT	COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Am't	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described, 1836.	Consideration money, £ s.	Fees.		
Western	Kent	Tilbury East	Pierre Janette dit Tourmeau	Crown Land sale	100	Cert. C. C. L. Feb. 1836.	20 April 1836	50	p. face & surp.		
			William McDougall	St. reg. 6 July '04	100	O. C. 26 March 1830	10 May 1836	p. face & surp.	
			Nicholas Brouse	S. U. E.	200	do	11 do	p. face & surp.
			Joseph Pettingell	do	200	do	21 June do	p. face & surp.
			Nicholas Mosher	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M., filed 13 Feb. 1836.	do	p. face & surp.
			Town of Amherst	St. reg. 6 July, '04	Sp. O. C. 2 June, '36 (an old date.)	do	p. face & surp.
			Madeline Askin	do	1	O. C. 28 Sept. 1820	11 April do	p. face & surp.
			Francis L'heureux	do	4	Cert. C. C. L., 7th May, 1830	23 May 11 4 0	p. face & surp.
			James Bonny	Crown Land sale	1	do	23 June 7 10 0	p. face & surp.
			Charles Askin	do	1	O. C. 4 Feb. "	5 May do	p. face & surp.
			Canada Company	do	100	Cert. A. G. M., 8th June, 1834.	14 April do	p. face & surp.
			Joseph Mills	Militia.	200	do	9 do do	p. face & surp.
			Dorothy Shuv	D. U. E.	316	O. C. 5 Feb. 1831	31 May do	p. face & surp.
			David Calder	Liaut. 6th Regt.	200	do	10 June do	p. face & surp.
			Sophia Ross	D. U. E.	200	do	29 July do	p. face & surp.
Elizabeth Miller	do	200	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
James Boyce	do	200	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Abraham Waggoner	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M., April, 1821.	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Peter B. Kilby	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
David Carpenter	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 20 Dec. 1832.	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Ephraim Gordon	do	....	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Michael Gordon	do	200	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Baptiste Sonillier	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M., 8th May, 1826	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Leonard Ross	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Neil McArthur	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Gordon Buchanan	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Constantine Beauport	do	100	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Catherine Sarvos	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 27 June, 1833.	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Catherine O'Brien	do	200	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
John Pock	do	200	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
James Peck, Junior	do	200	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Frederick A. Sagar	do	200	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
George Card	do	200	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Susanah Hartman	do	200	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Alexander Grant, Junior	do	200	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
James Givins, Junior	do	600	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Thomas Fisher	Reg. 22 Dec. '07	100	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Josiah Baldwin	St. reg. 6 Jan '20	100	do	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
Rachel Roseburgh	Militia.	200	Cert. A. G. M., filed 11 April, 1830.	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.
do	do	200	O. C. 18 July, 1833.	....	....	....	....	do do	....	p. face & surp.

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT	COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When issued.	Consideration money.	Exps.
			Pierre Badichan.....	Militia.	100	Ct. A. G. M. 8 May '21	21 Aug. 1821	None	9 April 1830.	.....
			Jesse Orser.....	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 6 Mar. 1822	24 Nov. 1831	do	do	.....
			Abraham Meredith.....	Militia.	200	do 27 June, 1833	10 Mar. 1836	do	do	.....
			John Hausinger.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M., filed 20	do	do	10 May	.....
			Martin Shaver.....	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 17 Mar. 1836	31 do	do	do	.....
			Landy Kennedy.....	do	200	do 9 do	29 do	do	do	.....
			Sarah Rayner.....	do	200	do 27 June, 1833.	do	do	do	.....
			Catharine Glendennan.....	do	200	do 17 Mar. 1836.	31 do	do	do	.....
			Abraham Price.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	.....
			William Green.....	Militia.	100	Ct. A. G. M. Feb. '32	2 Mar. 1832	do	14 June	.....
			Benjamin Lewis.....	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 2 Sept. 1830	14 Jan. 1831	do	7 do	.....
			John Bell.....	do	200	do 14 Sept. 1825	13 Mar. 1836	do	13 do	.....
			Henry Quant.....	do	200	do 5 Mar. 1828	do	do	do	.....
			William Green.....	do	200	do 1 May, 1832	2 Mar. 1832	do	14 do	.....
			Joseph Bradshaw.....	do	200	do 4 Nov. 1816	4 May, 1830	do	23 July	.....
			Lewis Lambert.....	do	200	do 4 May, 1830	14 do	do	29 do	.....
			Jacob Dolsen.....	do	200	do 20 Feb. 1810	21 Aug. 1821	do	do	.....
			Abraham K. Hartley.....	Disch'd. artificer	200	do 27 Nov. 1831	13 April, 1835	do	8 April	.....	Free
			Jacob Hinshelwood.....	do	200	do 8 Jan. 1835	do	do	do	.....	do
			Michael Dowan.....	do	200	do 26 Dec. 1831	do	do	do	.....	do
			William Hare.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	.....	do
			Thomas McBride.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M., 7th	4 Mar. 1836	do	do	.....	do
Western.....	Kent.....	Dover.....	Christeen Morris.....	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 30 June, 1919	4 Feb. 1838	do	do	.....	do
			Joseph Spragg.....	St. p'r. to reg. 100	500	Sp. O. C. 25 Ap '35	.....	do	do	.....	do
			St. Luke Emory.....	Clergy Res. ante	500	Cert. O. C. L., Feb	.....	do	do	.....	do
			John Holcomb.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 21st	30 Jan. 1830	do	8 do	.....	Free
			Oliver Cruise.....	do	100	do filed 5 Ap. '35	5 do	do	do	.....	do
			John Lovelace.....	do	100	Cert. 11th Feb. 1831	21 June, 1834	do	do	.....	do
			John Yates.....	do	100	do 23 May, 1834	23 do	do	do	.....	do
			Peter Moss.....	do	100	do 3 June, 1830	10 do	do	do	.....	do
			Isaac Gilbert.....	do	100	do 10 do	15 Mar. 1830	do	do	.....	do
			Alexander Cameron.....	do	100	do filed 20 Oct '35	2 Oct. 1837	do	15 do	.....	do
			Elizabeth Buchanan.....	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 8 Dec. 1832	8 Nov. 1833	do	do	.....	do
			Mary Ann Nelles.....	do	200	do 5 Feb. 1811	6 Nov. 1816	do	do	.....	do
			Ann Clark.....	do	200	do 5 Nov. 1825	3 July, 1831	do	do	.....	do
			Robert Frazer.....	S. U. E.	200	do 2 June, 1819	12 Mar. 1836	do	15 do	.....	do

Zachariah Boice.....	do	200	do	4 Sept. 1834	21 do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Nicholas Boice.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Hazleton Palmer.....	do	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Robert Babcock.....	do	200	do	27 Nov. 1834	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Sarah Taylor.....	D. U. E.	200	do	17 May, 1826	2 Sept. 1820	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Thomas Doyle.....	Dis. Artificer.	200	do	2 Oct. 1834	6 April, 1836	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Christian Fink.....	Militia.	200	do	Cert. A. G. Militia, 10 Feb. 1835	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
David Ausley.....	do	200	do	29th January, 1821.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
John Moore.....	do	200	do	do 26 Aug. 1820	98 June 1834	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Azariah Lundy.....	do	200	do	do 14 Oct. 1833	5 do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Honore Parish.....	do	200	do	do 14 April, 1825	9 May, 1836	do	do	do	do	.....	do
John Groom.....	S. U. E.	200	do	do filed 30th Mar. 5 April "	1836.	do	do	do	do	.....	do
John Blakeley, Senior.....	do	200	do	O. C. 27 June, 1833	12 Feb. "	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Mary Nelles.....	do	200	do	do 30 May, 1834	3 June, 1834	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Samuel Blakeley.....	D. U. E.	200	do	do 20 May, 1817	23 do 1835	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Sophia Blakeley.....	S. U. E.	200	do	do 30 May, 1834	3 do 1834	do	do	do	do	.....	do
William Sills.....	S. U. E.	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Rachel Duff.....	S. U. E.	200	do	do 19 Dec. 1833	1 July, "	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Daniel Keller.....	D. U. E.	200	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Donald Gillis.....	do	200	do	do 5 Nov. 1835	13 April, 1836	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Louis Traxler.....	do	200	do	do 7 Feb. 1833	26 May, "	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Martin Moody.....	Dis. Artificer.	200	do	do 20 Dec. 1834	6 April, "	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Henry Davis.....	do	200	do	do 2 Oct. "	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Daniel Fuller.....	Militia.	100	do	Cert. A. G. Militia, 12 Aug. 1835.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Mary Dumb.....	do	100	do	April, 1820.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Eleanor Perry.....	D. U. E.	200	do	do 24 June, 1834	24 June, 1834	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Charles Chamberlain.....	do	200	do	O. C. 24th Oct. 1835	8 Sept. 1830	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Wm. A. Rombough.....	S. U. E.	200	do	do 3 Dec. "	19 May, "	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Rial Secord.....	do	200	do	do 10 do	1832	13 April, "	do	do	do	.....	do
Andrew Boyd.....	do	200	do	do 2 May, 1836	19 May, "	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Samuel Spurgin.....	Militia.	100	do	Cert. A. G. Militia, 25 April, 1834	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Carroll Smith.....	S. U. E.	200	do	15th Sept. 1820.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Israel Smith.....	do	475	do	O. C. 19th Feb. 1817	.....	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Catharine Scarlett.....	Militia.	200	do	do 4 Feb. 1830	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Martin Waldriff.....	do	200	do	Cert. A. G. Militia, loc-by-CITalbot	10th May, 1820.	do	do	do	do	.....	do
James Cornwall.....	D. U. E.	200	do	O. C. 18th Feb. 1824	4 Dec. 1834	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Stephen Backus.....	Militia.	100	do	Cert. A. G. Militia, loc-by-CITalbot	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Samuel Brundage.....	do	100	do	8th May, 1821.	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Wm. West Wood.....	do	100	do	do 28 Feb. 1821	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Edmund Milton.....	do	200	do	Filed 4th March, 1830	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
Canada Company.....	do	200	do	O. C. 19 May, "	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		100	do	do 31 Mar. "	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		100	do	do 16 June "	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do
		100	do	do 4 Feb. "	do	do	do	do	do	.....	do

Western..... Kent.....

Marwich.....

Howard.....

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Age	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When described, issued, 1830.	Consideration money, \$.	Fees.
		Gideon Bestwick.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. Militia, 14 Mar. 1834	14 Mar. 1834	None	8 April	0	Free.
		John F. Elliott.....	2d Lieut. R. M.	150	O. C. 31st July, 1834	4 Aug. 1834	Reside in Colony 2 years and sett. duty.	do	do	do
		Claud Cartier.....	Disch'd serjeant, Lt. Indian Dept.	200	do 5th Sept. 1833	28 Sept. 1833	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	14 do	do	do
		George Rosseau.....	do	500	do 3d April 1834	13 Jan. 1835	Resident in Colony 2 years and sett. duty.	15 do	do	do
		George Norton.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. Militia, 14 Mar. 1834	14 Mar. 1834	.....	11 do	do	do
		Joseph House.....	do	200	10th June, 1830.	do	.....	do	do	do
		John Odell.....	do	100	do 31st Aug. "	do	.....	do	do	do
		Samuel McKenny.....	do	200	do 19th June "	do	.....	8 do	do	do
		William Grant.....	S. U. E.	200	do 1st July "	20 July 1833	.....	6 do	do	do
		Francis Moore.....	do	200	O. C. 5th Feb. 1835	1 April, 1835	None	do	do	do
		George Eaman.....	do	200	do 2d Feb. 1832	18 July 1833	.....	8 do	do	do
		Margaret Calvert.....	D. U. E.	200	do 9th July 1817	2 July 1836	.....	do	do	do
		Margaret Rymond.....	do	200	do 2d June 1819	2 Mar. 1835	.....	do	do	do
		Lydia Randolph.....	do	200	do 12th Nov. 1837	9 Oct. 1834	.....	do	do	do
		Joseph Young.....	S. U. E.	200	do 9th Aug. 1826	14 Mar. 1834	.....	do	do	do
		Lavinia Sage.....	D. U. E.	200	do 13th Sept. 1832	10 April 1835	.....	9 do	do	do
		John Diamond, Junior.....	S. U. E.	200	do 6th Oct. 1831	2 Sept. 1833	.....	do	do	do
		James Sipes.....	do	200	do 10th Aug. 1833	22 May 1834	.....	12 do	do	do
		Joel Wilson.....	do	200	do 3d April 1834	23 April 1834	.....	14 do	do	do
		James McNeill.....	do	200	do 6th Dec. 1832	18 July 1833	.....	15 do	do	do
		Timothy Simons.....	do	200	do 3d April 1834	20 Dec. 1834	.....	do	do	do
		John Kerling, Junior.....	do	200	do 5th Sept. 1833	6 Sept. 1833	.....	do	do	do
		Jacques Borque.....	C. L. sale.	100	Cert. C. C. Lands fil. February, 1836	.....	.....	10 May	25 0 0	patent fee pd
	Moore.....	James Moss.....	Disch'd serjeant, Militia.	100	O. C. 31 Mar. 1824	10 Mar. 1830	Res. on grant 3 years	31 do	do	do
		Gustavus Artison.....	do	800	Cert. A. G. Militia, 10 July 1834	10 July 1834	None	10 do	do	do
		Ebenezer Reynolds.....	do	1000	do 30th January, 1831.	20 do	do	31 do	do	do
		David Mitchell.....	S. U. E.	200	do 16th April "	20 June "	do	10 do	do	do
		Margalen Elmsworth.....	D. U. E.	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do
		William Hoffman.....	S. U. E.	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do
		Thomas Daly.....	do	200	do 1st Aug. "	21 Sept. "	do	31 do	do	do
		John Babcock.....	do	200	do 3d April 1834	16 April 1834	do	do	do	do
		David Eligh.....	do	200	do 6th Nov. "	29 Nov. "	do	do	do	do
		Christopher Hares, Junior.....	do	200	do 5th Sept. 1833	18 Sept. 1833	do	do	do	do
		Adolphus Civins.....	.....	600	do 10th Aug. 1818	.....	do	do	do	do

Western .. Kent.....

		John Sinnerman.....	do	200	do 8 Aug. 1821	24 Sept. 1833	.....	do	do	do
		Mary Henry.....	D. U. E.	200	do 27 Feb. 1833	8 do	.....	do	do	do
		Margaret Weaver.....	S. U. E.	200	do 11 April "	9 do	.....	do	do	do
		William Sinnerman.....	D. U. E.	200	do 4 do	17 June, 1834	.....	do	do	do
		Margaret Sinnerman.....	S. U. E.	200	do 7 Feb. "	24 Sept. 1833	.....	do	do	do
		Jeremiah Sinnerman.....	do	200	do 10 Dec. "	10 Jan. "	.....	do	do	do
		Daniel McDonell.....	S. U. E.	200	do 7 Feb. "	21 Sept. "	.....	do	do	do
		Charity Triller.....	do	200	do 7 Oct. 1830	6 June, 1834	.....	do	do	do
		Reuben Mosher.....	do	200	do do	do	.....	do	do	do
		Lewis Pappican.....	C. L. Sale.	100	Cert. C. C. L., 20th June, 1836.	.....	.....	1 July	25 0	do
		Donald McDonald.....	Disch'd soldier, Militia.	100	O. C. 2d May, 1833	24 July, 1833	Res. on grant 3 years	30 do	do	do
		Freeman Durly.....	do	100	Cert. A. G. Militia, 20 May, 1831	20 May, 1831	None	do	do	do
		Clirist Lennox.....	do	100	do 21st Sept. 1820.	do	do	do	do	do
		Margaret Cameron.....	D. U. E.	200	do 26 June, 1834	28 June, "	do	do	do	do
		John Sipes.....	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 6 Sept. 1832	6 Nov. 1839	do	do	do	do
		Samuel Smith.....	do	200	do 12 June, 1834	10 July, 1834	do	do	do	do
		Eliakim Nowcomb.....	Sat. reg. 6 July '04	200	do 2 May 1830	loc. by Ct. Talbot	Duty and Fees.	16 June	do	do
		Elijah McKenney.....	do	200	do 30 June, "	do	do	30 July	do	do
		Joseph Holmes.....	Militia.	200	Cert. A. G. Militia, 10 Dec. 1832	10 Dec. 1832	None	8 April	do	do
		David Boice.....	do	100	do 7th May, 1831.	do	do	9 do	do	do
		Lawrence Eaman.....	do	200	do 11 Sept. 1832	20 Aug. 1833	do	do	do	do
		Samuel S. McKenney.....	S. U. E.	200	do 17 July, 1833	do	do	do	do	do
		Sarah Keore.....	do	200	O. C. 28 Oct. 1835	30 Feb. 1836	do	do	do	do
		Eleanor Mordien.....	D. U. E.	200	do 23 Nov'r 1816	30 Mar. 1835	do	do	do	do
		Daniel Morden.....	do	200	do 19 Aug. 1833	22 May, 1834	do	do	do	do
		Jacob Miller.....	S. U. E.	200	do 25 Oct. "	2 Nov. 1833	do	do	do	do
		Timothy Ressequi.....	do	200	do 27 June, "	9 do	do	15 do	do	do
		Peter Haines.....	Non-com. Officer Queen's Rangers Militia.	500	do 10 Oct. 1834	11 Oct. 1834	do	do	do	do
		Solomon Soper.....	do	100	do 22 June, 1825	8 July, 1833	Resid. on grant 3 yrs.	30 do	do	do
		John McLaughlin.....	do	100	Cert. A. G. Militia, 8 June, "	8 June, "	None	11 May	do	do
		Mary Sherman.....	do	200	do 5th June, 1832.	do	do	10 do	do	do
		Mary Morgan.....	D. U. E.	200	do 26 Aug. 1831	20 Sept. 1834	do	31 do	do	do
		Mary Petry.....	do	200	O. C. 6 Dec. 1832	10 do	do	10 do	do	do
		Ann Pearsall.....	do	200	do 1 July, 1830	27 Aug. "	do	do	do	do
		Angus McKny.....	S. U. E.	200	do 17 Feb. 1833	7 May, 1834	do	do	do	do
		Catharine McDonnell.....	D. U. E.	200	do 4 Sept. 1834	7 Nov. 1835	do	do	do	do
		Catharine Bartlett.....	do	200	do 27 June, 1833	9 July, 1833	do	do	do	do
		Catharine Carpenter.....	do	200	do 8 May, "	2 Aug. "	do	do	do	do
		Hiram Wilson.....	do	200	do 0 Dec. 1832	20 May, "	do	do	do	do
		Wm. Y. Pawling.....	S. U. E.	200	do 25 July, 1833	27 July, "	do	do	do	do
		Mary Robin.....	do	200	do 27 Oct. 1834	6 Nov. 1834	do	do	do	do
		Adelia Frey.....	D. U. E.	200	do 29 Feb. 1835	4 Dec. 1835	do	do	do	do
			do	200	do 10 Feb. 1836	12 April, 1836	do	do	do	do

Western .. Kent.....

Plympton.....

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When issued.	Consist- ution manov.	Fees.	
Western... Kent.....	Plympton.....	Lewis Carpenter.....	S. U. E.	200	O. C. 25 July, 1833	27 July, 1833	None	31 May 1836.	.....	Free.
		James Chamberlain.....	do	200	do 27 Aug. " "	23 Sept. " "	do	do	do	do	
		Dorothy Kellogg.....	D. U. E.	200	do 19 do	24 do	do	do	do	do	do
		Florence Henu.....	S. U. E.	200	do do	23 do	do	do	do	do	do
		George Dettor.....	do	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Christine Marsh.....	D. U. E.	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Catharine Ellison.....	do	200	do 25 July " "	26 July " "	do	do	do	do	do
		John Rogers.....	S. U. E.	200	do 1 May, 1831	20 Nov. 1833	do	do	do	do	do
		David Johnston.....	do	200	do 10 Mar. " "	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Elizabeth Duloe.....	D. U. E.	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Jason Parkes.....	S. U. E.	200	do 4 Feb. 1830	do	do	do	do	do	do
		Jacob Stangs.....	do	200	do 19 Jan. 1833	27 July 1833	do	do	do	do	do
		Emily Dean.....	D. U. E.	200	do 7 Dec. 1830	17 July " "	do	do	do	do	do
		Joseph Cass.....	S. U. E.	200	do 11 Feb. 1833	1833	do	do	do	do	do
		James Littleworth.....	Disch'd serjeant.	200	do 10 Nov. 1834	15 Mar. 1830	do	do	do	do	do
		Ann Ewart.....	D. U. E.	200	do 2 May, 1833	5 July, 1833	do	do	do	do	do
		Phoebe Read.....	do	200	do 12 Feb. 1831	20 Mar. " "	do	do	do	do	do
		Francis Simmins.....	S. U. E.	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do	do
		William H. Simmon.....	do	200	do 18 May, 1833	12 Aug. " "	do	do	do	do	do
		Abigail Jarvis.....	D. U. E.	200	do 10 Mar. 1834	15 Mar. 1836	do	do	do	do	do
Catharine Knight.....	do	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do	do		
William McNeal.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M., filed 8th April, 1830.	11 April, " "	do	do	do	do	do		
Raleigh.....	Sarnia.....	Mitziaboth Foster.....	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 18 July 1834	13 Feb. " "	do	21 do	do	do	
		Stephen Peters.....	S. U. E.	200	do 24 Mar. 1835	6 June, 1835	do	6 April	do	do	
		Allen Cameron.....	do	200	do 21 Feb. 1832	30 Aug. 1833	do	8 do	do	do	
		John Papat.....	do	200	do 10 Dec. 1833	24 Mar. 1834	do	9 do	do	do	
		George Bradshaw.....	do	200	do 1 May, 1834	2 May, " "	do	9 do	do	do	
		Ancel McCall.....	D. U. E.	200	do 16 July, 1816	5 Dec. 1832	do	9 do	do	do	
		Manion Doan.....	S. U. E.	200	do 9 Oct. 1810	do	do	do	do	do	
		John Coughel, jun'r.....	do	200	do 3 April, 1834	15 Mar. 1836	do	do	do	do	
		Adam J. Brisoc.....	do	200	do 28 Oct. 1833	1 Aug. 1834	do	do	do	do	
		Reuben Mosher.....	do	200	do 7 do	1830	do	do	do	do	
		John Quig.....	Disch'd soldier.	100	do 10 Jan. 1832	21 April, " "	do	do	do	do	
		Hypolito Parent.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. M. 0th Jan. 1821.	5 Nov'r, 1833	do	do	do	do	
		Ruth Pauling.....	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 19 Aug. 1833	8 Mar. 1830	do	do	do	do	
		Francis A. Brackenridge.....	S. U. E.	200	do 7 Mar. " "	2 May, 1834	do	do	do	do	
		William Vanderlip, jun'r.....	do	200	do 4 Sept. 1822	8 Oct. 1833	do	do	do	do	
Kent.....	Warwick.....	George Durand.....	C. L. sale.	200	Cert. C. C. 18th July, 1836.	.....	.....	33 July 10 0	.....	Free.
		Thomas Williams.....	S. U. E.	200	do 6 Nov. 1829	8 July, 1832	None	20 do	do	do	
		Thomas Flagler.....	Militia.	200	Cert. A. G. Militia, 5th March, 1835	5 Feb. 1830	do	7 April	do	do	
		Aquila M. Walsh.....	do	200	do 2 Sept. 1820	27 Sept. 1820	do	13 do	do	do	
		John Clark.....	do	200	do 5 Jan. 1831	5 Jan. 1821	do	31 May	do	do	
		James Howard.....	do	200	do 8 May, " "	7 Dec. 1825	do	17 do	do	do	
		Jeremiah Kettle.....	do	200	do 7 do	1835	do	31 do	do	do	
		Sarah Baker.....	S. U. E.	200	do 20 Nov. 1836	12 Mar. 1830	do	3 do	do	do	
		Ann Bell Huff.....	D. U. E.	200	do 3 May, 1833	27 Oct. 1834	do	1 June	do	do	
		Mercy Bolton.....	Disch'd artificer	200	do 21 Feb. 1821	30 Sept. 1835	do	3 do	do	do	
		Canada Company.....	D. U. E.	456	do 4 do	1830	do	5 May	do	do	
		Andrew Wilson.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. Militia, 27 Sept. 1820	.....	.....	2 July	do	do
		Paul Dustin, Junior.....	do	200	do 2d Sept. 1820.	.....	.....	.....	do	do
		Jesse Coll.....	do	200	do 6 Jan. 1821	6 Jan. 1821	do	20 do	do	do	
		Thomas Davis, Junior.....	S. U. E.	100	do 25 May, 1820	17 June, 1833	do	20 do	do	do	
Archibald Peables.....	do	200	O. C. 4 April, 1821	17 June, 1833	do	6 April	do	do			
Robert Brackenridge.....	do	200	do 6 Dec. 1832	10 Jan. " "	do	8 do	do	do			
Rachael Hartel.....	do	200	do 8 Nov. " "	0 Nov. 1832	do	do	do	do			
Elizabeth Trents.....	D. U. E.	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do			
Andrew Sipes, Junior.....	S. U. E.	200	do 17 July, 1825	12 Feb. 1833	do	do	do	do			
Sally Knight.....	D. U. E.	200	do 7 Feb. 1833	do	do	do	do	do			
George Johnson.....	S. U. E.	200	do 6 Dec. 1832	12 Feb. " "	do	do	do	do			
John Galloway.....	do	200	do 11 July, 1833	10 July, " "	do	do	do	do			
Abraham Nelles.....	do	200	do 7 Jan. 1824	14 Jan. " "	do	do	do	do			
Robert Robbins.....	do	200	do 27 Mar. 1820	6 Nov. 1835	do	do	do	do			
James Swate.....	do	200	do 11 May, 1825	3 May, 1833	do	do	do	do			
Lemuel C. Teeple.....	do	200	do 8 Dec. 1832	10 Dec. 1832	do	do	do	do			
Stephen Lang.....	D. U. E. reg. 23 Dec. 1797	200	do 24 Nov. 1824	17 June, 1833	do	do	do	do			
Appolon Carroll.....	do	400	do 17 April, 1832	0 July, " "	do	do	do	do			
John MacLeay.....	Disch'd seaman.	100	do 27 June, 1833	3 do	do	do	do	do			
Jacob Hoffman.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. Militia, 13th Jan. 1821.	31 Mar. 1835	do	do	do	do			
Nancy Weeger.....	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 13 Nov. 1818	23 June, 1821	do	do	do	do			
Gracy Wait.....	do	200	do 24 April, 1835	19 Oct. 1835	do	do	do	do			
Benjamin Bowler.....	St. reg. 6 July '04	200	do 16 July, 1810	0 do	do	do	do	do			
Robert Johnston.....	S. U. E.	200	do 11 May, 1833	19 July, 1833	do	do	do	do			
Margaret Hopper.....	S. U. E.	200	do 24 April, 1835	.....	do	do	do	do		
Mark Sims.....	S. U. E.	200	do 27 Aug. 1833	27 Aug. 1833	do	do	do	do			
John Crafford.....	do	200	do 24 April, " "	24 April, " "	do	do	do	do			
Phoebe Crafford.....	D. U. E.	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do			
Elizabeth Curtis.....	do	200	do 19 Jan. " "	7 Feb. " "	do	do	do	do			
Wm. Morehouse.....	do	100	do 24 Feb. 1830	loc. by C. Talbot	do	do	do	do			
John Langford.....	do	127	do 20 Mar. " "	do	do	do	do	do			

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Amount.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When issued.	Consist- ution manov.	Fees.
Western... Kent.....	Warwick.....	George Durand.....	C. L. sale.	200	Cert. C. C. 18th July, 1836.	33 July 10 0	Free.
		Thomas Williams.....	S. U. E.	200	do 6 Nov. 1829	8 July, 1832	None	20 do	do	do
		Thomas Flagler.....	Militia.	200	Cert. A. G. Militia, 5th March, 1835	5 Feb. 1830	do	7 April	do	do
		Aquila M. Walsh.....	do	200	do 2 Sept. 1820	27 Sept. 1820	do	13 do	do	do
		John Clark.....	do	200	do 5 Jan. 1831	5 Jan. 1821	do	31 May	do	do
		James Howard.....	do	200	do 8 May, " "	7 Dec. 1825	do	17 do	do	do
		Jeremiah Kettle.....	do	200	do 7 do	1835	do	31 do	do	do
		Sarah Baker.....	S. U. E.	200	do 20 Nov. 1836	12 Mar. 1830	do	3 do	do	do
		Ann Bell Huff.....	D. U. E.	200	do 3 May, 1833	27 Oct. 1834	do	1 June	do	do
		Mercy Bolton.....	Disch'd artificer	200	do 21 Feb. 1821	30 Sept. 1835	do	3 do	do	do
		Canada Company.....	D. U. E.	456	do 4 do	1830	do	5 May	do	do
		Andrew Wilson.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. Militia, 27 Sept. 1820	2 July	do	do
		Paul Dustin, Junior.....	do	200	do 2d Sept. 1820.	do	do
		Jesse Coll.....	do	200	do 6 Jan. 1821	6 Jan. 1821	do	20 do	do	do
		Thomas Davis, Junior.....	S. U. E.	100	do 25 May, 1820	17 June, 1833	do	20 do	do	do
Archibald Peables.....	do	200	O. C. 4 April, 1821	17 June, 1833	do	6 April	do	do		
Robert Brackenridge.....	do	200	do 6 Dec. 1832	10 Jan. " "	do	8 do	do	do		
Rachael Hartel.....	do	200	do 8 Nov. " "	0 Nov. 1832	do	do	do	do		
Elizabeth Trents.....	D. U. E.	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do		
Andrew Sipes, Junior.....	S. U. E.	200	do 17 July, 1825	12 Feb. 1833	do	do	do	do		
Sally Knight.....	D. U. E.	200	do 7 Feb. 1833	do	do	do	do	do		
George Johnson.....	S. U. E.	200	do 6 Dec. 1832	12 Feb. " "	do	do	do	do		
John Galloway.....	do	200	do 11 July, 1833	10 July, " "	do	do	do	do		
Abraham Nelles.....	do	200	do 7 Jan. 1824	14 Jan. " "	do	do	do	do		
Robert Robbins.....	do	200	do 27 Mar. 1820	6 Nov. 1835	do	do	do	do		
James Swate.....	do	200	do 11 May, 1825	3 May, 1833	do	do	do	do		
Lemuel C. Teeple.....	do	200	do 8 Dec. 1832	10 Dec. 1832	do	do	do	do		
Stephen Lang.....	D. U. E. reg. 23 Dec. 1797	200	do 24 Nov. 1824	17 June, 1833	do	do	do	do		
Appolon Carroll.....	do	400	do 17 April, 1832	0 July, " "	do	do	do	do		
John MacLeay.....	Disch'd seaman.	100	do 27 June, 1833	3 do	do	do	do	do		
Jacob Hoffman.....	Militia.	100	Cert. A. G. Militia, 13th Jan. 1821.	31 Mar. 1835	do	do	do	do		
Nancy Weeger.....	D. U. E.	200	O. C. 13 Nov. 1818	23 June, 1821	do	do	do	do		
Gracy Wait.....	do	200	do 24 April, 1835	19 Oct. 1835	do	do	do	do		
Benjamin Bowler.....	St. reg. 6 July '04	200	do 16 July, 1810	0 do	do	do	do	do		
Robert Johnston.....	S. U. E.	200	do 11 May, 1833	19 July, 1833	do	do	do	do		
Margaret Hopper.....	S. U. E.	200	do 24 April, 1835	.....	do	do	do	do	
Mark Sims.....	S. U. E.	200	do 27 Aug. 1833	27 Aug. 1833	do	do	do	do		
John Crafford.....	do	200	do 24 April, " "	24 April, " "	do	do	do	do		
Phoebe Crafford.....	D. U. E.	200	do do	do	do	do	do	do		
Elizabeth Curtis.....	do	200	do 19 Jan. " "	7 Feb. " "	do	do	do	do		
Wm. Morehouse.....	do	100	do 24 Feb. 1830	loc. by C. Talbot	do	do	do	do		
John Langford.....	do	127	do 20 Mar. " "	do	do	do	do	do		

RETURN OF DESCRIPTIONS FOR PATENTS, &c.--Continued.

DISTRICT COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	GRANTEES.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Consideration money issued.	Fees.	
Western... Kent.....	T. of Chatham	Wm. Emory,.....	G. R. sale,	2 lots	Cert. C. G. I. 15th June, 1830.	.....	.....	29 July 1836	.....
		John Shipley, Junior.....	Strag. 31 Jan. '24	14 ac	10. C. 14 Sept. 1825	3 Nov. 1835	Scott. Duty and Fees.	.....	p. fees sur. pd
		Sarah Peterson.....	D. U. E.	200	do 7 Aug. 1824	21 June, 1836	None.	12 July	Free	
		Samuel Peterson.....	S. U. E.	200	do 21 Mar. 1821	do	do	do	do	
		Lyley Scott.....	D. U. E.	200	do 7 Aug. 1834	do	do	do	do	
		James Peterson.....	S. U. E.	200	do	do	do	do	do	
		Elizabeth Peterson.....	D. U. E.	200	do	do	do	do	do	
		Hannah Judd.....	do	200	do	2 April, 1829	20	do	26 do	do
		Clarrissa Bellinger.....	do	200	do	do 20 Oct. 1835	2	do	23 do	do
		Mary Goodenough.....	do	200	do	do 4 May 1836	26	do	30 do	do
		Nancy Elliott.....	do	200	do	do 17 Mar. "	1 June, "	do	do	do
		Allan Grant.....	S. U. E.	200	do	do 27 Nov. 1834	12 April, "	do	do	do
		David Poline.....	do	200	do	do 27 Feb. "	10 Jan. 1835	do	do	do
		Hannah Swackhammer.....	D. U. E.	200	do	do 3 do	do	do	do	do

JOHN MACAULAY,

Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,

Toronto, December 27, 1836.

I N D E X.

DISTRICT.	COUNTY.	PAGE.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
Eastern	Dundas	2	<p>The dates of the applications or petitions for the lands referred to in this Return can in few instances be afforded by this Department,—the dates of the original orders, or authorities, are, therefore, inserted in lieu.</p> <p>The locations by Colonel Talbot, and by the Hon. Peter Robinson, were generally made some years ago. The Orders in Council quoted in those cases are special orders, directing the Patents to issue, the Grantees having fulfilled the conditions. This remark also applies to some cases of Discharged Soldiers, located by Agents in 1832 and 1833.</p> <p>All Patents are free of fees, except where otherwise specified.</p> <p>The sale of the Crown and Clergy Lands, with the conditions annexed to those sales, are under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</p>
	Glengarry.....	2	
	Stormont.....	2	
Ottawa.....	Prescott.....	2	
	Russell.....	3	
Johnstown.....	Grenville.....	3	
	Leeds.....	3	
Bathurst.....	Carlton.....	4	
	Lanark.....	4	
Prince Edward.....	Prince Edward.....	6	
Midland.....	Frontenac.....	6	
	Hastings.....	6	
	Lennox and Addington.....	8	
Newcastle.....	Durham.....	9	
	Northumberland.....	11	
Home.....	Simcoe.....	16	
	York.....	14	
Gore.....	Halton.....	26	
	Wentworth.....	27	
Niagara.....	Haldimand.....	28	
	Lincoln.....	28	
London.....	Huron.....	33	
	Middlesex.....	29	
	Norfolk.....	32	
	Oxford.....	32	
Western.....	Essex.....	33	
	Kent.....	35	

J. M.

37 K.

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
9th January, 1837.

Sir,

By desire of the Committee to whom was referred Doctor Duncombe's Petition, of which I am Chairman, I am to request you will inform me, as early as possible, at what time the Town Plot at Port Credit was surveyed—at what time Lots were disposed of at that place—in what manner they were disposed of, and for whose benefit the same was sold.

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

(Signed,)

ALLAN N. MACNAB,

*Chairman.*To
The Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands.COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
TORONTO, 15th January, 1837.

Sir,

In reply to your letter requesting information respecting the Town of Port Credit, I beg to acquaint you that the Return of Survey was made upon the 20th June, 1835; that Town Lots therein have been sold by Public Auction at the Court House in this City, the times of sale being the 28th August, 1835, and 23rd May, 1836, with the exception of five Lots sold by Private Sale to the Rev. Peter Jones, and four Lots sold in the same manner to John Jones, under the authority of an assignment from the Indians of their tribe, the proceeds of the sales are applied for the benefit of the Credit Indians of the Mississagua Tribe.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

R. B. SULLIVAN.

A. N. Macnab, Esquire.

38 L.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 13th December, 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Honorable the Executive Council, that I am not aware of any orders or warrants for public monies in any wise relating to the issuing or facilitating the issuing of Patents since the termination of the late Session of Parliament, or otherwise, relating to or bearing upon the late General Election.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General.

John Beikie, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

39 M.

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
9th January, 1837.

Sir

By desire of the Committee of the House of Assembly to whom was referred the Petition of Dr. Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons, of which I am Chairman, I beg to draw your attention to the following extract from a Letter, addressed by Dr. Duncombe to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. "Your Lordship's attention is also directed to the charges that public money has been most unconstitutionally placed at the disposal of Committees, or other Agents of the Tory Candidates, to assist them in their Elections; that the sum of Five Thousand Pounds was placed at the disposal of the Tories, calling themselves the Constitutional Society, to be expended in aiding the Election of the Tory Candidates."

"That another sum was placed in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Assembly, with instructions to go to the Eastern District and use that money to the best advantage (no doubt corruptly) for securing the Election and return of Members who would support the unconstitutional policy of Sir E. B. Head"—And to request that you will be pleased to inform me, for the information of the Committee, as early as possible, whether any monies have been paid out of the Public chest for the purposes mentioned by Dr. Duncombe, and whether any could have been so paid without your knowledge.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed,)

ALLAN N. MACNAB,

Chairman.

The Hon. John H. Dunn, Receiver General.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 14th Jan., 1837.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 9th instant, received this morning, relating to a Petition of Dr. Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons, I have the honor to inform you, that I am not aware of any public money having been taken out of my hands, for the purposes of the Constitutional Society; and that no money could be drawn out of the Public chest without my knowledge.

The sum of £27 sterling was paid to James Fitzgibbon, Esq., on the 20th June last, "on account of travelling expenses in proceeding to Cornwall on special service."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obed't,

humble Servant,

JOHN H. DUNN,

Receiver General.

Allan McNab, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the House of Assembly, to whom was referred the Petition of Dr. Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons, &c. &c. &c.

40 N.

CORNWALL, 26th July, 1836.

Sir,

I beg leave to address you for the purpose of bringing under the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the necessity of stationing a detachment of Troops in this Town to support the civil authorities in the event of the recurrence of the scenes of violence which have occurred on the public works. There is at this moment an imperative necessity for the presence of Troops in this place, as a man who was employed on the canal is to be tried for murder at the ensuing Assizes, and will in all probability be condemned; and in the event of an execution it might without a military force be extremely hazardous and difficult to execute the Law.

The Barracks for the reception of the Troops have been in readiness for a twelvemonth past.

The Assizes for this district commence on the first of next month, and it is extremely desirable that the Troops should be here by the time they are over.

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

(Signed)

D. McDONELL,

Sheriff E. D.

A true Copy,

J. JOSEPH.

John Joseph, Esquire,

Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

CORNWALL, June 14th, 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor to send enclosed three Affidavits taken before Mr. Vankoughnet for the purpose of affording information to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor as to certain outrages recently committed at the Long Sault and its vicinity by the labourers employed on the works of the Canal.

In transmitting these Affidavits I am most anxious to call the particular and immediate attention of His Excellency to the situation in which the peaceable inhabitants of the country are placed by the conduct of these Canal labourers; and I trust that the facts need only be known to ensue the interference of His Excellency in affording that protection which the laws do not appear sufficient to afford, in the absence of the means of enforcing them.

On Saturday last the 10th Instant a great concourse of persons was assembled at Osnabrick; and amongst the rest a good many of the Canal men attended for the purpose of seeing a Menagerie which was exhibiting at that place. In the course of the afternoon some trifling difficulty arose between one of these men and an individual connected with the Menagerie, which ended in a scuffle, and which led to a general indication of violence on the part of the Canal men. They armed themselves with clubs, and as far as I have heard, without any the least provocation on the part of the inhabitants, commenced an indiscriminate attack upon every individual who happened to come in their way.

The inhabitants in self defence armed themselves and made so stout a resistance that the aggressors were compelled to retreat—not however until many of them as well as of the people of the place received very severe injuries. The Canal men were pursued, and I believe in the irritation of the moment some of them were severely beaten, and possibly some may have suffered who had not taken any active part in the affray. The other laborers at the Long Sault, to the number of seventy or eighty, on hearing of the defeat of their companions, turned out to assist them, but were dissuaded from going up to the scene of action by some of the Contractors, otherwise the result must have been a scene of bloodshed and violence and perhaps murder. Since that period the inhabitants have not been permitted except in a few instances to pass on the public highway near the Long Sault without being assailed and beaten, tho' without any provocation; and in defiance of the Contractors and Officers of the Canal the labourers many of them express their determination to have revenge against the inhabitants, particularly those of Dutch origin, for what they consider the ill usage of Saturday's affray, which was wholly provoked by themselves.

Under these circumstances it has become unsafe for the Inhabitants to travel on the public highways, and from the impossibility of getting any process executed, legal redress is almost out of the question. The Militia are not possessed of arms, and even if they were, their interference in assisting the civil power could not prove so effectual as that of a body of regular troops accustomed to obey orders and restrained by discipline. I am, therefore, under the necessity of urging in behalf of the Inhabitants, that a body of regular Troops may be sent down with as little delay as practicable, a detachment of which may be stationed at the Long Sault or its vicinity, and the remainder in this place.—I would, at the same time, request that arms may be sent down from the King's Stores, for the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Stormont Militia, together with a small supply of ammunition; with such means of putting down outrage, I have very little doubt that peace would be effectually preserved without any necessity of calling upon the Troops for using the arms. The very knowledge of the people being generally armed, would of itself be sufficient to check the lawless spirit which at present prevails. The approaching Election will, no doubt, attract a very large concourse, and it is most desirable, if practicable, that something effectual should be done to ensure the peace of the country before it occurs.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ARCH'D McLEAN.

John Joseph, Esquire,

&c. &c. &c.

A true Copy,

J. JOSEPH.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The examination and complaint of William Wood, of the Township of Cornwall, in the said District, son of William Wood, of the same place, Innkeeper, taken upon oath before me, Philip Vankoughnet, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District.—The said William Wood being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that on Sunday afternoon last, he, Deponent, was passing through the Long Sault on horseback, in company with three others—that two of his party, viz. Henry Butters and John Loucks, were attacked by several of the Canal men with clubs—that Butters was knocked off his horse by one of them, and but for the interference of some women, he would no doubt have been beaten nearly to death—that Loucks escaped after receiving one blow—that several stones were thrown at them, one of which struck Deponent upon the arm—that no provocation whatever was given by any of his party for the attack, thus made upon them—that from what Deponent has seen and heard, he conceives it to be unsafe for any of the inhabitants to pass along the highway leading through the Long Sault.

(Signed) WILLIAM D. WOOD.

Sworn before me, at Cornwall, }
this 16th day of June, 1836. }

(Signed) P. VANKOUGHNET,
J. P.

A true Copy,
J. JOSEPH.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The examination and complaint of Joseph Tanner, of the Town of Cornwall, in the said District, taken upon oath before me, Philip Vankoughnet, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District.—The said Joseph Tanner being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that on Sunday afternoon last the Deponent was passing through the Long Sault on horseback, in company with three others—that two of the party, viz. Henry Butters and John Louck, were attacked by several of the Canal men with clubs—that Butters was knocked off his horse by one of them, and but for the interference of some women, he no doubt would have been beaten nearly to death—that Loucks escaped with one blow—that several stones were thrown at Deponent, but he escaped without injury—that Deponent gave no provocation for the attack made upon him, nor did any of the party with whom he was in company.

(Signed) JOSEPH TANNER.

Sworn before me, at Cornwall, }
this 14th June, 1836. }

(Signed) P. VANKOUGHNET,
J. P.

A true Copy,
J. JOSEPH.

[Copy.]

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The examination and complaint of Richard Cramer of the Township of Osnabrock, in said District, Butcher, taken upon oath before me, Philip Vankoughnet, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said District.—The said Richard Cramer being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he has resided upon the Long Sault, upon the line of the Canal, for the last two years, exercising his calling as a Butcher—that on Sunday night last his house was attacked by a body of the laborers upon the Canal, and the windows of his house broken—that yesterday he proceeded to Cornwall for the purpose of obtaining protection from the authorities, and did not return home that day—that on proceeding to his home this morning, he met his wife about three miles east of his house, who acquainted him that his house was attacked last night by upwards of sixty laborers upon the Canal, who broke open the door and all the windows, took possession of his house, and ransacked every part of it in search of this Deponent, whom they said they would murder if they could get hold of him.—That this Deponent has given no provocation whatever to any person for such unjustifiable conduct, nor can he learn from any one of the labourers upon the Canal, that he has done any thing to any one of them to merit such treatment. The only reason assigned by any one of them is, that they are determined to avenge themselves of the owner of the house rented by this Deponent, by destroying it, and punishing the Deponent for living in it as well—as well as being a countryman to a party with whom about eighty of them had a row on Saturday last. That Deponent heard several of the Canal men declare that they would thrash and beat every inhabitant of the place that they could catch, until they punished the right ones; (meaning those with whom they had the row on Saturday last.) That several of the Canal men have threatened that they will burn and destroy the property and lives of Jacob W. Empey, Phillip W. Empey, and the Widow Manse, because the two former were active in the row which took place on Saturday last, and the latter kept the Inn at which the row took place. That Deponent dare not return to his house, nor his wife or family—that his property has been all at the mercy of the Canal men since last night, and will most unquestionably be destroyed, for Deponent dare not go to see after it.

(Signed) RICHARD CRAMER.

Sworn before me, at Cornwall, }
this 14th June, 1836. }

(Signed) P. VANKOUGHNET,
J. P.

A true Copy,
J. JOSEPH.

[Corr.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
19th June, 1836.

SIR,

In answer to your letter dated Cornwall, June 14th, 1836, applying for the presence of a Military force in your neighbourhood, and for the arming of the first and second Regiments of Stormont Militia, for the purpose of intimidating the labourers on the Canal, whose conduct has already been violent, and from whom you anticipate further outrage during the ensuing Elections, I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to inform you, that he does not feel disposed to command the employment of a Military force in aid of the Civil authority, except in a case of extreme necessity, and until all other legal means have been resorted to for the purpose of suppressing the outrage.

His Excellency conceives the approaching Election to be a period at which the interference of military power, even by the mere influence of its presence, in the vicinity, should be particularly avoided, on legal and constitutional grounds, as well as on principles of expediency. His Excellency also is unwilling to encourage the civil authorities to rely upon the military force instead of upon their own activity and efficiency.

For the foregoing reasons His Excellency cannot accede to your request by ordering His Majesty's Troops into your neighborhood.

As to arming the two Regiments of Militia, His Excellency does not think that sufficient emergency exists to authorise him suddenly to direct this measure. It may be proper that in your neighborhood some companies of Militia should hereafter be organized and armed, but His Excellency does not think it proper that this should be attempted during the approaching Elections. His Excellency is however desirous in case of any very serious disturbance, to afford you every proper means of suppressing it, and with this object in view, he has commanded Colonel FitzGibbon to proceed immediately to Cornwall, to consult with you and Mr. Vankoughnet on the subject of your letter. His Excellency is induced to believe that Colonel FitzGibbon's presence amongst the labourers on the Canal will be of much use in peaceably repressing any disposition to violence on their part, and His Excellency has directed Colonel FitzGibbon to take with him from His Majesty's Stores in Kingston, 50 stand of arms with ammunition, which should he deem it necessary he will place at the control of the Magistracy to be (in case of actual necessity, but not before) by them delivered to such Militia-men as you and the same Magistrates may deem prudent and trustworthy.

His Excellency recommends that the persons thus required to act should be first sworn in as special Constables, and should use these arms under the direction and at the responsibility of the District Magistrates.

After the Elections His Excellency will be happy to receive any advice on the part of the Colonels of Militia in your neighbourhood for the organization of Rifle or Volunteer Companies of select men, which seem to His Excellency to be the most proper bodies to remain in possession of arms for any purposes for which it may unhappily become necessary that they should be employed.

I have, &c.

J. JOSEPH.

Archibald McLean, Esq.
Clerk of the Peace, Cornwall.

A true Copy,

J. JOSEPH.

[Corr.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
18th June, 1836.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor, in reference to a conversation he had with you this morning, to put you in possession of His Excellency's commands.

You are aware that an apprehension exists on the part of the Magistrates in the town of Cornwall, and its neighborhood that some violent and outrageous proceedings may take place during the ensuing Elections on the part of the laborers on the St. Lawrence Canal. His Excellency has been applied to for the purpose of obtaining his authority for the employment of a Military force in the neighborhood, and also for the arming two Regiments of Militia, which precaution it was supposed would have the effect of intimidating the evil disposed without the actual use of arms.

His Excellency, however, is induced to believe, that sufficient grounds do not exist for so serious an apprehension of danger as these measures would imply, but that a judicious and energetic exercise of the Civil authority will be equal to the actual emergency. With this object in view, His Excellency desires that without delay you will proceed to Cornwall and put yourself in communication with Mr. McLean and the Hon. Philip Vankoughnet, and any other Magistrates of the neighbourhood, and that you will also make it your business to see the Canal laborers, from whom the danger seems to be apprehended, to the end that by every means of persuasion in your power, you may induce them to refer their quarrel to the legal tribunals of the country; but that you do, if necessary, apprise them that sufficient power exists to enforce the preservation of the King's peace, should they, by their conduct, unhappily make recourse to such force necessary.

If during your presence in the neighborhood of Cornwall you should see an actual necessity for the employment of armed force beyond what may be at the command of the civil authorities, you will in that case deliver into the hands of the Magistrates fifty stand of arms and proper ammunition, which you will take with you from His Majesty's stores at Kingston, an order for which accompanies this letter.

You will also procure during your stay such information as you may think will be useful to the Government with respect to the propriety and the best manner of organizing a few Rifle or Volunteer Companies in the neighborhood of Cornwall to whose keeping arms might in future be properly confided.

In order that you should be enabled to aid and assist in the preservation of the King's Peace, I am to inform you that His Excellency has thought proper to appoint you a Justice of the Peace for the Eastern District.

I have, &c.

[Signed]

J. JOSEPH.

Having observed in the Petition of Mr. Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons a charge against Alderman Denison and myself of our having bailed a man named Andrew Shore out of jail for the purpose of enabling him to vote against Mr. W. L. Mackenzie at the late General Election in this Province, I beg to make the following statement of the facts of that case.

On the 23d June, 1836, two persons, named Robert Shore and Thomas Anderson, applied to me to take bail for Andrew Shore and Mary Shore his wife, two prisoners in the jail of this city.

I told the applicants that, as I was not the Magistrate who had committed the prisoners, and that although I had heard of the case, as I did not know of what particular offence Andrew Shore and his wife stood charged, I could not interfere; and referred the applicants to Mr. Alderman Denison, by whom the prisoners had been committed.

About two hours afterwards Mr. Denison, accompanied by Robert Shore and Thomas Anderson, called on Mr. Alderman Eastwood and myself, to advise with us on the subject of the application to bail the said prisoners. On our enquiring of Mr. Denison, that gentleman informed us that he had on the 7th June committed three females on a charge of robbing a man on Andrew Shore's premises, and had at the same time committed Andrew Shore and his wife for keeping a disorderly house.

After a few moments' consultation between the three Magistrates present, viz. Aldermen Denison, Eastwood, and myself, we agreed that as the offence was clearly a misdemeanor, bailable by the Magistrates, we would admit the prisoners, Andrew Shore and his wife, to bail on the proffered securities, which were unexceptionable.

The prisoners were accordingly brought up to the House of Alderman Eastwood, in which the whole of this transaction occurred, and there held to bail to appear, and discharged; and the bail-bond was signed "G. T. Denison," "John Eastwood," "George Gurnett," the three Magistrates present.

I beg to state, emphatically, that at the time Andrew Shore was discharged on bail, I had never heard of his having a vote for the Second Riding of the County of York, or indeed for any other County or Riding in the Province; and I am quite certain that my brother Magistrates knew as little of this circumstance as myself. Indeed, the fact that Mr. Alderman Eastwood, who is a personal and political friend of Mr. Mackenzie's, was one of the bailing Magistrates, affords in itself a sufficient refutation of the charge, that the Prisoner, Andrew Shore, was released from Jail for the purpose of voting against Mr. Mackenzie. Whilst the design of Mr. Duncombe, and of Mr. Mackenzie in fabricating this charge against Alderman Denison and myself, is clearly demonstrated by their carefully disguising the fact, that Alderman Eastwood was one of the bailing Magistrates.

It may be proper for me to add that Andrew Shore, and his wife, appeared to take their trial in Court, where they were indicted and convicted, as accessories to the Robbery, but upon evidence which was not adduced before the committing Magistrate, and which was not known to exist at the time, the prisoners were discharged on bail. The ends of justice, however, were answered by their appearance.

GEORGE GURNETT,

Alderman and Mayor Elect of the City of Toronto.

On the Thursday, 2nd December, 1836—Dr. Charles Duncombe having taken his seat in the Assembly, was called into the Committee Room, when the Chairman informed him that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had communicated to this House by Message, his Petition to the House of Commons, containing grave and serious charges against the Lieutenant Governor, the Public Functionaries and Officers of the Government, and Members of the Assembly; and upon the request of the Assembly, also sent down certain Letters between him (Dr. Duncombe) and Lord Glenelg, and others, wherein the like and farther charges are made, and that this Committee had been appointed to investigate the same, and were now ready to communicate to him the proceedings which had taken place thereon, and now called upon him to substantiate those charges and complaints, to which Mr. Duncombe replied that he was desirous of being furnished with a Copy of His Excellency's Message, and the Documents sent down to the House of Assembly upon this subject, a copy of the Resolution of the House appointing the Committee, as well as the proceedings of the Committee thereon, after the examination of which, he would cheerfully attend the call of the Committee. Upon which, it was unanimously Resolved, that the documents required be copied and furnished to Mr. Duncombe.

Appendix.

[No. 5.]

STATEMENT showing the Certificates issued from the Commissioner's for Crown Lands Office, from the 20th April to the 2d July, being the period between the Prorogation of the last Parliament and the close of the late General Election in the year 1836, inclusive.

Date of Sale.	No. of Certificate.	Lot.	Con. Acres.	Township or Towns	County.	In whose name issued.	Date of payment of consideration in full.	Date of issue of Certificate.	Date of Order in Council under which Certificate is issued.	Amount of consideration money paid.	Whether Crown, Indian, or Clergy.
1834. June 20,	417	16	6	Cayuga,	Haldimand,	Israel Fogel,	1836. April 22,	1836. April 22,	1830. December 7,	£ 105 12 0	Indian.
1832. February 27,	418	1 No. Sherbrook-Street and East of Geo.-St.,	3 } 4 }	Town of Peterborough,	Northumberland	John Hutchinson,	1836. May 4,	1836. May 4,	" "	10 0 0	Crown.
1835. September 2,	419	Part of 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, and part of 25, 26, 27, 28,					1836. " 5,	1836. " 5,	" "	235 0 0	Indian.
1836. May Public Auction	420	Part of 23, 24 and 27, and part 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28,	3 } 4 }	Brantford,	Wentworth,	William Holme, Esq.	1836. " 6,	1836. " 6,	" "	572 10 0	Indian.
1834. August 30,	421	20 & 21 E. Bedford-St.,	9 } 6 }	Town Sandwich,	Essex,	James Beatty,	1836. " 7,	1836. " 7,	" "	21 2 0	Crown.
1834. August 30,	422	20 & 21 W. Bedford-St.,		Town Sandwich,	Essex,	James Beatty,	1836. " "	1836. " "	" "	20 2 0	Crown.
1839. January 31,	423	4 N. Dr.	9	Gore of Toronto,	York, 2d Riding,	Dickinson Fletcher,	1836. " 11,	1836. " 11,	" "	162 10 0	Crown.
1834. June 20,	424	19	6	Cayuga,	Haldimand,	Peter Kinter,	1836. June 4,	1836. June 4,	" "	105 12 0	Indian.
1833. March 26,	425	23	10	Verulam,	Durham,	John Brookescrowe,	1836. " 6,	1836. " 6,	" "	52 10 0	Crown.
1833. March 26,	426	20	16	Harvey,	Northumberland,	John Brookescrowe,	1836. " "	1836. " "	" "	46 5 2	Crown.
1833. March 26,	427	W. half 19	17	Harvey,	Northumberland,	John Brookescrowe,	1836. " "	1836. " "	" "	19 1 3	Crown.
1833. March 26,	428	E. half 22	17	Harvey,	Northumberland,	John Brookescrowe,	1836. " "	1836. " "	" "	25 8 4	Crown.
1836. June Public Auction	429	1	11	Notawasauget,	Simcoe,	John Smith,	1836. " 7,	1836. " 7,	" "	50 0 0	Crown.
1833. June 6,	430	20 on Dunlop-Street,	176 } 176 }	Barrie,	Simcoe,	David Smith Ross,	1836. " 9,	1836. " 9,	" "	15 15 0	Crown.
1834. June 10,	431	1		176	Moulton,	Haldimand,	Salmon Miner,	1836. " "	1836. " "	" "	132 0 0	Indian.
1835. September 5,	432	8 S. Talbot-Road,	176 } 176 }	Cayuga,	Haldimand,	Stephen Fant,	1836. " 10,	1836. " 10,	" "	10 0 3	Indian.

Date of Sale.	No. of Certificate.	Lot.	Con. Acres.	Township or Towns.	County.	In whose name issued.	Date of payment of consideration in full.	Date of issue of Certificate.	Date of Order in Council under which Certificate is issued.	Amount of consideration money paid.	Whether Crown, Indian or Clergy.
										£ s. d.	
1833.											
April 1834.	433	26 N. of Fifth-Street,		Cornwall,	Stormont,	Hugh McCollum,	June 10, 1836.	June 10,	December 7,	10 10 0	Crown.
February 18, 1834.	434	24 S. of Fourth-Street,		Cornwall,	Stormont,	William Wade,	"	"	"	10 0 0	Crown.
February 18, 1836.	435	23 N. of Third-Street,		Cornwall,	Stormont,	Aaron Walsli,	"	"	"	10 0 0	Crown.
June 10, 1836.	436	26 & 27 N. Boulton-St., } Per Order Council } 8 July 1834. } 1836.		Cobourg,	Northumberland,	Benjamin Clark,	"	"	"	10 0 0	Crown.
June 10, 1834.	437	18 & E. 4 17 S. Dundas-St., } O. C. 3 July 1834.		Cobourg,	Northumberland,	Geo. Strange Boulton,	"	"	"	3 15 0	Crown.
June 10, 1836.	438	34 W. 132 N. Boulton-Street } O. C. 8 July 1834.		Cobourg,	Northumberland,	Geo. Strange Boulton,	"	"	"	3 15 0	Crown.
June 1833.	439	11	6	Cayuga,	Haldimand,	Henry Huntsberger,	"	"	"	90 7 6	Indian.
April 1836.	440	1 N. first Street,		Cornwall.	Stormont.	Alex. McLean,	June 16,	June 16,	Dec. 7.	11 0 0	Crown.
February 18, 1834.	441	S. Pt.	4	Brantford.	Wentworth.	Geo. Deverell original sale to T. B. Smith.	"	"	Cert'd Lewis Burwell, D. P. S. 14 June, 1836.	103 0 0	Indian.
June 1836.	442	14	6	Cayuga.	Haldimand.	Josh. Grob, original sale to Abraham Grob.	"	"	Order of the Acting Trustee Indian Affairs, June 17th, 1836.	101 4 0	Indian.
June 1836.	443	29 on McGregor's Creek		Chatham.	Kent.	William Emery.	"	"	Dec. 7, 1830.	17 10 0	Crown.
June 1834.	444	52 on the River Thames		Chatham.	Kent.	William Emery.	"	"	"	20 15 0	Crown.
June 1836.	445	39 Broken Front	11	Collingwood.	Simcoe.	Henry James Castle.	"	"	"	3 18 9	Crown.
June 1836.	446	Town 7 W. Side Port St.		Port Credit.	York, 2nd Riding.	John Powell.	"	"	"	14 10 0	Indian.

Date of Sale.	No. of Certificates.	Lot.	Con. Acres.	Township or Town.	County.	In whose name issued.	Date of payment of consideration money in full.	Date of issue of certificate.	Date of Order in Council under which certificate issued.	Amount of consideration money paid.	Whether Crown, Indian or Clergy.
1834. 24,	461	21 Front Concession,	100	Moore,	Kent,	Louis Papineau,	July 1, 1836.	1,	"	£ 25 0 0	Crown.
July 1833. 31,	307	E. 1 24,	9	Beckwith,	Lanark,	Duncan McLaren,	April 26,	26,	February 4,	50 0 0	Clergy.
May 1834. 16,	308	W. 1 20,	6	Richmond,	Carleton,	Wm. Wilkinson,	" 29,	29,	"	75 0 0	Clergy.
June 1831. 9,	309	N. 1 23,	8	Norwich,	Oxford,	James Grillard	May 4,	4,	"	45 0 0	Clergy.
November 1832. 27,	310	Part 2 S. Road, & 2 broken front,	1	Hope,	Durham,	Nathan B. Straw,	" 23,	23,	"	115 6 3	Clergy.
March 1829. 3,	311	E. half 15,	3	East Gwillimbury	Simcoe,	Ehenezer Doan,	June 7,	7,	"	87 10 0	Clergy.
February 1829. 18,	312	W. half 16,	4	North Gwillimbury	Simcoe,	Elisha Mitchell, Junr.	"	"	"	56 5 0	Clergy.
April 1830. 8,	313	E. half 27,	2	Whitby,	York 3d Riding,	Peter McDonald,	"	"	"	100 0 0	Clergy.
April 1829. 12,	314	S. part 15,	B.F. 110	Whitby,	York 3d Riding,	Benjamin Rogers,	" 8,	8,	"	89 7 6	Clergy.
June 1833. 8,	315	Rear half 13,	10	Elizabethtown,	Leeds,	John Green,	" 10,	10,	"	125 0 0	Clergy.
July 1836. 17,	316	N. W. half 21,	10	Beckwith,	Lanark,	Duncan McEwan,	" 17,	17,	"	50 0 0	Clergy.
June Public Auction 1836. 21,	317	No. 2 Credit Reserve,	50	Toronto,	York 2d Riding,	William Blain,	June 21,	21,	"	50 0 0	Clergy.
June O. in Council, 4 May, 1836, 1829. 11,	318	N. half 16,	1	Innisfil,	Simcoe,	Lewis S. Clement,	July 1,	1,	"	37 10 0	Clergy.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, }
Toronto, 19th December, 1836.

With reference to the foregoing Return I beg to remark that the purchaser of Lands from the Crown became entitled to his Patent upon the payment of the purchase money in full, the certificate of the Crown Lands Commissioner to that effect; being (pursuant to an Order in Council of the 7th December, 1830) sufficient authority for the issuing of the same, no settlement duty being required except upon the purchase of Town Lots, when the erection of a Frame, Brick or Stone house of not less than 18 x 24 feet was required, this settlement duty has been performed in every case contained in the foregoing Return where the purchase was from the Crown, that is to say when the Town Lots were the property of the Crown, but such settlement duty was not required before the issuing of the seven certificates on the Town Lots in Port Credit, agreeably to the wish of the Indians themselves, through their Agents or Representatives, Messrs. John and Peter Jones. The Commissioner of Crown Lands in the sale of Indian Lands being merely the Receiver of the money, without being under any obligation to propose conditions other than the Indians themselves should stipulate.

In the sales of this year, I have stated the authority by, and the manner in which, such sales were made, viz: whether by Order in Council, Public Sale, or otherwise, conceiving that the original sales of this year alone bore any reference to the Address of the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Sales of Clergy Reserves have been conducted upon precisely similar conditions as those of Crown Lands.

The Column "Date of Orders in Council under which certificates issued," has reference to the General Order in Council authorising the Certificate of the Crown Lands Commissioner to be received as satisfaction to the Crown Officers, for the issuing the patents.

No Certificate has been issued by this Department until the full amount of purchase money has been paid; the Commissioner by such Certificate becoming responsible for the receipt of such consideration money, particulars of which are given in the half yearly accounts rendered His Majesty's Government by this Department.

No Deeds have been surrendered to this Department since the close of the late General Elections.

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

44 R.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT TORONTO.

THURSDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1837.

Present.—The Honorable ROBERT BALDWIN SULLIVAN, *Presiding Councillor.*

“ “ WILLIAM ALLAN,
“ “ AUGUSTUS BALDWIN,
“ “ WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER.

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In obedience to your Excellency's commands respecting the Address of the Honorable House of Assembly, referred to the Executive Council by your Excellency, with instructions to procure the information therein required from the several Departments of Government, and to cause such a Return to be prepared under the supervision of the Council as would enable Your Excellency satisfactorily to answer the enquiries contained in the Address, the Council have procured Returns from the different Offices, which they respectfully beg to submit, with their own Report, for the information of Your Excellency.

The accompanying Return from the Provincial Secretary will be found to contain a List of all the patents issued for Lands from the time of the Prorogation of the late Provincial Parliament until the end of the general Elections, shewing the numbers of the Lot, the names of the Grantees, the date of each patent, and the date of the respective Orders in Council, by virtue of which the Grantees became entitled thereto, with remarks detailing the nature of the right or claim of each Grantee, and also shewing in an abstract appended to the Report the following results:

First.—The number of Letters Patent issued between the 20th April and the 2d July last.

Second.—The aggregate number of these Patents completed, *within the same period*, upon Orders in Council made during Your Excellency's administration of the Government.

Third.—The number completed upon Orders issued under former Administrations.

Fourth.—The whole number of Patents completed upon Orders in Council issued since Your Excellency assumed the Government until the 2d July last.

Fifth.—A classified description of the persons in whose name these Patents were completed.

In the accompanying Letter from the Provincial Secretary transmitted to the Council with the above Return, it will be found that an alteration in the form of Letters Patent granting Lands, by which the statements of Abbuttals and Boundaries is omitted was adopted at the recommendation of the Law Officers of the Crown before the prorogation of the Parliament, before the coming into office of the present Council, and without any reference to Elections.

The Surveyor General, in answer to the enquiries contained in the Address of the Honorable House of Assembly, transmitted to the Council the accompanying Return, the same being a copy of one framed by him, by order of Your Excellency, for the purpose of enabling His Majesty's Government to answer an Address of the Honorable House of Commons, on the same subject: it embraces a longer period than is required by the Address of the Honorable the Assembly, as besides containing a statement of transactions between the 20th April and 2d July, it comprises the time between the 1st April and the 1st August.

This Return includes, of course, much of the information already contained in the Report of the Provincial Secretary. It is transmitted by the Council to Your Excellency chiefly to shew that no unusual proceedings have taken place in that office, by relaxation of the original conditions upon which the nominees of the Crown were located. It is the duty of the Surveyor General to receive and adjudge upon the proof advanced of the performance of Settlement Duty, or other conditions of Location, and he has no authority to dispense with such proof unless upon special Orders in Council.

As regards these Special Orders, the Council would respectfully remark that in the case of settlers under the Honorable Colonel Talbot, his certificates of the performance of settlement duty, &c. have always been received and acted upon by direct application to Your Excellency in Council, and these form a great part of the Special Orders which have issued.

In some cases of discharged soldiers, and commuted Pensioners, the Council, have, upon special applications shewing circumstances, by reason of which the conditions of Location would, if insisted upon, produce great inconvenience to the individual, without any corresponding benefit, followed the course practised by their predecessors, particularly in accepting proof of the performance of the ordinary settlement duty; or improvement on the location by others in lieu of personal residence by the locatee. The particulars of any case of relaxation of the original terms of Location, if it should be deemed advisable to enquire into them, will be seen by copies of the Orders in Council, remaining in the office of the Surveyor General.

The Return from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, gives in detail all the sales completed in that Department within the period referred to, with the dates of the payment of the purchase money and of the certificates on which the Descriptions issued, the amount of money paid, and the particulars of the lands sold, shewing whether the same were Crown, Clergy, or Indian Lands. In a note appended to the Commissioners' Report, the reason is shewn why proof of the performance of settlement duties was not required, in the case of seven Indian Town Lots at Port Credit, namely, the desire of the Indians, who were considered the only parties interested.

The Council, also transmit herewith a letter from the Receiver General, with a copy of an Order in Council, for the employment of two additional Clerks in the office of the Secretary and Register, and a warrant for the payment of the expenses consequent thereupon.

For an explanation of the grounds of this order, the Council beg respectfully to refer to the letter of the Provincial Secretary, upon which the same was founded, a copy whereof, is herewith transmitted.

The Council also send herewith a Letter from the Inspector General, denying any knowledge of orders or warrants for Public Monies, in any wise relating to the points in question.

For the purpose of furnishing Your Excellency with information as to communications made to any officers of Government, by any persons in authority relating to or bearing upon the late General Elections, the Council caused a letter to be addressed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery requiring any information in his power on the subject matters of the Address of the Honorable House of Assembly. The Council conceiving him to be the only functionary of Government who could in an official capacity communicate with the Returning Officers on matters relating to the Elections, and his answers on this and other subjects mentioned in the Address will appear by the accompanying Letter.

It only remains for the Council to allude to the proceedings in their own body, to the publicity of which, so far as relates to the enquiries contained in the address, the Council (with your Excellency's assent) see no objection. By these proceedings it will be seen that in the course pursued by Your Excellency, throughout the period to which the Address alludes, as to the Prorogation, and dissolution of the late Provincial Parliament, as well as in the appointment of Returning Officers, and of the times and places of holding the Elections, Your Excellency was in all things sustained by the deliberate advice and approval of the Council, whose humble assistance Your Excellency was pleased to require in that anxious and interesting crisis.

The Council respectfully beg to transmit herewith, a copy of a Minute in Council of the 9th May last, advising the dissolution of the late Provincial Parliament.

Also a copy of a Minute in Council of the 28th of the same month, advising an immediate dissolution and the summoning a new Parliament and recommending the times of holding the Elections.

As respects the appointment of Returning Officers and places of holding the Elections, the Council would again refer to the Letter of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and respectfully remark that on receiving Your Excellency's commands to transmit a List of Returning Officers and places of Election for approval, the Council requested the attendance of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and in filling up such list, the principal object of the Council was, that every proceeding relating to the Election should be conducted in the usual course, and that as far as the Government was concerned the same means of obtaining the sense of the electors should be taken, as in the year 1834, when the House of Assembly was elected, from whose determinations Your Excellency and Council were desirous of appealing to the Electors themselves. The Returning Officers, and places of Election were finally appointed, as recommended by the Council, with a very few exceptions, in cases where the persons nominated were found to be Candidates themselves, or were absent from their respective Counties.

The Council would next respectfully refer to the Letter of the Provincial Secretary, praying for assistance in his office, for the purpose of expediting the public business therein, and the Order in Council thereupon, a copy of which is above mentioned, as transmitted with the Report of the Receiver General.

The Council would respectfully remark upon this point, that it was made apparent to them, upon their first coming into office, and particularly upon having before them the Secretary's statement of 26th March last, that for the credit of the Government, and proper efficiency of that important Department, steps should be promptly taken for the expedition of business, which having proceeded through the other offices was there delayed to the great injury and disappointment of persons soliciting and entitled to His Majesty's Letters Patent. The Council delayed making any order on the subject till they had instituted certain inquiries as to the means of defraying the additional expense, and as regarded the emoluments of the Secretary, but on the reference to them by Your Excellency of Mr. Cameron's letter, herewith transmitted, the Council thought it advisable on the urgency of the case therein stated, to make the provisional recommendation (a copy whereof was transmitted by the Receiver General) which was approved of by Your Excellency.

The Council beg respectfully to allude to another subject, which though it did not come officially before them, yet as to persons not acquainted with the circumstances, it may possibly be considered as having some relation to the late General Elections, the Council would desire to call the matter to Your Excellency's recollection. The Council have reference to the mission of Captain FitzGibbon to the Eastern District, to which he was sent by Your Excellency for the purpose of taking measures for the preservation of the peace in that neighborhood on some disturbances being apprehended by the local authorities. The Council would respectfully suggest to Your Excellency whether it would not be advisable to transmit the documents relating to this transaction to the House of Assembly, with a view of preventing any possible misunderstanding on the subject.

The Council feel it due to themselves to answer distinctly that part of the Address by which Your Excellency is requested to furnish the House of Assembly with copies of all communications made to any Officers of the Government, by any person in authority—and of any orders or warrants for public moneys whatever, in any wise relating to the facilitating or issuing Deeds since the termination of the late Session of Parliament, or otherwise relating to or bearing upon the late General Election. On these points the Council beg respectfully to declare that neither individually or as a body are they aware of any communication made to any officers of Government by any person in authority, or of any orders or warrants for any public moneys whatever, in any wise relating to the issuing or facilitating the issuing of Deeds, since the termination of the late Session of Parliament, other than as mentioned in the above Report, and the documents accompanying it. The Council are not aware of any public moneys, which Your Excellency, or any of the officers of the Government could dispose of for such or for any other purposes, without strictly and in a public manner accounting therefor. The Council are aware that Your Excellency repeatedly expressed Your desire that every thing relating to the late General Election should proceed in the accustomed manner, and that nothing should be done by the Officers of the Government in the exercise of their respective functions, which would not take place under the most ordinary circumstances. The Council are satisfied that they possess Your Excellency's confidence that these desires have been by them faithfully obeyed, and they beg respectfully to declare that they have not in any instance deviated from the course which their own sense of public duty and Your Excellency's commands alike pointed out.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. SULLIVAN, P. C.

45 R. (1)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
13th December, 1836.

SIR,

In reply to your communication of the 12th instant, requiring for the information of His Excellency, and the Honorable the Executive Council "Copies of any Orders or Warrants for any public moneys whatsoever, in any wise relating to the issuing of Patents since the termination of the late Session of Parliament, or otherwise relating to or bearing upon the late General Election," I beg to transmit the enclosed and to acquaint you that I have made no other payments which relate to the points in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

To John Beikie, Esquire,

Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN H. DUNN, R. G.

UPPER CANADA.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT K., FOR THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST JULY TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1836.

Contingencies of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar's Office. } Voucher No. 22, dated 23d July, 1836.
£82 11s. 6d. Sterling.

COPY OF VOUCHER.

"Copy of a Report of the Executive Council of the 16th May, 1836, approved by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor on the application of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for further assistance in his office."

The Council respectfully recommend to Your Excellency to authorise the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, to procure such assistance as he may think fit, in the present press of business in his office, so that the same may be got through with all convenient speed, and that he continue so to do, until your Excellency's further orders."

"That the Secretary and Registrar do keep an exact account of his expenditure in consequence of the above order, so as to lay the same before Your Excellency, when thereto required, and the Council respectfully recommend Your Excellency to cause such expenditure to be paid out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue until the pleasure of His Majesty be known."

"The Council have in view the recommendation of a permanent allowance for this office, but as the same will require some consideration and further enquiry and as the public service seems to require immediate assistance in this department the above recommendations are made temporarily until the Council can further take the matter into consideration."

[Signed]

JOHN BEKIE,

Clerk Executive Council.

UPPER CANADA.

"THE GOVERNMENT, to Duncan Cameron, Esquire, Secretary & Registrar of the Province, for Disbursements for further assistance in his Office, as authorised by a Minute in Council, dated 16th May, 1836, and approved by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor.

	No. of Vrs.	£	s.	d.
" For assistance in the Office by T. Douglass Harrington, from the 23d May to 30th June 1836, both days inclusive, £200 per annum		21	7	6
" For ditto in ditto by Jno. F. Maddock, from ditto to ditto		21	7	6
" For ditto in ditto by Edward Kent, from ditto to ditto		21	7	6
" For assistance by T. Douglass Harrington, during extra hours, as per voucher No.	1	8	17	0
" For ditto by John F. Maddock, ditto as per voucher No.	2	10	3	6
" For ditto by Edward Kent, ditto as per voucher No.	3	6	18	6
" For ditto by James Henderson, ditto as per voucher No.	4	1	13	6
		£ 91	15	0

"Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, maketh oath and saith, that the above account amounting to ninety-one pounds, fifteen shillings, Provincial Currency, is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief."

[Signed]

D. CAMERON, Sec'y & Registrar.

Sworn before me at Toronto, this 7th day of July, 1836.

[Signed]

JNO. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

"Examined,"

[Signed]

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General.

"Audited in Council, 19th July, 1836."

[Signed]

R. B. SULLIVAN, P. C.

K. [COPY.]

Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

No. 552.

To the Honorable JOHN HENRY DUNN,
Receiver General of the said Province.

You are hereby directed and required out of such monies as are in, or shall come to your hands, for defraying the civil-expenditure of this Province to pay, or cause to be paid, unto the Hon. Duncan Cameron, Secretary and Registrar of the Province,

£82 11s. 6d. Sterling,
Dollar at 4s. 4d.

Or to his Assigns, the sum of Eighty-two Pounds, Eleven Shillings and Sixpence, Sterling, equal to £91 15s. Canada Currency, being the amount of his annexed account, against the Government for disbursements, for further assistance in his office, authorised by Order in Council, of the 16th May, 1836.

An attested Copy of which is annexed.

[Signed] D. CAMERON, Sec. & Reg.
Entered.
[Sd] GEORGE MARKLAND, Inspec. Gen.

And for your so doing, this, with the acquittance of the said Honorable D. Cameron, or his Assigns, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge.

Given under my hand at Toronto, this 23d day of July, 1836.
By His Excellency's Command,

[Signed]

F. B. HEAD."

[Signed]

J. JOSEPH.

A true copy of Voucher No. 22, Account K. July to December, 1836.
Receiver General's Office,
13th December, 1836.

JOHN H. DUNN, R. G.

46 R. (2)

COPY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TORONTO,
11th May, 1836.

Sir,

In reporting upon two letters complaining of delay in this office on the 15th March last, I had the honor of stating for His Excellency's information that the duties of this office had increased so much that there was then in the office more work than could be completed in three months with my present means, and in obedience to His Excellency's commands, I had the honor of transmitting to you on the 28th March, a statement of the progressive increase of the duties of the office from 1st January, 1836, to 31st December, 1835.

Since the latter period, the business of the office has accumulated to such a degree that I am constrained to beg that you will be pleased to bring the subject again under the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and to suggest to His Excellency that two Clerks in addition to the one at present allowed would be fully employed in executing the duties of the Office with the necessary despatch and satisfaction to the public.

I take the liberty of stating that there are now in the office not acted upon 564 descriptions for land patents, 6 fiats for special instruments, 2 fiats for grants to the Canada Company, about 60 uncompleted patents. The Acts of the past Session to be engrossed for transmission to England, and for publication in this Province, and the Assize Oyer and Terminer Commissions, to be prepared for the approaching Circuit.

This accumulation of business, if not completed before the Crown Officers leave the place on their respective circuits, must remain unfinished until their return.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

[Signed]

D. CAMERON,
Secy & Registrar.

To John Joseph, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.
A true Copy,
JOHN BELKIE, Clerk Executive Council.

47 R. (3)

COPY.

IN COUNCIL, 9th MAY, 1836.

His Excellency came into Council, and was pleased to require the opinion of the Council on the question whether the Provincial Parliament should or should not be dissolved, and if the Council should advise in the affirmative.

His Excellency desired advice as to the time when the same should be done.

Upon which the Council are unanimously of opinion—

That in consequence of the refusal of the Supplies, and the other measures adopted by the House for the purpose of embarrassing the Government, it is highly proper that His Excellency take the sense of the people upon the conduct of their representatives by a dissolution of the Provincial Parliament.

That delay in this case is inadvisable, as the public mind is thereby kept in a disturbed and anxious state highly injurious to the welfare and tranquillity of the Colony.

That the truly loyal and patriotic feelings expressed in the various Addresses received by His Excellency from most parts of the Province, show that the present time is favorable for the above purpose.

The Council, therefore, respectfully advise His Excellency to take an early opportunity of exercising His Majesty's Royal Prerogative of dissolving the present Parliament and summoning a new one.

48 R. (4)

COPY.

IN COUNCIL, 29th MAY, 1836.

His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor having directed that the Council should be summoned specially for this day, and having come down to the Council, was pleased to submit the following question:

At what time would the Council advise that the present House of Assembly should be dissolved, pursuant to the minute in Council of the ninth instant, approved of by His Excellency?

The Council having taken the same into consideration were unanimously of opinion, That His Excellency should be advised to order a proclamation to issue this day dissolving the House of Assembly.

His Excellency further required advice of the Council as to the times of holding the respective Elections, upon which the Council advised His Excellency as follows:—

1st. That the Writs for a General Election be issued bearing teste this day, and returnable on the 16th July.

That the County Elections throughout the Province commence on Monday, 27th June.

For the City of Toronto and the Towns of Niagara and Kingston on Monday, 20th June.

For the Towns of Hamilton, Brockville and Cornwall, on Monday, 4th July.

49 R. (5)

CLERK C. C. OFFICE,
Day of —, 1836.

Sir,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to direct that the Election for the County of _____, be held at _____, on Monday, the _____ day of _____, now next ensuing.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL P. JARVIS, C. C. Clk.

To _____
Returning Officer,
For the County of _____, &c. &c. &c.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RETURNING OFFICER OF THE COUNTY OF _____.

As soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of the Writ and Warrant, the Returning Officer is to give public notice of the time and place, when and where, he means to hold the election, taking care to give not less than eight days between the date of the notice and the day of Election. The notices may be in the following form:

WHEREAS, His Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued, for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, for the Province of Upper Canada: And whereas, by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty, George the Third, entitled, An Act to provide for increasing the Representation of the Commons of this Province, in the House of Assembly, the _____ of _____ is thereby entitled to be represented in the said House of Assembly by _____ Member _____.

And whereas, by a certain instrument under the sign manual, and sealed with the seal of office of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the said _____ of _____.

And whereas, by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of the Province of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cause _____ Member or Representative the most fit and discreet, to be freely and indifferently chosen to represent the said _____ of _____ in Assembly by those who may be present at the day of Election.

Now Know Ye, that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in obedience to His Majesty's said Writ, I shall attend at _____ on the _____ day of _____ next ensuing the date of this notice, at ten of the clock, of the forenoon and proceed to the election of _____ Member to represent the said _____ of _____ in the said House of Assembly: and hitherto all Freeholders of the said _____ of _____ are to take notice and attend accordingly.

Dated this _____ day of _____.

A. B.

N. B.—As many of these notices as may be conveniently disposed of, should be published at Churches, Taverns and other public places.

On the day, and at the place and time, specified in the said notice, the Returning Officer is to attend, and having ordered Proclamation of silence to be made, whilst His Majesty's Writ should be published, the Writ is to be produced and read.

The nomination of a Candidate by a freeholder, is then usually made, which nomination being seconded, the Candidate may, if he think proper, step forward and address the freeholders. If there should be no opposition made to the Candidate thus proposed and seconded, the Returning Officer may declare him to be duly elected: and the Indentures transmitted with the Writ of Election are to be executed in both parts, between the Returning Officer of the one part, and four or five of the Freeholders of the other part, by signing and sealing the same, one of which said Indentures the Returning Officer is to annex to the said Writ of Election and cause to be returned with it.

If two or more Candidates should be proposed, the Returning Officer is to name them to the Freeholders, in the order in which they are proposed, and is to call for a shew of hands.

If no opposition should be made to this method of deciding the contest, the Returning Officer may declare such Candidate or Candidates, (as the case may be) as shall appear to have the majority of legal votes, duly elected.

But if a Poll be demanded for any Candidate or Candidates, either by the Returning Officer himself, or any two freeholders of the _____, the same must be granted, and if a contested Election appear certain, the Returning Officer may erect, at the expense of the Candidates, such a booth, or convenient place, for taking the poll as may be requisite and necessary, and may appoint Clerks to take the Poll, who are to be paid by the Candidates.

Before the Returning Officer proceeds to take the Poll, he is to take and subscribe the following oath:—

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I have not, directly or indirectly, taken any sum or sums of money, office, place or emolument, gratuity or reward; or any bond, bill or note whatsoever, either by myself, or any other person or persons to my use benefit, or advantage, for making any return at the present election of one or more Member or Members to serve in Parliament, and that I will return such person or persons as shall, to the best of my knowledge and judgment, appear to me to have a majority of votes.

The Member or Members shall be chosen by the majority of the votes of such persons as may be possessed, for their own use or benefit, of lands and tenements within the said _____ of _____, such lands being by them holden in freehold, or in fee, or in reversion, or by certificate derived under the authority of the Governor in Council of the Province of Quebec, and being of the yearly value of forty shillings, sterling, or upwards, over and above all rents and charges payable out of, or in respect of the same; and the Deed or Deeds of conveyance thereof, (the said Lands not having come to him or them, by grant from the Crown, Descent, Devise or Marriage,) and which he or they may claim to hold such Estate, having been registered three calendar months before the holding of the election aforesaid. Or provided he or they shall have been in actual possession of the said Estate, or have been in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, for his or their own use, above twelve calendar months, next before such election.

And provided also, such person or persons claiming to vote shall not have sworn allegiance to any Foreign State, or have been a stated resident in the dominions of the same, unless such person or persons shall have been previously and bona fide resident in this Province, or some other of the dominions of His Majesty, for and during the term of seven years, next preceding the election, and shall have taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty. If the Election should not be determined on a view, with the consent of the Freeholders present, the Returning Officer shall proceed to take the Poll, and shall adjourn the election to any other place, nor shall he delay the election, but shall proceed from day to day until all the Freeholders present shall have polled. No Returning Officer however can continue any election more than six days, (Sunday, Christmas day, and Good Friday excepted.)

The Return to be made by executing the Indentures as abovementioned; and the Writ and Return, so executed as aforesaid, are to be transmitted, with convenient despatch, after the Election is thus determined, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, addressed to him at Toronto.

S. P. JARVIS;
Clerk. Crown in Chancery.

EXTRACTS from the Poll Books returned into the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shewing the number of votes polled for each Candidate at the General Election for the year 1833.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled for each	REMARKS.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled for each	REMARKS.
Glengarry.	Donald McDonell,	834		Dundas.	Peter Shaver,	—	No Poll Book.
	Alex. McMartin,	497			John Cook,	—	
	Alex. Chisholm,	510		Stormont.	William Bruce,	293	
	James Grant,	96			Arch'd McLeay,	344	

EXTRACTS FROM POLL BOOKS.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled for each	REMARKS.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled for each	REMARKS.
Stormont.	D. E. McDonald,	343	No Poll Book.	Halton,	James Durand,	813	
Russell.	John Waldeoff,	213		Halton,	Wm. Chisholm,	944	
Prescott.	Thomas McKay,	—		Simcoe.	Absalom Shade,	876	
	Richd. P. Hotham,	170			Wm. B. Robinson,	126	
	John Kearns,	165			James Wickens,	120	
	Charles Waters,	52			Samuel Lount,	34	
	George McDonnell,	61			Richard Woodruff,	278	
Lenark.	Alex. Thom,	518		1st Riding of Lincoln.	William Crooks,	193	
	John A. H. Powell,	552			John Lyons,	—	
	T. M. Radenhurst,	385		2d Riding of Lincoln.	George Rykert,	248	
	Malcolm Cameron,	559		Wm. Woodruff,	146		
Carleton.	Edward Malloch,	283	3d Riding of Lincoln.	John Clarke,	17		
	Jno. Bower Lewis,	346		David Thorburn,	251		
	James Johnston,	191	4th Riding of Lincoln.	John Lafferty,	222		
Leeds.	Jonas Jones,	363		Gilbert McMicking,	171		
	Ozle R. Guwan,	351	Haldimand.	Wm. Hepburn,	43		
	Wm. Buell,	169		Wm. H. Merritt,	120		
	Mch ^r . M. Howard,	168		H. Davis,	89		
Grenville.	Hiram Norton,	—	Poll Book destroyed.	Oxford.	Charles Duncombe,	451	
	Wm. B. Wells,	—		Robert Alway,	408		
Frontenac.	Jacob Sibley,	157		James Ingersoll,	261		
	John Marks,	286		G. W. Whitehead,	174		
	J ^s . Matthewson,	342		Thomas Parke,	701		
	Geo. W. Yarker,	62		Elias Moore,	691		
Hastings.	Anth ^y . Manahan,	417		Jno. Bostwick,	585		
	Henry W. Yager,	364		Jos. B. Clench,	609		
	Nelson G. Reynolds,	371		Wm. Salmon,	236		
	Edmd. Murney,	417		H. Webster,	144		
Lennox & Ad- dington	Peter Perry,	372		D. Duncombe,	316		
	Jno. S. Cartwright,	475		John Rolph,	332		
	Marshall S. Bidwell,	370		R. Graham Dunlop,	—		
	George H. Dettlor,	465		Francis Caldwell,	341		
Prince Edward.	Jno. P. Roblin,	225		John Prince,	364		
	Charles Boekus,	427		Charles Elliott,	42		
	James Willson,	160		Doim. Langlois,	116		
	Jas. R. Armstrong,	454		James Delmege,	29		
Durham.	George S. Boulton,	419		Wm. McCrae,	225		
	George Elliott,	408		Nathan Cornwall,	204		
	John Brown,	259		Richard Longford,	193		
	John D. Smith,	229		Samuel Smith,	13		
Northumberland	Henry Ruttan,	574		James Ruddle,	11		
	— Boswell,	413		Daniel O'Reilly,	13		
	— Gilchrist,	440		Peter P. Lacroix,	131		
	Alexr. McDonell,	583		Duncan McGregor,	0		
1st Riding York.	David Gibson,	378		Solomon Y. Chesley,	14		
	Benjamin Thorne,	311		George S. Jarvis,	20		
2d Riding York.	Edward Thompson,	489		Henry Sherwood,	51		
	Wm. L. Mackenzie,	389		John Bogart,	35		
3d Riding York.	Francis Leys,	242		Kingston.	Chr. A. Hagerman,	—	
	Thos. D. Morrison,	343		City of Toronto.	Wm. H. Draper,	287	
4th Riding York.	J. Simcoe Macaulay,	174			James E. Small,	202	
	Jno. McIntosh,	309		Niagara.	Chas. Richardson,	74	
Wentworth.	Michl. Aikman,	440			Edw. C. Campbell,	67	
	Wm. Notman,	32			Alex. Stewart,	10	
	Allan N. McNab,	447		Hamilton.	Colin C. Ferrie,	77	
	Harmanus Smith,	383			Miles O'Reilly,	22	
	Jacob Rymal,	348		London.	Mahlon Burwell,	31	
Halton.	Caleb Hopkins,	824			John Scatchard,	7	

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,
Clerk Crown in Chancery.

In consequence of my father, through a long course of residence in the Niagara District, having become acquainted with a large portion of its inhabitants, and during such residence having acquired some influence with the people, and being myself personally known to many of them, I had reason to think that I might possibly be of service to the Conservative interest, in some of the Ridings of that District during the late General Elections, and with that view I determined to proceed to Chippewa, and render such assistance to William Hepburn, Esquire, the Constitutional Candidate for the Fourth Riding of the County of Lincoln, as was in my power.

Immediately on my arrival there, which was not till the Saturday previous to the Election, I applied to Mr. Hepburn to know what arrangements he had made, for having his voters at the Hustings early on Monday morning, the first day of the Election, and being strongly impressed with an idea of the advantages to be derived in the progress of elections, from having a majority on the first day, we determined personally to give notice to as many of the Conservative Electors, as our time would admit of, and to urge their punctual attendance on the first day of the Election.

With this object in view, Mr. Hepburn and I left Chippewa together on Saturday evening about five o'clock, and proceeded to Waterloo, a distance of about sixteen miles, calling at most of the different houses along the river, and strongly soliciting the Electors on no account to fail in their attendance on the first day of the Election.

On Sunday morning, the following day, Mr. Hepburn and myself, in company as before, left Waterloo, crossed the Lime-Stone Ridge, gave notice to some of the Electors in that quarter, and, returning by the way of Black Creek, reached Chippewa about four o'clock of the afternoon of the same day.

When in the neighbourhood of Black Creek, to the best of my knowledge, we did not speak to more than *four or five* Electors, the names of two of whom only I now recollect, they were, I think, Jacob Fritz and Nelson Haim, at whose houses we called;—we also stopped at the house of some other Elector to solicit his vote, but his name also has escaped my recollection: and I do here positively swear, that I did not, either at Black Creek, or at any other place, or on any occasion, state to any of the voters that if they voted for Mr. McMicking, in a short time their Deeds would be taken from them:—And I do also positively swear, that I never read, or pretended to read, to three men named Winger, or to one named Cider, or to any other Elector there, from a letter or paper, or any writing whatever, to the effect above stated.

I attended at the Hustings, during the principal part of the first two days, and on the closing of the Poll on Tuesday evening, I was quite convinced that Mr. McMicking's return was certain, and that it was useless longer to attempt to overtake his majority: I therefore at once turned my attention to the Third Riding, and united my exertions with others in favor of Dr. Lefferty, the Constitutional Candidate, of whose success in the contest we entertained strong hopes. I did not proceed to Chippewa to lend my feeble assistance in aid of the Conservative interest either at the instance or at the request of Christopher Alexander Magrath, Esq. or Wm. Henry Draper, Esquire, or any other person, but my going was entirely voluntary, and in strict accordance with what I conceived to be the duty of every man on that occasion, who was actuated by loyal and patriotic principles. In conclusion, I do further declare that I have been informed and believe that my father never made or executed any Deeds of Lands, in the said Fourth Riding, for the Estate of the late Honorable Robert Hamilton, and very few indeed, either for himself or for any other person.

Sworn at Toronto, this seventh day of January, 1837.

Before me, ROBERT STANTON, J. P.
Home District.

THOMAS C. STREET.

52 U.

ETOBICOKE, 21st January, 1837.

SIR,

In reply to that part of Dr. Duncombe's Petition to the House of Commons which relates to me, I beg leave to state that Dr. Duncombe is quite mistaken as to the cause of my declining to take the qualification oath at the Poll and consequently not giving my vote as I wished to do, I obtained the Deed of the Land of our present Chief Justice more than five years ago. It consists of a village lot, containing about half an acre, very eligibly situated in the village of Springfield, on the great public road, leading from the City of Toronto, to the Town of Hamilton. I had never let it to any one, but I allowed a poor Widow woman to raise potatoes on it. When I went to the Hustings to vote upon it, I never thought of what might be its annual value, and when the question was put to me, to take the qualification oath, previous to my giving my vote, I declined doing so as at that moment I was not prepared to swear that it was worth 40s. per annum, but on leaving the Hustings, I was offered by a respectable person for the Lot £3 per annum, and if I would lease it for five years £5 per annum. Indeed the same person has since repeated his offer, and is desirous to take it for five years.

The Lots situated in the front of the road, as mine is, I am told, are each of them worth £3 per annum. They are generally well cultivated, and most of them have good buildings erected upon them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Allan N. Macnab, Esquire,

Chairman, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, D. D.

53 V.

To Allan N. Macnab, Esquire, Chairman of the Committee on Dr. Duncombe's Petition to the House of Commons.

SIR,

I am desirous of making the following alterations to the evidence given by me before the Committee.

With regard to the question relative to the interference of Sir F. B. Head, either directly or indirectly, with my Election; I would answer that I have no knowledge of Sir F. B. Head interfering personally at my election, but I am decidedly of opinion the answers given by him to the several addresses from the people prior to that time had an evident influence, and perhaps more so than had he personally interfered.

The Sheriff of the District, who is a Government Officer, and under the direct control of Sir F. B. Head, did exercise his influence at my election in opposing myself, and in voting for and supporting Captain Macaulay. He also seconded his nomination, which gave him the opportunity of addressing the Electors in his favour.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Deputy Register of the Province is also a Government Officer, and under the direct control of Sir F. B. Head did also publicly interfere at my election, and endeavoured to influence the Electors to vote against myself and in favour of Captain Macaulay.

The Master in Chancery, an Officer of the Legislative Council and under the influence of Sir F. B. Head inasmuch as he is appointed to the office by the Lieutenant Governor, did also interfere and exercise his influence at the Election against myself, and in favour of Mr. Macaulay.

Not a Magistrate of the Riding voted for me, but in favor of Captain Macaulay, they are directly dependent on Sir F. B. Head, for their office.

I doubt not but this influence direct and indirect was exercised to a greater extent and more effectual in other Ridings and Counties. I think it is very clearly shewn by the above facts that Sir F. Head did exercise an indirect influence at my Election, and I also think it is evident that he deviated from the instruction given him by the Secretary of State on his assuming the Government of this Province, when the appended extract is compared with the above evidence.

Captain Macaulay, at the time that he offered himself as a Candidate, was an Officer on full pay, and he stated at the Hustings that he had written for leave to retire on half pay, but had not received an answer.

He had runners through the Riding, paying and inducing the electors to come and vote for him—he kept the Poll open for six days, not with any expectation of being returned, but gave as a reason that he wished to poll all the loyal voters in the Riding. There was no copy of the Statutes to be got the first day, but Mr. Macaulay made out a written copy of an oath, which the Returning Officer administered to the Electors the first day: on the morning of the second day, one of my friends procured a copy of the Statutes. On the Returning Officer perceiving this, he tore the written copy, and stated that it was not correct. He refused Men's votes who had lived in the country from thirty to forty years, and who had fought in defence of the country in the last war, and who had voted at former elections, but because they were born in the United States, they were not allowed to vote till they procured a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance, or a King's

Deed, got out in their own name. But on the first two or three days the Returning Officer would not receive the votes of any of these persons if they had disposed of the land obtained from the Crown, though they might be yet in possession of much landed property, even though they had the King's Deed in their pockets, because Mr. Macaulay decided that he should not receive them—the reason was quite evident—the majority of these persons were Reformers, and in favour of cheap and responsible government. These are the men who bore the heat and burden of the day, in first settling the Province; but because they would not support such men as would pass Alien Acts, they are stigmatized as being disloyal to their King and Country.

In my opinion this is the way to alienate the affections of the people from the Government—those men who supported Reformers at the late Elections, and who held situations under the Government, were dismissed from office without any reason being assigned for their dismissal—but the man who is most active, if he is in the employ of Government, let him be ever so corrupt, is the first that is promoted; and the worst of all is, that the people are obliged to pay him, to keep up a Legislature that they disapprove of. But if there be one Reformer in the employ of Government who dares to act according to his conscience, he is dismissed from office, without being tried, as he should be, because he is condemned.

Is this what you call a free and responsible Government? In my opinion it is not. The argument that will be raised in favour of those in power is, that a man should obey his master, but you must recollect that when a man obeys his master, he has the liberty of choosing that master.

Sir F. B. Head, in his instructions from Lord Glenelg, is ordered to adopt that part of the Earl of Ripon's Despatch of the 8th November, 1832, which relates to Government Officers interfering at Elections, but to my astonishment, I saw those officers, from the Executive Councillor to the Deputy Hangman, all busy at the Elections. This is quite contrary to Sir F. B. Head's instructions—but says Lord Glenelg, "Well done, good and faithful servant, I will sustain you in your Office for going contrary to my orders." I suppose this is what you call responsible Government, when a man is told to do one thing and does another.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MCINTOSH.

**EXTRACT FROM LORD GLENELG'S DESPATCH TO SIR F. B. HEAD, DATED DOWNING-STREET,
5TH DECEMBER, 1835.**

"12th.—The next topic of complaint is, that many of the recommendations contained in Lord Ripon's Despatch of the 8th November, 1832, have not been carried into effect. Amongst these are especially mentioned such as relate to the amendment of the Election Laws;—the non-interference of His Majesty's Officers at Elections;—the disclosure to the House of the receipt and expenditure of the Crown Revenue;—the exclusion of the Ministers of Religion from the Legislative and Executive Councils;—the reducing the cost of Elections;—the Judicial Independence;—and the limitation of the number of Public Officers who may sit in the Assembly.

"Adhering without reserve or qualification to all the instructions, issued under His Majesty's commands, by Lord Ripon, the King is pleased to direct that you do adopt that Despatch as a rule for the guidance of your conduct, and that you exert your legitimate authority and influence to the utmost possible extent to carry into effect all such of His Majesty's suggestions as may still continue unfulfilled."

**EXTRACT FROM THE EARL OF RIPON'S DESPATCH TO SIR JOHN COLBORNE, DATED THE 8TH
NOVEMBER, 1832.**

"On this subject, however, in the absence of any more definite statements, I can only instruct you that His Majesty expects and requires of you, neither to practise, nor to allow, on the part of those who are officially subordinate to you, any interference with the rights of His subjects, to the free and unbiased choice of their Representatives."

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Young, Esq., and others, beg leave to Report:—

That in their opinion the object of the Petitioners is one of great importance, not only to that portion of country which is situated between the Town of London and the Town of Chatham, but to the Province at large; and they take occasion to express their deep regret, that the state of the Provincial funds is not such as to warrant their recommending Your Honorable House to grant the sum necessary to make the contemplated improvement; in order, however, that the object may be attained as speedily as possible, your Committee are of opinion, that the Petitioners would do well to apply to both Houses at the next Session of the Legislature to pass an Act Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, for improving the navigation of the River Thames in the manner they desire, and they have no hesitation in declaring, that if a Company were now Incorporated, and the work in progress, they would recommend the necessary assistance by way of loan.

Your Committee have had before them the Report of William K. Scott, Esq., the Civil Engineer employed by the inhabitants to make the Survey, and take the level of the Thames, from the Town of London to the slack-water of that River, a few miles above the Town of Chatham, as also, the plan made by that gentleman, a profile showing the descent of the River, and pointing out the most suitable situations for damming it, so as to form a continuous and uninterrupted navigation.

In the examination of these documents, your Committee have derived much satisfaction in being convinced that so great a public improvement can be made at so comparatively small an expence, and have appended hereto the valuable Report of the Civil Engineer for the information of the public generally.

The charge for obtaining the information set forth in the annexed Report, and now remaining unpaid, is about £250, which the few individuals who made themselves responsible for the payment of to the Civil Engineer, and others employed in the work, have not been able to collect by subscription, as they at first hoped would have been in their power to do; and as the information is of vast importance to the growth and prosperity of the Province, your Committee have deemed it right to agree to the following Resolution, which they earnestly recommend to the adoption of Your Honorable House:—

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty the sum of £250, to be paid to Thomas Parke, Esq., to enable him to discharge the remaining expences of procuring a Survey, Plan, Profile and Estimate, for improving the navigation of the River Thames, from the Town of London to the Town of Chatham, on that River.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

M. BURWELL,

Chairman.

*Committee Room, Commons House of Assembly, }
20th January, 1837.*

APPENDIX.

TO THOMAS PARKE, Esquire, M. P. P., Mr. BURLEIGH HUNT, and OTHERS,

A Committee for procuring a Survey to be made of the River Thames.

GENTLEMEN :

Having, according to your instructions, made a Survey of the River Thames to ascertain the practicability of rendering it navigable as far up as London, by means of Dams and Locks, and to determine the probable expense of the work ; I have now the honor of submitting to you the following Report :

On the 15th September last, a line of level was commenced at the Forks at London, and carried down the stream to Traxter's Tavern, within about 6 miles of Chatham. In general, we kept as near the River as practicable, and touched frequently upon its surface. To save time, however, we crossed the necks of some of the largest bends, but left bench marks so frequent as to enable us easily to ascertain the precise fall of any portion of the stream which it might become necessary to know. On our return we traversed the stream around these bends, made a careful examination of the banks, bottom and rapids, and selected suitable sites for Dams.

The whole fall of the River, from London to Traxter's Tavern, was found to be 173 feet and 77 hundredths.— Its width is nearly uniform the whole distance ; the bottom principally gravel, based upon clay ; and the banks, for a great part of the distance, composed of the same material. They are generally high, sound, and uncommonly uniform.

It is to be regretted that the water was so high during the whole of the survey, that it was impossible to ascertain, for a certainty, its depth, when lowest, on the bars and rapids. I was, therefore, under the necessity of relying upon information received from the inhabitants and others, best acquainted with the River. This was obtained from a variety of sources, but that upon which most reliance can be placed, was from men who had long been in the habit of piloting rafts of lumber down the stream in all stages of water. By comparing the accounts received from all the various persons applied to for information, and adopting that which, from our examination of the River, appeared most probable, something very near the truth, it is presumed, has been arrived at, and, without doubt, sufficiently near for the purposes of the present Report.

The obstructions to the descent of boats and rafts down the stream, most frequently met with, are small bars of gravel, sand, and, sometimes, loose stone, so short and so easily removed, that, in the general plan of the work, they have been disregarded. Leaving them out of the question, I find, that, from Traxter's Tavern, to within a few rods of Gardner's Saw Mill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water can be relied upon, in the driest seasons—thence, to the foot of the Rapids, near Sumner's, 2 feet—thence, to Hunt's Mill Dam, 1 foot—and the remainder of the way to London, from 6 to 10 inches.

In instituting a comparison between the facilities for creating a slack-water navigation in this River, and in other Rivers where similar works have been perfected, we find several important circumstances more favorable than common to such an improvement.

In improving the navigation of Rivers, by Dams and Locks, it is generally the case, that one of the heaviest items of expense is the amount of damage paid for overflowing land. To this, my attention was particularly drawn, and the result of the examination made for the purpose of ascertaining the amount, is highly satisfactory. From the most careful investigation in my power to make, I give it as my opinion, that from Traxter's Tavern to Delaware, a Dam, 9 feet high, may be thrown across the River, at any point, without doing any injury whatever; the banks being high enough to protect every acre of land which any person would probably wish to cultivate. If, however, a Dam of that height should be built at Delaware, it would be in danger of injuring a large amount of valuable land ; but by damming above, at Captain Springer's, and cutting a Canal across the neck of the large bend in the River at that place, all of this damage may be avoided, the distance made 3 miles shorter, and a valuable Hydraulic Power created at Delaware at but a trifling additional expense. For the cutting of this Canal, the ground is uncommonly favorable. The whole distance will be 140 chains ; but a cove, 51 chains long, of sufficient depth and width to be used as a Canal, lies nearly in a line with the shortest route, so that the Canal to be cut will be but 89 chains in length.

As this cut will save the building of two Dams, and as the Locks will require less expensive work to guard them from the effect of floods, it will be seen by the estimate that the difference in the expense will be too small to compare with the increased value of the water power thus concentrated in a flourishing Village—so easily commanded and so secure.

Above this point, I was not able to ascertain that the proposed Dams would be likely to do injury to any one of sufficient amount to render it probable that a claim for damages would be made.

On most Rivers, where works of this kind are constructed, it is a matter of great importance, and often of great difficulty, to select suitable sites for Dams. The Engineer is frequently confined to a single point, and obliged to build his Dam accordingly, be its required height what it may. In the present case, no such difficulty is to be encountered. The width of the River is uncommonly uniform, and its banks high and sound, and although rocky bottom and banks cannot be found, yet, solid gravel, upon a sub-stratum of clay, is so frequent, that Dams can be built at such points as the fall of the stream may require, and a variance in their location a mile or two, either way, will make little difference in the expense, and less in their security.

The solidity of the bottom is another circumstance not common, to be so general, throughout the whole course of a River. Immense difficulties have often to be overcome in making Dams stand. The Dam across the Hudson at Troy, made to improve the navigation above, required great skill, untiring perseverance, and neavy expense to

make it permanent: and so of many others. But I fear no such difficulty here, and cannot, for a moment, suppose, that any extra expense or extra skill will be required to construct any of the proposed Dams in the most durable manner.

Another difficulty, of common occurrence, and of the most troublesome kind, is that of keeping the Lock-pit clear of water, until the foundation is laid, or making the foundation without; and it frequently requires all the resources of Hydraulic Engineering to do it. From the nature of the bottom and banks of the Thames, I do not anticipate any trouble of this kind. There is no loose, open gravel—no deep, soft mud—and no seamy rocks, that I have discovered; but a compact mass of gravel, mixed with tenacious clay, almost impervious to water, so that there can be little doubt that the foundations of the Locks can be laid without the aid of Cofferdams or Forcing-pumps.

One thing more, as a matter of considerable importance, in point of expense, deserves notice. It is, that the best of white oak and black walnut timber grows in great abundance on the banks of the River, and, in most cases, in the immediate vicinity of the sites chosen for Dams and Locks.

All these favorable circumstances enable me to say, with great confidence, that it is not only practicable to make the River Thames navigable for small Steam-boats, from Chatham to London, but that it can be done at a very moderate expense.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE WORK.

It is proposed, by those most interested in having this River made navigable, to have wooden Dams built of such height and at such distances apart as to ensure 4 feet of water; to be passed by means of wooden Locks, large enough to admit small Steam-boats. To this general outline, my plans and estimates are adapted.

The whole fall in the River, as far as surveyed, is, as before stated, 173 feet and 77 hundredths. This can be overcome by 24 Dams, averaging 8 feet in height above the surface of the water, at low water mark, and a Canal across the Peninsula at Delaware, 89 chains in length, with a Lock of 13 feet lift, or two Locks of half that amount, each.

The positions for these Dams and Locks are noted on the map and profile accompanying this Report. It will be seen, by inspection, that at some of these positions a sufficient allowance is not made for water below the Dam to admit of a boat's approaching it. At these places, the sites chosen are at or near the head of rapids, so that by extending the excavation for the Lock-pits, a short distance below the Locks, a sufficient depth of water will be reached, and thus surmount more of the elevation to be gained. I have no doubt that by carefully examining the River, at a very low stage of water, similar sites may be found for nearly all of them, and, by that means, save a great part of the expense of building 2 Dams and 2 Locks.

The height of the Dams proposed varies from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 feet above low water mark. The average is 8; and the average height above the bottom of the River, 10 feet. Now, as these heights will not be required, except at the lowest stage of water, it is proposed to build them but $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high from the bottom of the River, and rely upon flush boards to increase their height when required. This will make the structure less expensive, and diminish the risk of both Lock and Dam in high water.

The plan of constructing the Dams which I would propose, is very similar to that recently employed in the erection of those upon Grand River, namely, the common round timber Dams, with the interstices filled with brush and gravel. As, however, the bottom of the two streams are not alike, there must be a material difference in securing the work. The Thames has no rock bottom to rely to, and other means of holding down the timber must be used. Piles, well driven, have been found to answer every purpose. I, therefore, purpose to have three rows of piles driven, crossing the stream. The piles, in each row, about 8 feet apart, and the three rows to constitute the width of the Dam. The lower row to be left the full height of the Dam, the upper cut off below the surface of the water, and the middle in a straight line with the tops of the other two. The timber-work to be brought in contact with these piles, and firmly bolted to them. A row of sheet piling should also be driven, across the stream, just above the upper edge of the planking, and spiked to the upper timbers. The whole to be covered with plank or hewn timber, 6 inches thick and spiked or tree-nailed to the timbers below.

The greatest danger to which these Dams will be exposed, is that of the water, as it falls over, washing away the earth from beneath until they are completely undermined. To prevent this, an apron should be constructed of solid timber, at least 20 feet wide, to receive the falling water. This apron should rest upon piles and be firmly secured to them.

If a Dam should be built between Sumner's and Webb's—(marked on the profile, "13th dam,")—it is probable that piles could not be driven on account of numerous large stones in the bed of the River. In that case, reliance must be had on the weight of stone to keep down the work, by which means it can undoubtedly be made secure.

I have estimated the cost of building such a Dam as I have described, at £2 per lineal foot, which, as they will be about 200 feet long, will make them average £400 a-piece: this estimate includes the cost of protecting the banks; and every other expense necessary to the proper security of the Dam, and will doubtless be found sufficiently liberal.

LOCKS.

With regard to the size of the Locks, my instructions were not definite, and I have had some difficulty in coming to a satisfactory conclusion on that subject. It would be desirable to have the River navigated by the same boats which navigate Lake Erie, but they generally draw too much water; the course of the River is too serpentine, and many of its curves too abrupt to render it convenient or safe to use large Steam-boats. Locks large enough to admit them are more difficult to construct, more expensive, and attended with more risk than smaller Locks. It would take too much time to lock through them, and use too much water, these are the objections to large boats and large Locks.

The size of the Lock upon which my estimate is founded, is 22 feet wide in the clear, and 110 feet long. These are the dimensions of the Locks upon the Delaware and Raritan Canal, intended for a Sloop Canal, and through which the smaller Steam-boats frequently pass. It is presumed, that as large a boat can pass a Lock of this size as will be required to be used upon the River.

In attempting to fix upon the best plan for building a wooden Lock, I am perfectly aware that I am touching upon a subject, upon which, the opinions of experienced men are widely different, and, probably, one in which more errors have been committed on this Continent, than in any other department of Civil Engineering. So many wooden Locks have been built that failed, and had to be remodelled, that many are entirely opposed to them in all cases, while others who have been so fortunate as to build them as they should be built are disposed to take the opposite extreme, and prefer them to stone. Experience has, undoubtedly, fully and satisfactorily proved, that a wooden Lock well made and well secured, is useful and durable; and where timber is plenty and stone scarce, should always be used for Locks of moderate dimensions.

I herewith present for your consideration a plan for a Lock; a section, description, and estimate of the cost of which are appended to this Report. Its construction is extremely simple, but it will be found to have great strength. The timbers are large, well braced, and so near together, that if, as is intended, the best of white oak should be used, the sides will be strong enough to sustain double the pressure to which they will be subjected. It will be observed, too, that the portions which give it its greatest strength will be constantly under water, or in moist earth so far below the surface, that they will not be liable to decay for many years.

When the wooden Locks on the Glen's Falls Feeder (a branch of the Champlain Canal) were first built, the sides consisted of a breast-work of hewn timber secured by land ties made fast to the sides and to parallel timbers in the bank:—But they could not be made to stand until a system of bracing, analagous to that which I have described, was adopted: and although a desire to save as much as possible of the old structure prevented the perfecting of any more than a small part of this plan, yet the Locks were thereby rendered so firm that they have since been used with as little repair as the stone Locks in their immediate vicinity.

The cost of building a Lock according to the plan presented will be £627, and the entire cost of the whole work, as will be seen by referring to the annexed estimate, will be £32,218.

Although it may be considered as stepping beyond the duties assigned to me, to speak of the advantages of the proposed improvement, yet, I venture before closing this communication to make a few suggestions on that part of the subject.

To speak in general terms of the importance of improving the means of communication between the different portions of any country would, at this day, surely be unnecessary. Any one who has but a slight knowledge of what such improvements have done for Great Britain, and what for the United States, must place them foremost among the means of promoting national and individual wealth, prosperity, and happiness.

The effect which the Erie Canal has had upon the State of New-York can hardly be realised. Men who with farms of the greatest fertility were still poor for want of a market, became rich the moment it was completed, and farms are now selling at from forty to sixty dollars an acre, which could not have been sold for ten before this great work was perfected. The old Towns in the vicinity of the Canal received a new impulse when business began upon it; innumerable new ones sprang into existence, and all have since continued to grow with magical rapidity. But its beneficial effects are not confined to the State of New-York; Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan, are indebted to it for a great share of their sudden and unparalleled prosperity.

The uncommon beauty and fertility of the lands upon the banks of the Thames, have long attracted the attention of the public. At an early day a few hardy and enterprising men made a settlement there, and long before this time the lands on both the shores of this stream would have been thickly inhabited, but for the difficulty of transporting produce to market.

If good roads were made, the distance from any regular market is so great, that few articles would pay for their transportation. But good roads have not been made, and, probably, will not be made for many years to come.—The very richness of the soil is an impediment to their construction; and in the absence of all suitable materials for making roads (and none have yet been found), it must require an annual expenditure of large sums of money for many years, to make their highways passable with heavily loaded teams, with that ease which is indispensable to the transportation of agricultural productions to any considerable distance.

Should the Thames be made navigable, this great difficulty would be removed, and it is not unreasonable to conclude, that in a few years the delightful banks of this beautiful River would present one continuous range of highly cultivated farms, with gentlemen's seats and flourishing villages thickly interspersed.

Another consideration, though of minor importance, deserves to be noticed:—I allude to the probable increase of travel through this Province, should the proposed improvement be made.

The inhabitants of the older portion of the Eastern States, and of the State of New-York, are flocking in multitudes to the Western States and Territories, and, there is reason to believe, that this immigration will for many years be constantly increasing. The navigation on Lake Erie has risks which thousands wish to avoid, and the distance by land on the Canada side is so much shorter than on the other, that numbers now take that route.—Should the impediments to an easy transit through the country be removed, the travel must be immensely increased.

The improvement of the navigation of the Thames by Dams, will greatly benefit the surrounding country, by furnishing numerous Hydraulic Privileges, which are much wanted. I was informed by a gentleman of high respectability, who had the means of knowing, that in the whole Western District there was not one good Mill-site. An Inkeeper in the Township of Mosa, said, that he was under the necessity of going 26 miles to Mill, and that it occupied him three days. The inhabitants of Chatham and the surrounding country, if I am correctly informed, depend entirely upon steam power for driving their Mills.

It would appear, then, to be a matter of great importance to these inhabitants to have numerous Dams thrown across this stream, if for no other purpose than that of supplying water power for Mills; and the income derived from this source alone must go far towards paying the interest of the whole investment necessary for the entire work proposed. Some of the Mill-sites must be of great value, especially those at Delaware, and those nearest

Chatham. A great proportion of the others are now much needed, and as the country increases in population, the whole will be in demand: and it can hardly be possible, that the richest and most pleasantly situated land which can be found in any country in the immediate vicinity of a navigable River, can long remain unoccupied.

All these considerations, however, are trifling in comparison to others which will strike every one. It is not easy to appreciate the importance of a work which will double the value of half a million acres of land, treble that of several important towns; convert a wide spread forest into a rich and prosperous settlement; give an impulse to every branch of industry, and diffuse far and wide throughout an extensive community, an active and efficient spirit of enterprise.

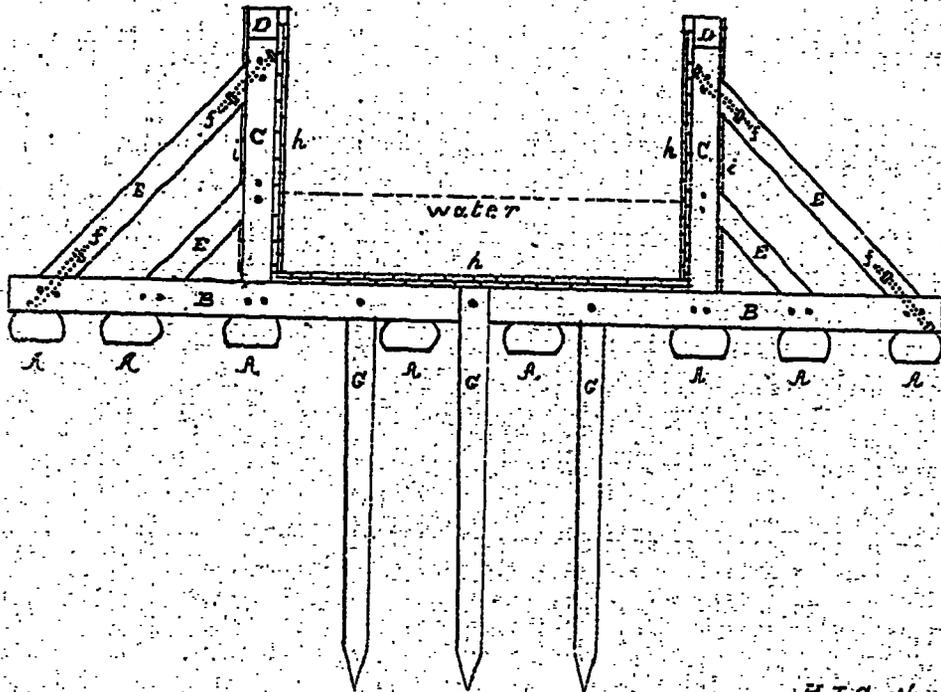
I return herewith a Map of the Thames as far as surveyed, drawn on a scale of 80 chains to the inch, with a Profile upon it showing the fall of the River at various points, and the proposed sites for Dams. Also, a Section and description of a wooden Lock, and a detailed estimate of the expense of constructing it, together with a general estimate of the cost of the whole work.

All which is respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM K. SCOTT,
Civil Engineer.

London, January 10th, 1836.

CROSS SECTION OF A WOODEN LOCK.



References and Descriptions.

- A A, &c.** Mud-sills for the frame of the lock to rest upon, made of large sticks flattened on two sides.
- B B** A stick of timber 16 inches square and 50 feet long, constituting part of the bottom of the lock. Into it are framed the upright posts (C C) and the braces (E E).
- C C** Two upright posts: 14 feet long and 16 inches square, framed into the sill (B) 22 feet 8 inches apart—constituting part of the frame for the sides of the lock.
- D D** Plates uniting together the different bents of the frame.
- E E** Braces, 10 inches by 16, framed into the posts and sill, and firmly secured by joint bolts.
- f f** Joint bolts made from 1½ inches round iron,—securing the braces from the effect of a partial decay of the tenons.
- G G** Large piles for the security of the bottom of the chamber. A square shoulder is sawn upon their sides to form a bearing for the sill (B)—the remainder, extending to the top of the sill and firmly bolted to it. These piles are not intended merely for a support to the bottom, for the ground is such as not to require any other support than common mud sills; but, to keep the lock down, it is extremely

difficult so to guard the head as to prevent some water finding its way under the floor from the upper level, when it presses upward with a power due to the whole head, and unless well secured will inevitably raise either the lock or the floor.

The timbers described constitute a bent of which there are 24 in the lock. At the recesses for the gates they are 1 feet apart, the remainder of the way 5 from centre to centre,—leaving 3 feet 8 inches between timbers. The hollow quoins are made of the posts, and those used for that purpose are enough larger to be of equal strength. The recesses are formed by varying the position of the posts.

h h Two courses of 2-inch plank on the inside of the frame,—the first course tongued and grooved, and the second only jointed. This difference is made because the second course is subjected to wear, and, if matched, the matching is liable soon to split out. The method of planking is as follows:—Both courses of the floor-plank are laid longitudinally of the lock, and so as to break joints, and firmly spiked to the sills: part of the spikes should be barbed. The plank on the sides are put on diagonally, making an angle of 45° with the posts and the two courses at right-angles with each other: they thus serve as braces, and give great firmness to the work.

i i A single course of 2-inch plank spiked on the outside of the posts, to guard the inside plank from the pressure of the earth. The space thus enclosed by the plank between the timbers, to be rammed full of moist clay to aid in making it water-tight, and to prevent the outside plank being broken by the pressure of the earth.

Breast. The timbers for the breast are framed into the sills and side-posts, and must be strongly braced and tightly planked, and every interstice completely filled; this is generally the weakest part of the Lock, and must be built with great care.

To guard as much as possible against the water in the upper level finding its way under the Lock, three rows of matched sheet piling should be driven along the sides of the cross sills and be spiked to them. These should all be above the upper mitre sill. The space between the bottom timbers of the Lock should be completely filled with clay, or brush and gravel, (the latter is best) so as to be nearly as possible, impervious to water.

Upon the portion of the cross sills which extend beyond the Lock, a loose floor should be made of flattened timber or plank, before the side bank is made, that its whole weight may aid in keeping down the Lock; and the banks should be no higher than is necessary for its security.

ESTIMATE

Of the cost of building a Lock, as described above, of eight feet lift.

		£	s.	d.
4,324 feet hewn Timber,	at 4 <i>d.</i> per linear foot,	72	1	4
880 " flattened do. for foundation,	at 2 <i>d.</i> do. do.	7	6	8
16,120 " 2 inch Oak Plank, equal to 32,240 feet, board measure,	at 35 <i>s.</i> per <i>M.</i>	56	8	5
2,600 " do. refuse, do. 5,200, for loose Floor outside the Lock,	" 15 <i>s.</i> do.	3	18	0
84 Piles,	" 5 <i>s.</i>	21	0	0
2,750 lbs. Iron for Gates and Bolts,	" 320 <i>s.</i> per ton,	19	12	11
4 Cast Iron Steps for Gates,	" 15 <i>s.</i>	3	0	0
4 do. Paddle-gates,	" 120 <i>s.</i>	24	0	0
1,600 lbs. Spikes,	" 5 <i>d.</i>	33	6	8
3,000 feet Sheet Piling, (board measure,)	" 35 <i>s.</i>	6	6	0
Black-smith work,		30	0	0
Carpenter's work, including Gates, Breast, and Wing-walls,		125	0	0
Driving Piles,		25	0	0
Digging Lock-pit,		120	0	0
Laying foundation, puddling, and filling,		40	0	0
Filling between Timbers with Clay,		8	0	0
Banking sides,		20	0	0
Banking and filling Breast and Wing-walls,		12	0	0
		£ 627	0	0

ESTIMATE

Of probable cost of making the River Thames navigable for Steam-Boats, from Chatham to London, by means of Dams and Locks.

	£	s.	d.
22 Dams, at £400,	8,800	0	0
Raising Gardner's Dam 4 feet, securing banks, &c.	250	0	0
Raising Hunt's Dam 4 feet, &c.	250	0	0
24 Locks, (as per detailed Estimate,) at £627,	15,048	0	0
Canal across the Peninsula at Delaware, 44 feet wide at the bottom, with the usual slope,	1,700	0	0
2 Locks, at 6½ feet lift, at £500,	1,000	0	0
Removing bars,	1,000	0	0
Allowance at 12 Dams for extending excavation for lock pits to the deep water below, £100 each,	1,200	0	0
	£	29,248	0 0
Add for contingencies,		3,000	0 0
	£	32,248	0 0

R E P O R T

OF

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

**PETITION OF WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq.
AND OTHERS, RELATING TO
A SURVEY OF THE
RIVER THAMES.**

JANUARY 27th, 1837.

By order of the Commons House of Assembly.

J. H. LAWRENCE, Printer, Guardian Office.

(No. 6.)

FIRST REPORT

OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA.

The Committee appointed by your Honorable House, to superintend the Printing of the House during the present Session, held its first meeting on the 11th instant, and agreed to the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the following letter be addressed by the Chairman to the Editors of the several Newspapers of this City:—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, November 11, 1836.

SIR,

I am directed by the Printing Committee, to acquaint you, that proposals will be received, in writing, by the Chairman of the said Committee, on or before to-morrow morning, at nine of the clock, for the daily printing of Journals, Public Bills, and other business that may be required to be printed by the House of Assembly, during its present Session.

The said proposals to include two hundred and fifty copies of the Journals, to be daily printed and delivered, under cover, to the Clerk of the House, reserving an equal number to bind at the end of the Session.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, OGLE R. GOWAN, Chairman.

To the Proprietors of the—

- Courier, Gazette, Patriot, Christian Guardian, Correspondent, Albion, and Standard, William J. Coates, Constitution, Job Printer.

Your Committee held its next meeting on the 12th instant, and having received proposals from all the Printers in the City, except Mr. Mackenzie, and having examined the Clerk of your Honorable House, agreed to the following Resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That from information laid before this Committee, it appears that no one Printer, or even two, in this City, can perform the Printing required to be done within the time required, and that therefore it is expedient to divide the business between three or more offices.

2. Resolved, That in consequence of Mr. O'Grady not being able to perform his contract of last Session, as appears by Mr. Reynolds' letter of the 24th of September last, and Mr. O'Grady's of the 7th October following—the Committee cannot at present entertain his proposal.

3. Resolved, That the sum of two shillings and sixpence be allowed per one thousand ems, for all printing during the Session.

4. Resolved, That in order to secure the speedy delivery of the Journals, it is expedient that the printing of the Journals be given to the King's Printer, and the ordinary business of the House, such as Bills, Reports, &c. to be divided by the Clerk between the other persons who have sent in Tenders.

5. Resolved, That 800 copies be the number of the Journals to be printed, and that they be distributed as directed by the order of the House during the last Session.

Your Committee assembled this morning, and received a letter from Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, and two accounts from Mr. O'Grady, which are hereunto annexed, (see A and B.) requesting that your Committee might direct the Clerk of your Hon. House, to pay the said Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, and Mr. W. J. O'Grady, the amount of their respective accounts for the printing already performed and delivered by the said parties, in pursuance of an order of the late House of Assembly; but your Committee having referred to them a letter from the Clerk of your Hon. House, addressed to Mr. Speaker, and which is hereunto annexed, (see C.) setting forth that the said W. J. O'Grady, and the said W. L. Mackenzie, had not performed their contracts with your Honorable House, and by virtue of which contracts they now demand payment, your Committee were not desirous of taken upon themselves the responsibility of ordering such payments to be made to the said W. L. Mackenzie, and the said W. J. O'Grady, without referring the matter to your Honorable House, and receiving your instructions in the premises.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

OGLE R. GOWAN, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, House of Assembly, November 25, 1836.

A.

To the Chairman of the Committee on Printing, &c. King-street, Nov. 24th, 1836.

SIR,

I write to say to you, as the organ of the Committee of the House of Assembly, that I think myself hardly dealt with in the matter of printing for the House; and I protest my ignorance of any possible cause for such hard usage.

Permit me as a tradesman to state the facts:

1st.—At the unanimous request of the last printing committee, acting as it did by virtue of an unanimous order of the House, I contracted with the Clerk (as surety and to receive all payments) to do half the unfinished work of the House, on or before the 15th Nov. instant. What that half was I knew not, but I instantly provided at my own expense, one of the most complete and new establishments to be had in New York, hired workmen and most diligently proceeded in good faith with the contract.

2nd.—Better work never was, never could be done for the Assembly. The workmen were and are first rate, the work most unexceptionable, refer it to whom you may.

3rd.—I have not been used as is customary in contracts; I have received no part in advance. The

2 First Report of Select Committee on Printing. (No. 6.)

failure of the Government to honor the draft of the last House for its contingencies; left it without the means of fulfilling its engagements; hence, although I have paid every workman in my office, weekly, \$7 \$8 or as it might be, I have myself been denied the usual advances.

4th.—On all occasions where I have had contracts with the House since 1824, I refer you to Mr. Fitz-Gibbon or his predecessor Mr. Powell, whether they have not been faithfully and scrupulously attended to.

5th.—The work, done as it is with new type, is done very low, as low as any respectable house in New York would do it, in like manner, where every material of the trade is at command, and as all of it has to be done by journeymen, the profit is very little indeed.

It surely cannot be an objection that all the copy sent has not been printed off by the 15th November. It could not have been done. Mr. Hamilton Merritt has introduced more matter into the Welland Canal Report, alone, than would, as I thought, have completed all the contract.

I never knew a contract finished to the letter as to date, doing as we would be done by. some reasonable allowance is to be made for contingencies, strikes of workmen, &c. and hitherto whatever have been the political character of the House, I, as a tradesman, have had no reason to complain nor have I complained.

I trust that the committee will not further see cause to withhold a payment on account, within the work done. When on a similar committee I have never distressed nor embarrassed any tradesman by seeking to delay or withhold, the honestly earned fruit of his labour, whether under contract or not; but have hastened to assist in his payment, and I would have come up to the House to explain, as I have in this letter, had not the remains of a most painful disease, confined me to my couch, from which I have risen at intervals to write this letter.

I write with great pain, and that is my excuse for presenting to the Committee of the Assembly, so imperfect a scrawl as this is.

I am,

Sir,
Your most obt. and hum. servt.

WM. L. MACKENZIE.

P. S.—All the work done, has been approved by the Officers of the House, and delivered to its order; and we are proceeding to the exclusion of every thing else, to finish the rest; but it is hard to give good work low, and get no pay, when the cash is in Mr. FitzGibbon's hands.

B.

W. J. O'GRADY, Esq.

To W. J. Coates, Dr.

Nov. 21, To printing 34 pages of Appendix of last Session, 500 copies viz.:

- No. 53, Second Report on Finance Committee.
- 54, Report of Select Committee on Timber duties.
- 55, Of petition of J. Patterson and others.
- 8, Government Debentures.
- 9, Of Dunnville Bridge.
- 10, Of Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners.
- 12, Estimate for improvement of River Trent.

COMPOSITION.		£	s.	d.
10	pages small pica at 6s. 1d.....	3	0	10
23	long primer, rule and figure, at 16s.	18	8	0
1	brevier, rule and figure.....	1	5	1
		<hr/>		
		22	13	11

PRESS WORK.		£	s.	d.
10	tokens at 2s. 3d.	£1	2	0
24	do. at 4s. 6d.	5	8	0
		<hr/>		
		6	10	6
		<hr/>		
		£20	4	5

Toronto, Nov. 21, 1836.

THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Dr. to W. J. O'Grady.

1836.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 16	To printing Report of Committee on Executive Council, 5,000 copies	36	15	7
	Press work of do., 480 tokens, 2s. 3d. p.	54	0	0
	150 titles of bills, four pages..	1	13	0
	Proceedings on Clergy Reserves, 4,000 copies, 2s. 3d. per 1,000 cms	4	10	0
	Press work, 64 tokens, at 2s. 3d.	7	4	0
	12 pages Journals, at 2s. 6d. per 1,000 cms	4	0	0
	2,500 Reports on Religious Grants	15	12	0
	Press work, 2s. 3d. per token	28	2	6
	Appendix Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. (24 pages)	15	17	3
	Press work on above, 2s. 3d. per token	4	14	6
	Title and half-title to Journals and press work on do.	2	15	0
	4,000 Report on Education, to page 240, 2s. 3d. per 1,000 cms	39	6	6
	Press work, 2s. 3d. per token	59	8	0
	Transposing 80 pages, 2s. 6d. p.	10	0	0
	Press work on 82 tokens, 2s. 3d. p.	9	4	6
	2,000 titles to bills, large sheet	2	18	6
	Amount of Mr. Coates' acc't. for Nos. 8, 9, 10, 12, 53, 54 and 55 of Appendix.....	29	4	5
		<hr/>		
		325	7	3
		<hr/>		
		8	10	9

Add errors in the calculation disc'd. in the Clerk's Office

CLERK OF ASSEMBLY'S OFFICE,
November 16, 1836.

Sir, I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the House, that contracts were entered into, by order of the last House of Assembly, before the close of the last Session, between W. J. O'Grady and James Mackenzie, Printers, and myself as Clerk of the House, for the printing of the Appendix to the

Journal of the last Session. By these contracts, each of these Printers, was bound to have his share of the said Appendix—namely, one half thereof printed by the fifteenth day of this present month.

That day has passed, and I have received in this Office, from Mr. O'Grady, a quantity of the work, not exceeding one half of his share, and from Mr. Mackenzie about two-thirds of his.

In the month of August, I received letters from Mr. Mackenzie, and in September I received letters from Mr. O'Grady, and a person employed by him,

the particulars of which I think it not necessary to detail here, but reserve them to be submitted if required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES FITZGIBBON.

Clerk of Assembly.

To the Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES redeemed and outstanding, issued under the authority of Acts of the Provincial Parliament.

A. \$25,000 C'y. "Militia" 1st Session, 8th Parliament, Chap. 5.—Redeemed.

B. £16,000 C'y. "Public Service of 1824" 4th Sessions, 8th Parliament, Chap. 24.—Redeemed.

C. £8,000 C'y. "Burlington Bay Canal," 3rd & 4th Session, 8th Parliament, Chaps. 8 & 16.

Date of Debenture.	To whom Granted.	No. of Debent.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
June 1824	Messrs. Clark & Street.	16	22 June 1826	19 Dec'r. 1831	£ 1000 0 0	} Redeemed.
.....	..... do	17	..... 1828	17 Oct'r. 1832	1000 0 0
.....	..... do	18	..... 1830	do	1000 0 0
.....	..... do	19	..... 1832	10 Oct'r. 1834	1000 0 0
.....	..... do	20	..... 1834	do	1000 0 0
.....	..... do	21	..... 1836	.....	1000 0 0
.....	..... do	22	..... 1838	.....	1000 0 0
.....	..... do	23	..... 1840	.....	1000 0 0
Total...£					8000 0 0		C'y. Int. 6 p. ct

D. £25,000 C'y. "Welland Canal," 2nd Session, 9th Parliament, Chap. 20.—Redeemed.

E. £5,000 C'y. "Burlington Canal," 3rd Session, 9th Parliament, Chap. 19.

Date	To whom Granted.	No. of Debent.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
March 1827	The President Directors and Company, of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada.	33	3 March 1830	10 Oct. 1834	£ 666 13 4	} Redeemed.
.....	..... do	34	" 1833	do	666 13 4	
.....	..... do	35	" 1836	.....	666 13 4	
15 Nov. 1827	..... do	96	15 Nov. 1830	do	833 6 8	} Redeemed.
.....	..... do	97	" 1833	10 Oct. 1834	833 6 8	
.....	..... do	98	" 1836	.....	833 0 0	
£					4500 0 0	C'y. Int. 6 p. ct.

F. £50,000 C'y. "Welland Canal," 3rd Session, 9th Parliament, Chap. 17.—Redeemed.

G. £3,000, "Kettle Creek Harbor," 3rd Session, 9th Parliament, Chap. 18.

24 Nov. 1827 do	99	24 Nov. 1847	£ 300 0 0	Int. 6 per cent.
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H. £25,000, "Welland Canal Company," 2nd Session, 10th Parliament, Chap. 11.—Redeemed.

I. £5,000 C'y. "Burlington Canal," 2nd Session, 10th Parliament, Chap. 12.

Date of Debenture.	To whom Granted.	No. of Debent.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed	Amount of Debenture.			Remarks.
					£	s	d.	
28 May. 1830	The President Directors and Company, of the chartered Bank of Upper Canada.	193	28 May 1833	30 June 1835	666	13	4	
.....		194	.....	1835	666	13	4
.....		195	.....	1837	666	13	4
29 July		196	29 July 1833	30 June 1835	333	6	8	
.....		197	.....	1835	333	6	8
.....		198	.....	1837	333	6	8
23 Nov.		199	23 Nov'r. 1833	30 June 1835	333	6	8	
.....		200	.....	1835	333	6	8
.....		201	.....	1837	333	6	8
2 August 1831		240	2 August 1834	30 June 1835	250	0	0	
.....	250	.....	1836	250	0	0	
.....	251	.....	1838	250	0	0	
4 Feb'y. 1832	253	4 Feb'y. 1835	30 June 1835	63	6	8		
.....	254	.....	1837	63	6	8	
.....	255	.....	1839	63	6	8	
Total..£					5000	0	0	C'y. It. 6 pr. ct.

K. £2,500 Cy. "Oakville Harbour Loan," to William Chisholm, Esquire, 1st Sess., 11th Parl., Chap. 25.

4 May, 1831	Hon. William Allan.	202	4 May, 1841	Total, £	2500	0	0	Int. 6 per cent. Prin. and Int. payable by Mr. Chisholm.
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L. £20,000, "Roads and Bridges," 1st Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 17.

16 May, 1831	President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of U.C.	203	16 May, 1851	1000	0	0
.....		204	.....	.....	1000	0	0
.....	Trustees York Hospital.	205	.....	.....	200	0	0
.....		206	.....	.....	500	0	0
17 May,	President, Directors and Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada.	207	17 May, .....	.....	500	0	0
.....		208	.....	.....	500	0	0
.....		209	.....	.....	500	0	0
.....		210	.....	.....	500	0	0
18 May, .....	..... do	211	18 May, .....	.....	500	0	0
.....	..... do	212	.....	.....	500	0	0
.....	..... do	213	.....	.....	400	0	0
26 May, .....	..... do	214	26 May, .....	.....	400	0	0
.....	..... do	215	.....	.....	400	0	0
.....	..... do	216	.....	.....	400	0	0
.....	..... do	217	.....	.....	400	0	0
27 May, .....	..... do	218	27 May, .....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	219	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	220	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	221	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	222	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	223	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	224	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	225	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	226	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	227	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	228	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	229	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	230	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	231	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	232	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	233	.....	.....	100	0	0
.....	..... do	234	.....	.....	100	0	0
16 June, 1831	..... do	235	16 June, .....	.....	1000	0	0
.....	..... do	236	.....	.....	1000	0	0
11 July, .....	..... do	237	11 July, .....	.....	1000	0	0
.....	..... do	238	.....	.....	1000	0	0
Carried for'd: £					12300	0	0

Roads and Bridges.—[Continued.]

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debent.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
11 July, 1831	do	239	11 July, 1831	Brought for. £	1000 0 0	
do	do	240	do	do	1000 0 0	
do	do	241	do	do	1000 0 0	
do	do	242	do	do	1000 0 0	
do	do	243	do	do	700 0 0	
19 July, do	do	245	19 July, do	do	500 0 0	
do	do	246	do	do	500 0 0	
do	do	247	do	do	500 0 0	
do	do	248	do	do	500 0 0	
Total, £					2000 0 0	C'y. Int. 6 p. ct.

M. £50,000 C'y. "Welland Canal," 1st Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 18.—Redeemed.

N. £3,500 C'y. "Kettle Creek Harbour," 1st Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 26.

11 July 1831	President Directors and Co. of the Bank of U. C.	244	11 July 1851	do	1000 0 0	
6 Jan'y. 1832	Wm. Campbell	252	6 Jan'y. 1852	do	500 0 0	
22 March do	do	256	22 March do	do	500 0 0	
7 July do	P. D. & Co. B. of U. C.	259	7 July do	do	500 0 0	
Total...£					2500 0 0	C'y. It. 6 pr. ct.

O. £2,000 C'y. "Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company Loan," 2nd Sess. 11th Parl. Chap. 23.

27 April 1832	Messrs. Clark & Street,	257	29 April 1842	do	2000 0 0	C'y. It. 5½ p. ct. Prin. and Int pay'ble. by Co.
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P. £3,000 C'y. "Cobourg Harbour Loan," 2nd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 22.

4 May, 1832	do	258	4 May, 1842	do	3000 0 0	C'y. It. 5½ p. ct. do. do.
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Q. £70,000 C'y. "Saint Lawrence Navigation," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 18.

16 May, 1833	Jonas Jones, Esq. President of the Board of Commissioners under the said Act.	260	16 May, 1841	do	333 6 8	
do	do	261	do 1842	do	333 6 8	
do	do	262	do 1843	do	333 6 8	
9 Aug. do	do	274	9 August 1841	do	333 6 8	
do	do	275	do 1842	do	333 6 8	
do	do	276	do 1843	do	333 6 8	
do	do	277	do 1841	do	166 13 4	
do	do	278	do 1842	do	166 13 4	
do	do	279	do 1843	do	166 13 4	
do	do	280	do 1841	do	166 13 4	
do	do	281	do 1842	do	166 13 4	
do	do	282	do 1843	do	166 13 4	
Total...£					3000 0 0	Cy. It. 5 pr. ct.

R. £7500 C'y. "Welland Canal," 3rd Session, 11 Parliament, Chap. 55.

2 May, 1833	George Jacob.	283	2 May, 1843	do	1000 0 0	
23 do	do	284	23 do	do	250 0 0	
Total...£					1250 0 0	C'y. It. 5 pr. ct.

S. £2,000, C'y. "Inland Waters District of Newcastle," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 33.

Date of Deben- ture.	To whom granted.	No. of Deben.	Date of Redemp- tion.	When Redemced	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
3 June, 1833	James G. Bethune, Esq.	265	3 June, 1836	.....	£ 500 0 0	Prin. and Int., payable from the Tolls only.
.....	do	266	" 1839	.....	500 0 0	
.....	do	267	" 1840	.....	500 0 0	
.....	do	268	" 1843	.....	500 0 0	
Total..£					2000 0 0	C'y. Int. 6 p. ct.

T. £1,050, C'y. "River Trent Bridge," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 33.

3 June, 1833	do	269	3 June, 1841	166 13 4	C'y. Int. 6 p. ct.	
.....	do	270	..... 1842	.....	166 13 4
.....	do	271	..... 1843	.....	166 13 4
20 Aug.	do	283	20 Aug. 1841	.....	333 6 8	
.....	do	284	..... 1842	.....	333 6 8
.....	do	285	..... 1843	.....	333 6 8
5 Nov.	do	291	5 Nov. 1841	.....	166 13 4	
.....	do	292	..... 1842	.....	166 13 4
.....	do	293	..... 1843	.....	166 13 4
Total..£					2000 0 0		C'y. Int. 6 p. ct.

U. £1,500, C'y. "Brantford Bridge," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 31.

29 Sept. 1833	Andrew Drew, Esq.	286	29 Sep. 1841	333 6 8	C'y. Int. 6 p. ct.	
.....	do	287	..... 1842	.....	333 6 8
.....	do	288	..... 1843	.....	333 6 8
21 Nov.	do	294	21 Nov. 1841	.....	166 13 4	
.....	do	295	..... 1842	.....	166 13 4
.....	do	296	..... 1843	.....	166 13 4
Total..£					1500 0 0		C'y. Int. 6 p. ct.

V. £10,000 C'y. "Roads in the vicinity of York," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 38.

1 July, 1833	President, Directors and	272	1 July, 1863	500 0 0	Principal and Interest payable from Tolls only.
27	Company of the Char-	273	27 .....	.....	500 0 0
29 Sept'r.	tered Bank of Upper	289	28 Sept'r, ....	.....	500 0 0
26 Oct'r.	Canada.	290	26 Oct'r, ....	.....	500 0 0
4 Jan'y. 1834	do	297	4 Jan'y, 1864	.....	500 0 0
29 March	do	298	29 March ....	.....	500 0 0
6 May,	do	306	6 May, 1854	.....	400 0 0
25 July	do	343	25 July, ....	.....	300 0 0
4 Aug.	do	344	4 Aug. ....	.....	300 0 0
30	do	345	30 .....	.....	400 0 0
.....	do	346	.....	.....	400 0 0
.....	do	347	.....	.....	400 0 0
14 May, 1835	do	363	14 May, ....	.....	500 0 0
.....	do	364	.....	.....	500 0 0
.....	do	365	.....	.....	500 0 0
.....	do	366	.....	.....	500 0 0
.....	do	367	.....	.....	500 0 0
.....	do	368	.....	.....	500 0 0
.....	do	369	.....	.....	500 0 0
.....	do	370	.....	.....	500 0 0
.....	do	371	.....	.....	400 0 0
.....	do	372	.....	.....	400 0 0
Total..£					10000 0 0	C'y. It. 6 pr. ct.

IV. £5,000 C'y. "Desjardin's Canal," 2nd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 24.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debent.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed	Amount of Debenture.			Remarks.	
					£	s.	d.		
30 May, 1832	Desjardin's Canal Company.	1	28 Jan'y, 1842	.....	1000	0	0	Interest payable by the Company	
11 June,		2	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
24		3	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
16 July,		4	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
11 Aug.		5	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
Total. . . £					5000	0	0	C'y. It. 6 pr. ct.	

X. £50,000 C'y. "Welland Canal," 4th Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 39.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debent.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed	Amount of Debenture.			Remarks.	
					£	s.	d.		
8 March, 1834	President of the Welland Canal Company.	299	8 March, 1874	.....	5000	0	0		
.....		300	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....		301	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....		302	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....		303	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....		304	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		305	.....	.....	.....	5000	0		0
.....		307	.....	.....	.....	100	0		0
.....		308	.....	.....	.....	100	0		0
.....		309	.....	.....	.....	100	0		0
.....		310	.....	.....	.....	100	0		0
.....		311	.....	.....	.....	100	0		0
.....		312	.....	.....	.....	100	0		0
.....		313	.....	.....	.....	100	0		0
.....		314	.....	.....	.....	100	0		0
.....		315	.....	.....	.....	100	0		0
.....		316	.....	.....	.....	100	0		0
.....		317	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		318	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		319	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		320	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		321	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		322	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		323	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		324	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		325	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		326	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		327	.....	.....	.....	500	0		0
.....		328	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....		329	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....		330	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....		331	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....		332	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....		333	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....		334	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....		335	.....	.....	.....	1000	0		0
.....	336	.....	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
18 July,	do	337	18 July, 1874	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	338	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	339	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	340	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	341	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	342	.....	.....	500	0	0		
9 Sept'r.	do	343	9 Sept'r. ....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	349	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	350	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	351	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	352	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	353	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	354	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
16 Jan'y. 1835	do	355	16 Jan'y. ....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	356	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	357	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	358	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	359	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	360	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	361	.....	.....	1000	0	0		
.....	do	362	.....	.....	500	0	0		
Total. . . £					50000	0	0	C'y. It. 6 pr. ct.	

Y. £7,000 C'y. "Desjardins Canal." 1st Session, 12th Parliament, Chap. 34.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	No. of Debent.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.	
6 June, 1835	The President and	6	6 June, 1845	£ 2000 0 0	Interest payable by the Company	
1 July	Directors of the said	7	1 July, .....	.....	1000 0 0	
1 Oct'r,	Company.	8	1 Oct'r, .....	.....	1000 0 0	
..... do .....	..... do	9	.....	.....	1000 5 0
2 Jan'y, 1836	..... do	10	2 Jan'y, 1846	.....	200 0 0
..... do .....	..... do	11	.....	.....	200 0 0
..... do .....	..... do	12	.....	.....	200 0 0
..... do .....	..... do	13	.....	.....	200 0 0
..... do .....	..... do	14	.....	.....	200 0 0
2 April, .....	..... do	15	2 April, .....	.....	200 0 0
..... do .....	..... do	16	.....	.....	200 0 0
17 Sept. ....	..... do	17	17 Sept. ....	.....	600 0 0
Total...£					7000 0 0		Cy. It. 6 pr. ct.

Z. "War Losses," 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, Chap. 26 & 27.

13 May, 1833	To sundry claimants, or their agents.	1	13 May, 1853	.....	110 0 0
.....	..... do	2	.....	.....	50 0 0
.....	..... do	3	.....	.....	430 0 0
.....	..... do	4	.....	.....	340 0 0
.....	..... do	5	.....	.....	200 0 0
.....	..... do	6	.....	.....	50 0 0
14 .....	..... do	7 to 12	14	At £85 each	510 0 0
.....	..... do	13	.....	.....	350 0 0
.....	..... do	14 & 15	.....	At £150 each	300 0 0
.....	..... do	16	.....	.....	60 0 0
.....	..... do	17	.....	.....	70 0 0
.....	..... do	18	.....	.....	240 0 0
15 .....	..... do	19	15 .....	.....	3000 0 0
.....	..... do	20	.....	.....	500 0 0
.....	..... do	21	.....	.....	160 0 0
.....	..... do	22	.....	.....	300 0 0
.....	..... do	23	.....	.....	100 0 0
.....	..... do	24	.....	.....	70 0 0
16 .....	..... do	25	16 .....	.....	210 0 0
.....	..... do	26 & 27	.....	At £170 each	340 0 0
.....	..... do	28	.....	.....	100 0 0
.....	..... do	29	.....	.....	50 0 0
13 .....	..... do	30	13 .....	.....	1400 0 0
.....	..... do	31 to 127	.....	At £50 each	4850 0 0
.....	..... do	128 to 175	.....	At 60 "	2980 0 0
.....	..... do	176 to 207	.....	At 70 "	2240 0 0
.....	..... do	208 to 233	.....	At 80 "	2080 0 0
.....	..... do	234 to 248	.....	At 90 "	1350 0 0
.....	..... do	249 to 299	.....	At 100 "	5100 0 0
.....	..... do	300 to 314	.....	At 200 "	3000 0 0
.....	..... do	315 to 319	.....	At 500 "	2500 0 0
.....	..... do	320 to 327	.....	At 1000 "	8000 0 0
.....	..... do	32	.....	.....	200 0 0
.....	..... do	329 & 330	.....	At £50 each	100 0 0
17 .....	..... do	331 to 333	17	At 50 "	150 0 0
.....	..... do	334	.....	.....	90 0 0
.....	..... do	335	.....	.....	1200 0 0
.....	..... do	336	.....	.....	300 0 0
.....	..... do	337	.....	.....	50 0 0
.....	..... do	325	.....	.....	240 0 0
.....	..... do	339	.....	.....	70 0 0
.....	..... do	340 to 342	.....	At £100 each	300 0 0
.....	..... do	343	.....	.....	140 0 0
20 .....	..... do	344	20 .....	.....	50 0 0
21 .....	..... do	345	21 .....	.....	100 0 0
.....	..... do	346	.....	.....	230 0 0
22 .....	..... do	347	22 .....	.....	280 0 0
Carried for'd. £					44440 0 0

War Losses.—[Continued.]

Date of Debenture.	To whom Granted.	Deben't. No. of	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
21 May, 1833	To sundry claimants, or their agents	346	21 May, 1853	Brought for'd. £	4440 0 0	
.....	349	.....	.....	560 0 0	
25	350	25 .....	.....	100 0 0	
27	351	27 .....	.....	70 0 0	
13	352	13 .....	.....	150 0 0	
29	353	29 .....	.....	220 0 0	
1 June	354	1 June, .....	.....	150 0 0	
.....	355	.....	.....	50 0 0	
5	356	5 .....	.....	300 0 0	
.....	357	.....	.....	50 0 0	
6	358	6 .....	.....	70 0 0	
.....	359	.....	.....	110 0 0	
.....	360	.....	.....	100 0 0	
.....	361	.....	.....	50 0 0	
.....	362	.....	.....	400 0 0	
.....	363	.....	.....	90 0 0	
10	364	10 .....	.....	100 0 0	
11	365	11 .....	.....	120 0 0	
.....	366	.....	.....	380 0 0	
12	367	12 .....	.....	50 0 0	
.....	368	.....	.....	80 0 0	
13	369	13 .....	.....	50 0 0	
.....	370	.....	.....	100 0 0	
14	371	14 .....	.....	50 0 0	
15	372 to 375	15	At £50 each	200 0 0	
17	376	17 .....	.....	130 0 0	
.....	377	.....	.....	100 0 0	
20	378	20 .....	.....	70 0 0	
22	379	22 .....	.....	50 0 0	
.....	380	.....	.....	150 0 0	
25	381	25 .....	.....	60 0 0	
.....	382	.....	.....	50 0 0	
26	383	26 .....	.....	50 0 0	
28	384	28 .....	.....	90 0 0	
.....	385	.....	.....	250 0 0	
.....	386	.....	.....	520 0 0	
29	387	29 .....	.....	190 0 0	
3 July,	388	3 July, .....	.....	200 0 0	
.....	389	.....	.....	60 0 0	
.....	390 to 392	.....	At £50 each	150 0 0	
.....	393	.....	.....	80 0 0	
4	394	4 .....	.....	80 0 0	
5	395	5 .....	.....	230 0 0	
13	396	13 .....	.....	50 0 0	
.....	397	.....	.....	50 0 0	
15	398	15 .....	.....	180 0 0	
16	399	16 .....	.....	180 0 0	
17	400	17 .....	.....	50 0 0	
19	401	19 .....	.....	480 0 0	
20	402	20 .....	.....	60 0 0	
.....	403	.....	.....	50 0 0	
22	404	22 .....	.....	50 0 0	
9 Aug.	405	9 Aug. ....	.....	180 0 0	
12	406	12 .....	.....	120 0 0	
.....	407	.....	.....	50 0 0	
30	408	30 .....	.....	70 0 0	
12 Sept.	409	12 Sept. ....	.....	50 0 0	
.....	410	.....	.....	70 0 0	
13	411	13 .....	.....	50 0 0	
.....	412	.....	.....	50 0 0	
17	413	17 .....	.....	50 0 0	
1 Oct.	414	1 Oct. ....	.....	150 0 0	
10	415	10 .....	.....	50 0 0	
14	416	14 .....	.....	50 0 0	
.....	417	.....	.....	50 0 0	
15	418	15 .....	.....	150 0 0	
Carried for'd. £					52890 0 0	

War Losses.—[Continued.]

Date of Deben- ture.	To whom Granted.	No. of Deben- ture.	Date of Redemp- tion.	When Redeemed		Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
				Brought for. £			
8 Nov'r. 1833	To sundry claim-	419	8 Nov'r. 1853	.....	52890	0 0	
11	ants, or their	420	11 .....	.....	80	0 0	
23	agents.	421	23 .....	.....	100	0 0	
17 Dec'r. ....	.... do	422	17 Dec'r. ....	.....	50	0 0	
19 .....	.... do	423	19 .....	.....	80	0 0	
13 May, .....	.... do	424	13 May, .....	.....	50	0 0	
3 Jan'y. 1834	.... do	425	3 Jan'y 1834	.....	1300	0 0	
9 .....	.... do	426	9 .....	.....	70	0 0	
.....	.... do	427	.....	.....	50	0 0	
.....	.... do	428	.....	.....	50	0 0	
14 .....	.... do	429	14 .....	.....	70	0 0	
.....	.... do	430	.....	.....	180	0 0	
.....	.... do	431	.....	.....	100	0 0	
20 .....	.... do	432	20 .....	.....	50	0 0	
22 .....	.... do	433	22 .....	.....	140	0 0	
24 .....	.... do	434	24 .....	.....	50	0 0	
22 Feb'y. ....	.... do	435	22 Feb. ....	.....	70	0 0	
7 March .....	.... do	436	7 March .....	.....	50	0 0	
14 April .....	.... do	437	14 April .....	.....	50	0 0	
21 .....	.... do	438	21 .....	.....	150	0 0	
20 May, .....	.... do	439	20 May, .....	.....	70	0 0	
30 June .....	.... do	440	30 June, .....	.....	800	0 0	
16 Oct'r, .....	.... do	441	16 Oct'r. ....	.....	50	0 0	
11 July, 1835	.... do	441	4 July, 1835	.....	50	0 0	
				Total. .£	56600	0 0	C'y. It. 5 pr. ct.

AA. £200,000 St'g. "To cancel part of the Public Debt, &c." 4th Sess. 11th Parl. Chap 53.

Date of De- benture.	In what manner issued.	Numbers, &c.	Amount of De- benture.	Remarks.
1st April 1834	To the order of the Ho- norable George H. Markland, Inspector General.	A. 1 to A 500 incl'c. at £100 each B. 1 to B 200 " at 500 " C. 1 to C 50 " at 1000 " Redeemable in twenty years from date of Debenture.	£ s. d. 50,000 0 0 100,000 0 0 50,000 0 0	Transmitted to Messrs. Tho's. Wilson & Co.
Interest at 5 per cent, payable in London. £			200,000 0 0	Sterling.

BB. £400,000 St'g. 1st Session, 12th Parliament, Chap: 31.

Date of De- benture.	In what manner issued.	Numbers &c.	Amount of De- benture.	Remarks.
1st July 1835	To the order of the Ho- norable George H. Markland, Inspector General.	A. 501 to A. 1295 at £ 100 each, B. 201 to B. 605 at 500 " C. 51 to C. 168 at 1000 " Redeemable in twenty years.	£ s. d. 79500 0 0 202500 0 0 118000 0 0	Divided eq'ly between the House of Messrs. Tho's. Wilson & Co. and Baring Brothers, & Co. of London.
Interest at 5 per cent, payable in London. £			400,000. 0 0	Sterling.

CC. General Statement of the Receiver General's Bills of Exchange drawn on London, on account of Debentures negotiated in England.

Date of Bill when drawn.	To whom sold, &c.	Days sight.	Amount Sterling.	Premium per cent.	Proceeds in Provincial Currency.			As far as advised. Sums and dates of maturities in London.	
					£.	s.	d.	£.	
22 April, 1834	Forsyth, Richardson and Co.	30	5000	4	5777	15	6½	5000	24 June, 1834
....	Benjamin Holmes, Esq.	"	20000	4	23111	2	2½	5000	7 July,
....	Gillespie, Jameison and Co.	"	5000	4½	5305	11	1½	500	10
1 July,	John S. Cartwright, Esq.	"	30000	3½	34500	0	0	2000	13
10 Oct.	W.H. Merritt, Esq. P.W.C.C.	"	20000	8½	24013	17	9½	1500	15
....	Truscott, Green and Co.	"	5000	8½	5006	18	10½	2000	17
....	John S. Cartwright, Esq.	"	15000	8½	18010	8	4	2000	19
11	W.H. Merritt, Esq. P.W.C.C.	"	20000	8½	24013	17	9½	4500	21
....	ditto.	"	1600	8½	1921	2	2½	2000	22
3 Nov.	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	10000	7½	11972	4	5½	2000	23
22	ditto.	"	30000	7	35666	13	4	1000	24
26 Dec.	ditto.	"	15000	6	17666	13	4	2500	30
13 April, 1835	Francis A. Harper, Esq.	"	10000	8	12000	0	0	30000	8 Sep.
....								1000	21 Dec.
3 July,	R. A. Goodenough and Co.	"	3000	9½	3641	13	4	8000	12 Sep. 1835
4	John S. Cartwright, Esq.	"	5000	8½	6041	13	4	3000	19
....	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	22000	8	26400	0	0	10000	20
18 Aug.	C. H. Castle, Esq.	"	10000	10½	12250	0	0	500	21
26	Thomas G. Ridout, Esq.	"	15000	9½	18250	0	0	1000	22
16 Feb. 1836	Forsyth, Richardson and Co.	30	10000	11½	12361	2	2½	1500	23
23	Benjamin Holmes, Esq.	60	7500	11½	9291	13	4	500	24
....	Truscott, Green and Co.	"	2500	11½	3097	4	5½	500	26
....	John Ross, Esq.	"	10000	11½	12363	17	9½	2000	29
2 July.	Robert Gillespie, Esq.	60	5000	9	6055	11	1½	500	30
4	Forsyth, Richardson & Co. } for negotiation—less ½ p. } cent. commission. }	"	8000	10½	12236	0	0	500	1 Oct.
		"	2000	10				1000	17
1 Aug.	Robert Gillespie, Esq.	60	5000	10½	6138	17	10	9500	24 Oct. 1835
3	Forsyth, Richardson & Co. } for negotiation—less ½ p. } cent. commission. }	"	10000	11½	12330	4	0	1900	31
		"						100	5 Nov.
3 Sep.	ditto ditto	"	10000	9½	12163	19	4	800	16
		"						1100	17
	Total..£		311600	£	373113	1	6½	1450	19
								1700	26
								5400	30
								500	1 Dec.
								700	2
								500	5
								250	7
								100	6
								200	15
								300	24
								15000	3
								41600	6
								1500	6
								2500	8
								30000	14 Feb.
								4200	7 Mar.
								8000	8
								7200	11
								500	12
								100	21
								10000	25 June
								10000	1 May, 1836
								10000	6
								5000	31
								5000	6 June
								2500	22 Oct.
								1000	24
								1500	26
								2500	2 Nov.
								1000	11
								4000	14

DD. £1,000 Cy. "West Gwillimbury Road and Toll Gate," 2d Session, 12th Parliament, Chap. 28.

Date of Debenture.	To whom issued.	Nu. of Debts.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
17 Oct'r. 1836	President Directors and Co. of the Bank of U. C.	373	17 Oct'r, 1846	.....	£ s. d. 500 0 0	Cy. It. 6 pr. ct. Principal and Interest payable from Tolls.

RECAPITULATION.

Debentures issued as per Returns.— Letter as here under.	SERVICE.	Amounts Respec- tively.		Rate of Interest per annum.	REMARKS.
		Currency.	Sterling.		
		£	£		
A.	Militia.....	25000	....	6 pr. ct.	Redeemed.
B.	Public Service of 1824.....	16000	....	do	Redeemed.
C.	Burlington Canal.....	8000	....	do	£5000 redeemed.
D.	Welland Canal.....	25000	....	do	Redeemed.
E.	Burlington Canal.....	4500	....	do	£3000 redeemed.
F.	Welland Canal.....	50000	....	do	Redeemed.
G.	Kettle Creek Harbor.....	3000	....	do	
H.	Welland Canal.....	25000	....	do	Redeemed.
I.	Burlington Canal.....	5000	....	do	£3000 redeemed.
K.	Oakville Harbor Loan to W. Chisholm	2500	....	do	Prin. & Int. payable by W. Chisholm.
L.	Roads and Bridges.....	20000	....	do	
M.	Welland Canal.....	50000	....	5 do	Redeemed.
N.	Kettle Creek Harbor.....	2500	....	6 do	
O.	Port Hope Harbor & Wharf Co. Loan	2000	....	5½ do	Prin. & Int. payable by the Company.
P.	Cobourg Harbor Loan.....	3000	....	5½ do	.... do
Q.	Improvement St. Lawrence Navigation	3000	....	5 do	
R.	Welland Canal.....	1250	....	5 do	
S.	Inland Waters Newcastle District....	2000	....	6 do	Prin. & Int. payable from Tolls only.
T.	River Trent Bridge.....	2000	....	do	
U.	Brantford Bridge.....	1500	....	do	
V.	Roads in Vicinity of York.....	10000	....	do	Prin. & Int. payable from Tolls only.
W.	Desjardins' Canal.....	5000	....	do	Prin. & Int. payable by the Company.
X.	Welland Canal.....	50000	....	do	
Y.	Desjardins' Canal.....	7000	....	do	Prin. & Int. payable by the Company.
Z.	War Losses.....	56600	....	5 do	
AA.	£200,000 } Borrowed in London at a reduced rate of interest, to cancel part of the Public BB. £400,000 } Debt of this Province, of which has been drawn, as per Return marked CC. ....	.....	311,600	5 do	Payable in London.
DD.		West Gwillimbury Road and Bridge..	500	6 do	Prin. & Int. payable from Tolls.
	Total amount of Monies raised on Debentures issued.....	£ 380,350			
	Amount of Debentures Redeemed.....	202,000			
	Amount outstanding up to this date...	178,350	311,600		

The Interest has been paid on the foregoing Debentures at the half-yearly periods at which it became due respectively

The Government holds 2000 shares of the Capital Stock in the Bank of Upper Canada, amounting to £25,000 Currency—all paid in.

RECEIVER-GENERAL OFFICE,
November 8, 1836.

JOHN H. DUNN.

Receiver-General.

[No. 7.]

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

ORDERS OF REFERENCE.

7th DECEMBER, 1836.

ORDERED, That Messieurs Merritt, Robinson, Cameron, Norton, Gowan, Thorburn, W. Chisholm, Manahan, Shade, Burwell, Dookus and Fergie, do compose a Committee on TRADE, with power to send for persons and papers and to report thereon.

ORDERED, That the name of Rykert be added to the Committee on Trade.

13th DECEMBER, 1836.

ORDERED, That the Petition of J. P. Bower, and others, Tanners of the Midland District, praying alterations in respect to the manner of levying duties on Leather, be referred to the Committee on Trade.

19th JANUARY, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Petition of William Wilkinson, and one hundred and fifty-four others, of the Town of Kingston, be referred to the Committee on Trade.

31st JANUARY, 1837.

ORDERED, That the Petition of William Milne be referred to the Committee on Trade.



REPORT.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the TRADE and COMMERCE of this Province,

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT:

That, as the prosperity of a country must, in a great measure, depend upon the increase of its Trade and Commerce, it must ever be the duty of the Legislature to turn their serious attention to promote and establish its Trade on the most permanent footing.

Up to the year 1820, the entire Trade of the interior of this Province and the United States, bordering on our Lakes and Rivers, was directed through the natural outlet of the St. Lawrence: during this period, our products and property commanded higher prices than similar articles on the opposite side of the frontier.

By the superior intelligence of the Legislature of New York, and the unaccountable apathy which has pervaded the Legislature of Lower Canada, this Trade was transferred to the Hudson, by the construction of their Canals and the immediate increase of their products and property followed, as a natural consequence. Since that period, the Trade of this Province has been lingering, and up to this moment may be considered in its infancy.

Without dwelling further on the past, Your Committee beg leave to call your attention to the present situation of the Trade of this Province, with a view of pointing out some of the causes by which it is at present embarrassed, with a hope that our present prospects are about opening a new era in our Commercial transactions.

The first and most prominent measure to ensure this object is, the acquirement of a sea-port under the jurisdiction of this Legislature; for the reasons assigned in its support, reference has been made to the address of Your Honorable House passed during the present Session. Since then, the Report of the Honorable John Macaulay, Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, of 5th December, 1836, has been under the consideration of Your Committee, which document, while it contains much valuable information, and bears evident proof of industry and ability, fully corroborates the difficulty and embarrassments under which our Trade now is, and must hereafter continue to be subject by a recent Act passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, the 21st March, 1836, subjecting our Trade to an inquisitorial examination, and is so absurd in its provisions, that it could never be carried into operation, as shown by the following clause of the said Act:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person in charge of any Batteau, Boat, or other vessel, or of any Land Carriage conveying goods to Upper Canada, shall deliver to the Collector of the Customs at Coteau du Lac, (or to the Comptroller to be stationed on the Ottawa, if they shall be conveyed by that route,) a statement showing the quantity and value of the different kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, (in the form of the schedule annexed to this Act,) under a penalty of forty shillings, currency, on any such person who shall present a false statement, or shall pass by without delivering such statement, as aforesaid; and such penalty shall be recoverable with costs, before any one or more Justices of the Peace, on the evidence of one or more credible witness, by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the Defendant, under the warrant of such Justice, or Justices of the Peace, and one moiety of such penalty shall belong to the Prosecutor, and the other moiety to His Majesty."

Your Committee have made reference to the correspondence of Mr. Macaulay with John Simpson, Esquire, Collector of Customs at Coteau du Lac. [See extract from Correspondence of Mr. Simpson, appended, marked A.] And also to the evidence of Sidney Jones, Esquire, and others—[hereto appended, marked B.]. By which it appears that although fees are abolished, as stated by Mr. Simpson, yet the owners are subject to the payment of five shillings on each boat, thus obstructing our Trade for the privilege of passing by an imaginary boundary from one Province to another: this discrepancy between the answer of Mr.

Simpson and the evidence of those gentlemen should not escape observation. The attention of Your Committee was also directed to the form of the declaration required of our boats at the boundary line when passing down the St. Lawrence, which from its tenor no person could suppose was intended for Boats passing to a common market, which is as follows:—

“I declare that this Entry now tendered and subscribed by me is a just report of the name of the above-mentioned ship, its burthen, build, property, number and country of mariners, the present master and voyage; and that it further contains a true account of the lading of the said ship, with the particular marks, numbers, quantity, quality, and consignment of all the goods and merchandise in the said ship, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the bulk hath not been broken, nor any goods delivered out of the said ship, since her loading in —.”

With respect to the division of duties, Your Committee are fully aware that the Arbitrator adopted the most satisfactory method within his power under the present system, but it must be evident to every commercial man that the proportion computed from the numerical population can never ensure to the inhabitants of this Province a just proportion of the revenue, inasmuch as their exports principally consist of the following articles:

Ashes, Flour, Wheat, Peas, Oats, Biscuit, Indian meal, Pork, Beef, Pine timber, Oak, Elm, Ash, Birch, Deal, Deal-ends, Lathwood and Staves, $\frac{2}{3}$ of which consist of the growth and produce of this Province.

In the opinion of your Committee, the due proportion of the Revenue to each Province should be governed by the exports of their respective productions, which can only be attained by the control of a Seaport.

Another prominent measure which retards the Commercial transactions of the Province is, our *present system of credit*.

At present our Merchants purchase their Wares in Lower Canada on Credit—pay high prices, and make slow returns; the same system prevails in Lower Canada with their purchases in Britain, which has a tendency to increase the price to the consumer, for which he pays nearly as high as the inhabitants on the opposite side, who are subject to much higher duties.—This, the Legislature has the power to remedy by a judicious system of Banking based on public credit, the profits of which to be applied to the public Revenues, and the circulating medium thus created would enable our Merchants to make their purchases in Cash at reduced rates, or credits obtained at home, in place of obtaining them of Merchants in Lower Canada or elsewhere.

Upper Canada is at this moment, and must continue to be, essentially an Agricultural country. Although she possesses the materials for supplying some of the most useful manufactures, yet many years must elapse before they can be developed—and a home market for her products established. With a climate and soil not surpassed on the Continent of America, all we require to make us a wealthy and prosperous people, is the removal of every petty and vexatious restriction on our Trade and Commerce. The Manufacturers of Europe require the produce of our soil, in exchange for which, we consume their Wares and Merchandize, which from the price of labor and command of Capital in Britain, can be furnished on cheaper terms than from any other part of the Globe.—Your Committee therefore recommend the renewal of the application of the House of Assembly made in 1833 and 1836, praying that Wheat, Flour and produce of this Colony, may be admitted into the Ports of Great Britain free from duty.

The following extracts from an able Report by *the Honorable Mr. Cambreling*, from the Committee of *Ways and Means* in the Congress of the United States, published 11th January, 1837, imparted much useful information. They state that the duty imposed on *articles* to protect similar *articles* manufactured in any particular State, operates as a Tax to the amount of \$40,000,000 per year—thus—

“In 1825, the Merchandize imported for consumption liable to duty, deducting the value exported, amounted to about sixty-six millions, and yielded a duty of twenty millions.
“The value of similar merchandize of domestic origin in that year, may be estimated at about two hundred and fifty millions. Some of these branches, especially those beyond the mountains, are not so much affected by our duties; but the prices of far the largest proportion are regulated in a great measure by the Tax we impose—assuming that articles of the value of only one hundred and fifty millions were so affected. And to the extent of 25 per cent. (which is less than the actual duty on imported merchandize) the internal Tax on the consumers in 1825 amounted to \$37,500,000, in addition to the twenty millions which went into the Treasury. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of Tax

“these protected branches of industry have, for their own profit, and to pay the difference between American and European labor, thus indirectly collected from the consumers since 1789; but we know that the latter have paid on foreign merchandize, from 1789 to 1836 inclusive, more than \$682,000,000, besides probably thirty millions for the expenses of collection.—More than one half of this aggregate has been levied on protected articles—although we cannot ascertain the amount of this internal Tax upon the consumers for the last 48 years, we can form some estimate of it in late years. At the Manufacturers’ convention in New-York, in 1831, they estimated the annual product of their industry, omitting some branches, at more than two hundred millions. From their great and uninterrupted prosperity since then, the annual value of their products, at the present time, ought probably to be estimated at three hundred millions. If the larger proportion of this amount is not raised in value by duties on Foreign Merchandize, then they are, as protecting duties, wholly inoperative and unnecessary. This direct Tax upon the consumption of our own productions, cannot be estimated at less than twice the amount of duty collected on similar Foreign Merchandize, or forty millions annually.”

Also that, notwithstanding the increased duties, the importations from foreign countries have increased as per the following extract from the same Report:—

“So far from redeeming the pledges so repeatedly given to the country, that Foreign Merchandize would be excluded, our importations have always been, and are now, steadily increasing, and almost uniformly in a ratio even greater than our rapid increase of population. Our Manufactures, however prosperous, cannot more than keep pace with the growth of the country, so long as our boundaries of settlement continue to be enlarged; and our Agricultural population spreads in the South and West.—We have never had an adequate supply of labor, and even that is comparatively diminishing as the spirit and facility of Emigration increases, and the theatre of settlement enlarges. Such is the existing demand for labor for our modern improvements and enlarged industry—for our Mines, Factories, Rail-Roads and Canals, that we can scarce procure sufficient to cultivate the soil; besides, so long as we supply all Europe with raw materials, and our Exports continue to increase as they will do, we must take her Manufactures in return—while peace continues, nations will exchange their surplus productions; and that Commerce will constantly increase, in defiance of all our Revenue Laws. The consumers of this country can expect no relief from the protecting system till this Continent shall have become settled, and a dense and impoverished population reduces the price of labor to the European standard—till then, they must pay an annual tribute of millions to add to the number, wealth, and power of our Capitalists and Corporations.”

* * * * *

“The value of imports at the present day represents in many instances more than double the quantity the same amount would have represented 20 years ago.”

“In the last 7 years, to 1835, the average increase over the first seven, that is, in seven years, is on the following articles, viz.

“ Brass manufactures	26 per cent.
“ Glassware	60 do.
“ China Ware	150 do.
“ Earthen and Stone Ware	25 do.
“ Steel	87 do.
“ Leather manufactures, the last five over the first five years, from 1826 to 1835	62½ do.

“The only article the importation of which has not increased is hemp; and for the very unsatisfactory reason, that the laws of other countries are more friendly to our navigation than our own, and our ships are supplied abroad.”

And with respect to Wheat—

“A duty of 25 cents a bushel was imposed on Wheat in 1824. Notice is taken of this item in this Report, merely for the purpose of proving its insignificance as a protecting duty. It is an insult to the Agricultural interest to attach any importance to it, as a measure of protection—the whole quantity of Wheat imported into all our Atlantic ports, from the time the duty was laid in 1824, to the 30th September, 1835, embracing a term of eleven years, was but 4,832 bushels, about 440 bushels a year. Notwithstanding the extraordinary state of Trade and the display made about Black Sea, Baltic, and German Wheat, during 1836, the whole quantity imported in the year ending the 30th September last, at all the ports on the sea-board, (except the third quarter of the year, at Boston,) was but 317,883 bushels, paying

less than \$80,000 duty. In an Agricultural country like this, remote as it is from other grain growing countries, our farmers have nothing to apprehend from importations. There are but two causes that can bring Wheat from abroad: a failure of crops, when importations would be desired by all; and the occasional occurrence of a redundant currency.

"The importations of Wheat in 1836, were not owing to the former cause: although our crops have partially failed in some of the States, there is no famine, and the deficiency is not the sole cause of the present high price. We have had a redundant currency, which encouraged speculation, and raised the prices of commodities generally so high as to produce importations in 1836, without regard to the actual wants of the country. A sudden and large addition to our metallic and paper currency has made us importers of Wheat; and had it been practicable, the same cause might have made us importers of the soil which produced it."

"The duty on Wheat is of no consequence in our trade with Europe, or any other branch of our commerce abroad—its operation is almost entirely confined to our Canadian frontier; but even there, the importations were of very little consequence till 1835; then the duty did not amount to sixty thousand dollars, and the imports for 1836 were not half the quantity. The duty on Wheat operates very injuriously on our trade with Upper Canada; when it was laid in 1824, we were the millers and exporters of the Canadians. By imposing a duty of 25 cents and refusing the drawback on exportation on that frontier, we have destroyed this branch of trade, as far as the law could be executed:—that however could not be effected on the St. Lawrence and the Niagara. The most serious objection to this duty is, that it enables the British Government to carry out a policy, which it wisely adopted some years ago. The produce of the United States is not only admitted into Canada free of duty, but enjoys all the advantages of Canadian produce in the consumption of Great Britain. She thus secures the carrying of our produce, while we, by our own laws, deny ourselves the profit of exporting the produce of Upper Canada, and of furnishing that country with supplies. We force trade through the St. Lawrence, instead of encouraging it through our Canals, Rivers, and Lakes;—into which channels it would have long since flowed, but for our own laws. Such is the whole operation of our duty on Wheat: it affords no protection whatever to Agriculture, while, with the aid of other laws, equally unwise, it almost destroys our commerce with Upper Canada, and increases the navigation of Great Britain."

The following extract recommends the manner for reducing the revenue:

"Unequal and unjust as our taxes are, it is not proposed to remove them in a mode which might shock any branch of industry. The immense increase of the consumption of coal, and the comparatively insignificant quantity imported from abroad, clearly show that the prosperity of this branch is wholly independent of the duty: it is required neither for protection nor revenue, and the Committee recommend its repeal. They also propose to repeal the duty remaining on Salt; one half was repealed by the act of July 14th, 1832, without destroying our Salt works, as was predicted; and the remainder may be taken off, with little injury to them, and great benefit to the country. Such a tax ought not to be continued with an overflowing Treasury. The Committee further recommend a general reduction of our imposts, to the extent of seven millions. For the reasons stated in this report, they have not endeavoured to select articles which would not affect our industry; the duties upon all these, of any importance whatever, have already been repealed—nor were they disposed to repeal the duties upon articles paying a less duty than 20 per cent., while other branches of industry, with no higher claims, were protected by duties of 30, 50, and upwards of 100 per cent. So long as the principle of protection is continued, justice requires that they should at least be equalized. That is the basis of the adjustment in the Act of the 2d March, 1833. By that Act all duties over 20 per cent. were to be gradually abolished. The Committee propose the same measure, but recommend a different process of reduction. By the tariff of 1833, the excess of duties over 20 per cent. were to be reduced—one tenth on the 31st December, 1833; one tenth on the 31st December, 1835; one tenth the 31st December, 1837; and one tenth the 31st December 1839; the remainder of the excess was to be taken off, one half on the 31st December, 1841, and the other on the 30th June, 1842. Of these, the two first reductions have already been made. In estimating the excess for future years, 1834 is considered a better criterion than 1835 or 1836, when the importations were unusually large. The excess of duty on the gross revenue accruing in the year ending 30th September, 1834, was \$9,400,000: from this is to be deducted the drawback on the quantity exported, which would probably leave the excess of duty over 20 per cent. on the quantity remaining for consumption at seven millions."

A Bill was also reported, [*which is appended, marked C.*] which appears to confine the reduction of duties to those articles which are now subject to a duty over 20 per cent.—Wheat and Flour are not noticed.

It is quite evident that under the present Trade Act, the Agriculturist and Miller (which has become a business of some importance in this Province) on the American side of the frontier, possess advantages denied to the same class residing in this Province, their products are at all times admitted to our markets free from duty, while ours are subject to a high duty, when admitted into theirs; although we admit the force of much of Mr. Cambreleng's reasoning on general principles, that law at times operates as a heavy tax on our Agriculturists. And while your Committee forbear recommending at present any restriction whatsoever, they feel compelled to state that a perseverance in the non-reciprocity system, by the neighbouring republic, may force the Legislature of this Province, at no distant day, to protect the Agricultural interest, on which the prosperity of the country so mainly depends, by recommending the imposition of like duties on American products when imported for consumption.

We possess an extent of water communication never fully appreciated, and which, by a judicious Legislative control, must render the products of the great Western Country, which is now increasing in population heretofore unparalleled, in a great measure tributary to us for the cheapest and best ingress and egress from and to the Atlantic Ocean. To connect the tide waters on the St. Lawrence with Lake Ontario, it is only necessary to construct a canal 28 miles in length, with 160 feet Lockage, and to connect Lake Ontario with Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Michigan: another Canal of 28 miles with 340 feet Lockage—thus, by an artificial channel of 56 miles, with 500 feet Lockage, an extent of many thousand miles will for all purposes of Commerce be rendered a *sea coast*.

The State of Illinois is at this moment constructing a canal from Lake Michigan, which forms its summit, to the navigable waters of the Illinois River, a distance of about 90 miles, with 17 Locks. On its completion, an uninterrupted communication will be opened through the interior of this Continent, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

Those two outlets will be the two *Grand Rivals* which will compete for the transit of the products and supplies of the interior.

The magnitude and importance of this competition is worthy of the careful consideration of the respective Governments. Either will possess great local facilities. The descent from Lake Michigan will be by Lockage, 150 feet in a Canal of 90 miles in length to Illinois—thence by a gradual inclined plane and River Navigation of 350 feet to New Orleans, 2000 miles. The other a wide slack water navigation, except 500 feet Lockage in a distance of 56 miles, thence 1500 miles to Quebec. The comparative advantages of the latter may be compared to a similar distance on a Lake over a River, or wide over narrow waters; which may be more strikingly illustrated by the following comparative statement of prices between given distances, say freight on a ton of Iron:

From Liverpool to Montreal.....	by Sea.....	3200 miles...	£0	10	0
From Quebec to Do.....	by River wide and deep	180 miles...	0	5	0
From New York to Albany.....	River wide and shallow.	150 miles...	0	6	3
From Do. to Do.....	by Steam.....	.....	0	12	6
From Montreal to Prescott.....	Rapids.....	130 miles...	2	10	0
From Kingston to Welland Canal..	Lake.....	200 miles...	0	10	0

It must also be observed, that the connection of large bodies of water by a canal of suitable dimensions to admit the passage of suitable craft to navigate those waters, has a tendency to reduce the freight; thus, the freight on Lakes Erie and Ontario are by means of the Welland Canal reduced to the rate originally charged on the one Lake—and in the same ratio on the completion of the St. Lawrence, the freight of a barrel of flour from Lake Erie to Montreal will be reduced to 2s. 6d., and a ton of goods, vice versa, to £2 0s. 0d.

It may also not be amiss to quote the sentiments of Mr. Benjamin Wright, Civil Engineer, as expressed in the following extract from his report on the subject of the Welland Canal, dated October 3d, 1833:

“The cheapness of transportation *via* Lake Ontario to Montreal is a decided advantage, and not easy, if at all, countervailing. It only remains to be seen how far the policy of your Government, with respect to this work, will correspond with the object to be attained. We may set down as certain, to Montreal, the trade of the country adjacent to Lake Erie, lying within the precincts of your Government; and to this may we not add one half the trade of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan? Is it not then correct to say, with the Welland Canal in good order, the commercial importance of Quebec and Montreal will be

"doubled?"—The jealousy and apprehension above adverted to, of a diversion of Trade from New-York down the St. Lawrence, has long existed; in proof of which we need only introduce a paragraph or two from a Report made to the Legislature of the State of New-York by the Canal Commissioners, March 2d, 1811.

"Under circumstances so propitious, (alluding to the facilities offered by the St. Lawrence,) it is probable that a good sloop navigation from above the Gallops to Montreal, would cost less than a good boat navigation from Oswego to Rome."

"These are facts to which it would be vain for the citizens of the United States to shut their eyes. The eyes of a rich, enterprising, commercial rival are open; and when it is considered that (if the means of easy export be supplied to the inhabitants who may settle near the Lakes) that country will, in no distant period, furnish a more abundant stock of commodities for foreign trade, than is now sent from all the Atlantic ports in the Union, it would be absurd to doubt, whether, in the competition for that Commerce, our neighbors will employ the means in their power. Nor must it be forgotten that the Revenue, which, under present circumstances, is raised from Commerce, and which no probable change will reduce below an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. cannot but operate in favor of our Rivals. True it is, that so far as regards the pecuniary benefit of those who may settle along the Lakes, the routes by which their products are sent abroad, and their supplies of foreign articles introduced, must be to them a matter of little consequence, but the political connexion which would probably result from a commercial connexion certainly deserves the consideration of intelligent men."

The most prominent objection urged against the St. Lawrence is the length of time it is closed by ice, five or six months—this is admitted; at the same time greatly overrated—the Northern Canal is closed nearly as long as the St. Lawrence—the supplies for the interior can only be received during the summer season; and a northern port situated on the direct line to Europe will always command a preference over one in a hot climate, and in an opposite direction; *as a proof*, at this moment the merchandize for the interior of Illinois is furnished from New-York, by way of Chicago, instead of coming up the Illinois from New-Orleans, as shown by the following statement:

"Account of Property passing at Buffalo on the Erie Canal to other States in the year 1836.

	MERCHANDIZE.	FURNITURE.
" Pennsylvania lbs..	1,969,260	165,956 lbs.
" Ohio lbs..	27,821,432	3,340,936 "
" Michigan lbs..	21,814,542	4,819,554 "
" Indiana lbs..	4,323,070	144,808 "
" Illinois lbs..	5,570,904	1,257,548 "
" Kentucky lbs..	827,780	20,655 "
" Tennessee lbs..	477,608	
" Alabama lbs..	40,987	
" Missouri lbs..	145,539	18,324 "
" Upper Canada lbs..	80,213	123,996 "
" Total lbs.	63,011,335	9,871,777 lbs.

"This shows an increase of Merchandize over last year of 26,090,275 lbs. or about 50 per cent.—also, an increase of furniture over the same year of 523,388 lbs.

"The amount of merchandize left at Buffalo coming from the East, 23,425,762 lbs. leaving about 1,100,000 lbs. more than last year.

" The amount of Tolls in 1835	\$106,213 58 cts.
" Do. do. 1836	158,074 99 cts.

"Being an increase over last year equal to \$51,861 41 cts.

"A trifle less than 50 per cent.

"It will be perceived that the greatest increase in the business of the Canal is in merchandize forwarded to other States. This increase is greater in proportion to the capital of last year, and in all probability will continue to increase in geometrical instead of arithmetical progression. Hence we perceive the necessity of a speedy completion of our Canals to keep pace with and divert the greater part of this immense increase of business."

The only measure necessary to insure this transit, is to open the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to which the attention of His Majesty's Government has been solicited by the Committee on the St. Lawrence, which has been submitted for the consideration of your Honorable House, and in which your Committee fully concur.

Your Committee commenced their enquiry by directing letters to the Honorable Geo. H. Markland, Inspector General of this Province, and to the Collector of Customs of the Port of Quebec, (*See Letters appended, marked D. and E.*) The reply to the first refers to the duties collected on various articles under 6th Geo. IV. c. 114. No answer has been received to an application made to the Collector of Customs at Buffalo. It is the opinion of the Crown Officers that Collectors may take fees.

Copy of a circular transmitted to Collectors by order of Sir John Colborne, is submitted. (*See Appendix F.*) and reply thereto (*marked G.*)

It appears that although the Act 3rd and 4th William IV. was passed in 1833, it has never been officially communicated to the Inspector General of this Province, up to the present moment, and the duties are still collected under the provisions of 6th Geo. IV., an inattention on the part of the Department whose duty it is to impart this information, which should not pass unnoticed.

It appears also, that although a circular has been communicated to the different Collectors by order of the Governor, enjoining them not to collect fees—that power is still legally retained by them. A bill has been submitted to the consideration of your Honorable House, on that subject, during the present Session. The return made by the Collector of Quebec, shows the value and amount of duties collected on foreign articles, but does not point out the amount of the difference of duty between foreign and British ports, which was the information desired by your Committee.

The attention of your Honorable House is now called to the practical operation of our present Trade acts.

It is notorious that a very large proportion of Tea and other articles, consumed in Upper Canada, are smuggled from the United States, and that owing to our extensive frontier bordering upon that country it is not practicable to prevent that illicit trade by legal enactments unless the duties paid shall be so low as not to exceed the actual cost and risk of smuggling.

That the admission into our ports of such articles of consumption at the same rate as from Great Britain, could in no possible way, under existing circumstances, lessen our trade with the Mother Country, from whence the principal articles of our consumption are supplied at much lower prices than they could be from any part of the world; and except TEA, are inconsiderable in quantity and amount. It is the interest of the Legislature to place as high a duty on all imports as they will admit of, to repay the interest of the large debt they have and still feel disposed to contract, for various improvements; therefore, the continuation of those restrictions and duties can be safely trusted to their discretion. The repeal they recommend is on the following articles, which are now restricted under the 3d and 4th William IV. ch. 89, viz.

TEA, FISH, (*dried or salted*), GUNPOWDER, OIL, and MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Also on all articles subjected to a duty of 30 per cent. under the provisions of the same act. *Books and Papers and Leather Manufactures* constitute the principal articles of utility, *Musical Instruments, Wires*, of all sorts, &c. are unimportant.

The following are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. under the same Act:—*Soap, Cotton manufactures, Glass manufactures, and Tobacco manufactured.* These are the only articles of consequence comprised under the schedule. *Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy* are the only additional articles which come under this provision.

The following are subject to a specific duty, viz. *Coffee, Cocoa and Sugar* 5s. per cwt. and *Molasses* 3s. per cwt.

The following are subject to 7½ per cent. duty, and are unimportant either for quantity or value:—*Alabaster, Anchovies, Argol, Anniseed, Amber, Almonds, Brimstone, Botargo, Boxwood, Currants, Capers, Cascasoo, Cummin-seed, Coral, Cork, Cinnabar, Dates, Essence of Bergamot, do. of Lemon, do. of Roses, do. of Citron, do. of Oranges, do. of Lavender, do. of Rosemary, Emery Stone, Fruit Preserved in Sugar or Brandy; Figs, Honey, Juniper Berries, Incense, Lava, Lentils, Marble, Mosaic work, Medals, Musk, Macaroni, Nuts of all kinds, Oil of Olives, of Almonds, Orris root, Ostrich feathers, Orange buds and peel, Olives, Pitch, Pickles, Paintings, Pozzolana, Pumice stone, Punk, Parmesan Cheese, Prints, Pearls, Precious Stones, (except Diamonds,) Quicksilver, Raisins, Sausages, Sponges, Tar, Turpentine, Vermillion, Vermicelli, and Whetstones.*

Other articles not mentioned are subjected to 15 per cent. *ad valorem.* Except those exempt from duty altogether.

By the above schedule it will be seen that but few articles are consumed to any extent—those restricted are confined to Tea principally, and a very small quantity of Salt Fish and Oil.

The *ad valorem* duty, although it appears large, is evaded by reducing the prices on entering at our different ports, so as to operate unequally, and at many times injuriously.— The only remedy for the evil alluded to in the petitions before your Committee is to place a specific duty on each article.

From our peculiar local situation with regard to the boundary line between this and Lower Canada, it will be impossible for the Legislature of this Province to place a higher specific duty on any one article than the Legislature of Lower Canada; if so, that article will be introduced from the United States by the port of St. John, and sent up the St. Lawrence for our consumption: hence, it is obvious we must be governed from year to year by their proceedings, and reduce our duty on each article to their standard. His Majesty's Government will see we are only actuated by a sincere desire to remove every dissatisfaction created, we freely admit, more from an imaginary than real evil, arising from the present restriction, always excepting tea, and a few articles of utility, at the same time, as the repealing of them cannot operate against or interfere with the trade of the Mother Country, and will enable the Legislature of this Province to levy a specific Provincial duty on each article to the amount they can bear, and no more, thereby creating a revenue on all articles now entered and consumed by an illicit trade.

The continuance of those restrictions on our trade has a tendency to do great mischief by enabling those persons who wish to create discontent to name a few articles which by Imperial Acts are prohibited, and a few which are subject to a higher duty, when imported from foreign parts than from Great Britain: They were thus designated by a Committee on Trade in 1835.

“ Duties to protect BRITISH CAPITAL, shipping and manufactures, and to give BRITISH MERCHANTS a monopoly of the Canada Market, or, in other words, to prevent the Farmers of these Colonies from buying the articles hereinafter mentioned, at the best market, unless under the disadvantage of heavier taxation.”

Your Committee therefore feel every assurance that, when a simple statement of the facts is submitted to the consideration of His Majesty's Government, they will repeal the enactments imposing prohibitions or higher duties from foreign parts than from Great Britain; and leave it to the judgment and good sense of the Legislature here, to impose such additional duty on any article, imported from the United States or elsewhere, as they may find from experience the article will bear. That His Majesty's Government will also admit the Grain and Bread Stuffs, the growth and produce of these Provinces, into the Ports of Great Britain, free from duty.

All of which is submitted, with the accompanying resolutions, to the consideration of your Honorable House, with a view of founding an address to His Majesty thereon.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,

Chairman.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, }
Fifteenth day of February, 1837. }

(Signed)

M. BURWELL,
A. MANAHAN,
OGLE R. GOWAN,
CHARLES BOCKUS,
W. B. ROBINSON,
AB. SHADE,
HIRAM NORTON,
W. CHISHOLM,
MALCOLM CAMERON,
GEORGE RYKERT,
COLIN C. FERRIE,

Members of Committee.

APPENDIX TO THE FOREGOING REPORT.

A.

EXTRACT FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN SIMPSON, ESQUIRE, WITH THE HONORABLE MR. MACAULAY.

"Fees are abolished. I may however add, that the business of the Port is not confined to office hours, Boats, &c. being admitted to enter at all hours or days, late and early."

B.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Committee Room, House of Assembly.

COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND COMMERCE MET,
2ND FEBRUARY, 1837.

Present—Wm. HAMILTON MERRITT, Esq., *Chairman*;
Messieurs NORTON,

BURWELL,
FERRIE,
BOCKUS,
THORBURN,
RYKERT,
ROBINSON,
SHADE,
MANAHAN, and
W. CHISHOLM.

SIDNEY JONES, Esq., of Brockville, *called in and examined.*

1. Are you engaged in the forwarding business on the St. Lawrence?—I am.

2. For what period have you been so engaged?—Since 1825.

3. During that time, have any fees been exacted at the Coteau du Lac on Boats?—During the navigable season it is of almost daily occurrence that Boats arrive at the Coteau du Lac, in Lower Canada, before the commencement and after the expiration of the hours of business at the Custom-house as prescribed by law, and having a fair wind it is highly desirable (*almost indispensable*) to the interest of those concerned, that such Boats be allowed to proceed without delay, and in all cases of such permits to pass being granted, fees are exacted. We consider it of so much importance in our business, that to prevent the chance of delay, it is customary with us to effect a compromise with the Collector at the Coteau du Lac, by which we pay him five shillings per Boat on every one of ours that pass down, either in or out of office hours.

4. Is it possible to comply with the Lower Canada Trade Act respecting duty?—In the present state of the Trade between the two Provinces, it is absolutely impracticable for Forwarders to comply with the Trade Act, so far as relates to the furnishing of manifests or specifications of Boats' cargoes.

5. Is any duty paid on Rafts when passing the Boundary Line?—Rafts passing from Upper to Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, pay a Tax of fifteen shillings, (I am not positive as to the exact sum, but think it is either 15s. or 17s. 6d.) per Crib or Dram on every one that passes down.

6. Is there any further information you can afford the Committee on the intercourse between this and the Lower Province?—I may state further, in reference to the Tax upon Rafts, some years since considerable sums of money were expended in making improvements to facilitate the passage of Rafts down the Lachine Rapids, and to reimburse the monies thus expended, a law was passed in Lower Canada imposing the aforesaid Tax, and providing for its collection by appointing an Officer for that purpose at Chateaugua, whose business it also was to ascertain the draught of water of each Raft with a view of directing which channel it should take on passing down. It is (I believe) in virtue of this law that the Tax is still collected, though the improvements allu-

ded to have long since been swept away, and are not now (*even if they ever were*) of any advantage whatever; and as to ascertaining the draught of water of Rafts, it may as well be done by any Pilot or Raftsman, as by the Collector of this obnoxious Tax.

I would also call the attention of the Committee to the serious hindrance and constantly increasing Tax, which the Trade of this Province carried on, on the St. Lawrence, is subjected to, from the unjust exactions of the proprietors of Lands situate on the banks of the River on both Provinces. It is a maxim well established, that the right to navigate a river necessarily draws with it the right to the free use of its banks, so far as is necessary to that navigation; but in violation of this rule, the justice of which is most obvious, many proprietors of Lands which it is necessary to traverse in the towing of Boats along the borders of the River, continue to levy and collect a Tax on every Boat that passes up; and the amount of this Tax is governed by the whim or caprice of the Landlord. It has hitherto been customary with those engaged in the carrying trade to submit to these exactions, not because they were considered to be just or as having any solid foundation, but on the principle of *choosing the least of evils*: The alternatives being the Taxes on one hand; and expensive and never ending litigation on the other.

SIDNEY JONES.

I entirely concur in the replies given by Mr. Jones to all the queries submitted, with the exception of query No. 5. I am under the impression the Tax on Rafts which hitherto caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, (not in consequence of its amount, but because it was not appropriated for the purposes for which it was levied,) has been rescinded.

W. L. WHITING.

I agree with Mr. Whiting in his remarks respecting the replies given by Mr. Jones.

JOHN McDONALD.

DAVID THORBURN, Esq., M.P., *called in and examined.*

Is there any unnecessary restriction imposed on Travellers passing through this Province which has come under your observation at any of our Ports of Entry?

Ans. As the laws at present, and in general is acted on, Travellers are subjected to pay duties on property, evidently for their own private use, such as new wearing apparel, old or new tools; for mechanical or scientific purposes.

Is there any further information on the subject of our intercourse with the United States you can suggest for the consideration of the Committee?

Ans. There is now and has been for more than two years a very great emigration from the State of New York and the Eastern States through the Western part of our Province, for Michigan, Illinois, &c. &c. I therefore consider it would be of much benefit to our public, that goods, the property of such travellers, should not be subjected to duty—that the same only be bonded; at present, travellers for the West send their goods *via* Buffalo, by water, which is a very great inconvenience to them, and produces us no good, but quite the reverse.

C.

A BILL TO REDUCE THE REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE WANTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,—That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the Act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled “An Act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,” or by any other Act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one-third part of such excess shall be deducted;—from and after the thirty-

first of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, one-half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and on the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, the other half shall be deducted; any thing in the Act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth of September next, the duties on Salt and Coal shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

D.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, }
12th December, 1836. }

Sir,

Will you have the goodness to furnish me, for the information of the Committee on Trade, with a list of all articles on which duties are now paid—when entered from the United States, and on all such articles as are entered free from duty.

2. Also to ascertain what duties are paid on similar articles when entered in the United States from this country.

3. Also, with a list of duties charged on different articles imported into the Ports of Quebec from Great Britain or any Colony.

Also, on same articles from foreign ports.

4. Also, a statement of such articles, the growth and produce of this Country, as are admitted in the British Ports at a less duty than from foreign countries, stating the amount, or in any of her Colonies, and the acts authorising the same,

also, whether any Collector is now authorised by law to collect fees on British or American vessels from foreign ports,—what those fees are—whether it extends to the different articles landed from those vessels—under what Act authorised, and whether a Circular has not been issued to the different Collectors requiring them not to collect fees on foreign vessels, and at what date—how acts are interpreted when the article entered is composed of different materials, as instance silk and cotton, &c., and also whether cotton batting, tanners' bark, &c. are considered raw material.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. HAMILTON MERRITT,

Chairman.

The Honorable

George H. Markland,

Inspector General.

E.

CUSTOMS, QUEBEC,
12th January, 1837.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, transmitting an extract from the Report of the Committee of Trade in 1835; and in compliance with the request of the Committee, I have the honor to enclose “a list of the quantity and amount of each article imported from foreign countries” for the last three years “prepared in the form prescribed by the Hon. Board of Customs, and according to which accounts of imports are kept in this Department. This office not being furnished with any official copy of the tariff of duties exacted at the Port of New

York. I am unable to prepare any list of articles on which a higher duty is exacted at the Port of Quebec than at that Port.

With respect to the request that I “will also furnish a list of these articles” which in my opinion would bear “an increased duty, I have to express my regret that I am not in possession of any data or sufficient details of the statistics of the Province to enable me with any degree of certainty to hazard an opinion on that subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. JOSEPH COLE.

F.

CIRCULAR.

[Conv.]

Sir,

In consequence of a communication from His Majesty's Minister at Washington to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by a representation from the Secretary of State of the American Government, acquainting him that a want of reciprocity in the Commercial transactions of this Province with the United States exists at several of her Ports, among which Kingston and York are particularly mentioned, I am directed to call your attention to the subject, and to the pledge that has been given by His Majesty's Government, in the 32nd clause of the Imperial Act, 6 Geo. IV. chap. 114. “That the same tonnage duties shall be paid upon all vessels or boats of the United States of America, importing any goods into either of the Provinces, as are or may be, for the time being, payable in the United States of America, on British boats or vessels entering the harbours of the State from whence such goods shall have been imported.”

The following quotations from the letter of the Collector at Oswego to the head of his department at Washington, will best inform you of the questions at issue.—“The American Steam-Boat ‘United States,’ on her last trip from this Port to Kingston, had on board a small Box, the freight of which was 25 cents at Kingston—she was charged by the Custom-House two dollars for a permit to land it. On a previous trip to York, she was charged from 10 to 20 dollars for permits of different kinds, the greater portion of which was levied

in sums of 15 to 20 cents on each passenger's baggage. It amounts however, and is considered by the owners of our boat as a charge against the boat itself, inasmuch as it gives in proportion to the amount of these charges a preference to the English Boats, in carrying passengers from our Ports.” On reference to my circular of the 23rd March, it appears that the instruction therein contained, was to consider the fee as relating to the cargo, by which was meant that the persons to whom it belonged, should be liable to the charge; on again considering it, however, it appears to me that a fee for a permit, graduated as it is by the Provincial Act, according to the tonnage of the vessel, may be considered as a tonnage charge, which would be in contravention of the Imperial Act before alluded to, which renders void any Provincial Enactment in opposition to its provisions. At all events, it is highly desirable that His Majesty's Government should not be embarrassed by any of its officers acting contrary to the spirit of its treaty with a foreign power, and I am therefore authorised by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to enjoin you that no charge of any kind be made on American Vessels, &c. at the Port of which you are Collector, other than such as may be demanded from the Masters of British Vessels entering the Ports of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector General.

To ———, Esquire, Collector.

(No. 8.)

R E T U R N

Of the POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, compiled from the several Returns sent to the Legislature, for the Year 1836.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number in each Township.				Total in each Township	Total in each County	Deaf & Dumb.		REMARKS.			
			Males under 16	females under 16	Males over 16	females over 16			Deaf	Insane				
WESTERN.	ESSEX.	Sandwich.....	772	700	835	739	3046	7749	4	4				
		Malden.....	384	342	344	329	1399		1					
		Colchester.....	231	247	266	210	954		1	3				
		Gosfield.....	290	262	328	229	1109							
		Mersa.....	135	126	132	107	500							
		Maidstone.....	130	110	128	86	454							
		Rochester.....	72	71	84	60	287							
	KENT.	Romney.....	46	42	40	32	160							
		Sarnia.....	53	59	73	47	237							
		Plympton.....	68	52	131	59	310							
		Zone.....	233	167	201	154	755							
		Sembra and Walpole Isle..	165	153	183	113	614							
		Camben.....	74	55	58	45	232							
		Oxford.....	119	95	121	108	442							
		Dawn.....	119	108	107	81	415							
		Warwick.....	125	107	133	107	472		1					
		Chatham.....	104	116	115	94	429			1				
		Moore.....	151	127	169	126	573		2					
		Harwich.....	221	202	274	192	689							
		East and West Dover....	214	190	200	166	770		2	2				
		Raleigh.....	296	307	313	231	1147							
		Howard.....	370	358	335	262	1325							
		East and West Tilbury....	135	116	190	105	546		9316					
		Total			4511	4112	4760		3682	17065		17065	1010	
	LONDON.	MIDDLESEX.	London.....	1067	1026	917	795		3805	23790			as originally surveyed.	
			On Crown reservation in do	50	54	42	65		211					
			Town of London.....	360	212	261	202		1035					
Ekfrid.....			153	188	210	163	714							
N. and S. Dorchester....			143	125	152	122	542							
Delaware.....			59	59	89	61	268							
Mosa.....			241	250	229	190	910							
Dunwich.....			148	137	157	139	581							
Yarmouth.....			883	798	959	768	3388							
Carradoc.....			103	168	178	149	658							
NORFOLK.		Malahide.....	622	633	548	472	2275							
		Lobo.....	257	229	203	165	654							
		Bayham.....	578	610	639	508	2335							
		Aldborough.....	148	185	166	146	645							
		Westminster.....	549	479	524	431	1982							
		Adelaide.....	242	212	304	216	974							
		Southwood.....	672	633	686	622	2613							
		Total			6171	5998	6371	5250	23790					
		Windham.....	250	243	281	232	1006	7742						
		Middleton.....	112	98	107	101	418							
Charlotteville.....	355	302	460	376	1593									
Townsend.....	576	557	510	443	2086									
Houghton.....	72	50	61	40	229									
Woodhouse.....	373	324	405	321	1423									
Walsingham.....	297	269	226	216	997									
Total			2025	1938	2050	1729	1729							

CHARLES BABY,
Clerk of Peace,
Western District.

LONDON DISTRICT.—[Continued.]

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number in each Township.				Total in each Township.	Total in each County.	Deaf & Dumb.	Insane.	REMARKS.	
			Males under 16	Females under 16	Males over 16	Females over 16						
LONDON.	OXFORD.	Oxford East.....	211	202	239	168	840	12607				
		Oxford West.....	374	350	424	378	1521					
		Dereham.....	145	131	169	116	561					
		Norwich.....	636	592	694	588	2510					
		Blandford.....	116	120	104	125	465					
		Zorra.....	628	562	625	539	2354					
		Blenheim.....	345	298	320	267	1230					
		Oakland.....	137	131	147	107	522					
		Nissouri.....	225	216	212	174	827					
		Burford.....	476	406	486	415	1777					
			3293	3008	3414	2892	12607					
		HURON.	Colborne.....	50	49	78	49	226	2956			
			Goderich.....	264	242	394	257	1157				
			North Easthope.....	68	57	97	65	287				
			Tuckersmith.....	34	33	72	51	195				
			McKillop.....	22	21	34	21	98				
			Downie.....	58	42	65	43	208				
			Fullarton.....	10	5	5	5	25				
			Williams.....	68	82	114	79	343				
			Ellice.....	42	35	47	31	155				
	South Easthope.....		47	47	71	50	215					
	Hullett.....	7	12	18	10	47						
		670	630	995	661	2956	47005					
											JOHN B. ASKIN, Clerk of the Peace, London District.	
NIAGARA.	LINGOLN.	Town of Niagara.....	606	385	514	408	1913	26268				
		Niagara.....	588	519	462	471	1990					
		Bertie.....	622	544	562	556	2284					
		Caistor.....	161	143	125	108	539					
		Clinton.....	523	827	233	506	2039					
		Crowland.....	212	196	208	187	803					
		Gainsborough.....	438	397	403	345	1583					
		Grantham.....	723	690	894	727	3034					
		Grimsby.....	495	460	499	450	1904					
		Humberstone.....	301	293	263	281	1243					
	Louth.....	336	317	255	311	1249						
	Pelham.....	324	289	302	284	1199						
	Stanford.....	633	511	617	524	2285						
	Thorold.....	530	466	590	449	2085						
	Wainfleet.....	295	292	231	244	1062						
	Willoughby.....	213	238	301	254	1006						
			6850	6574	6589	6155	26268					
		HALDIMAND.	Haldimand or York.....	195	260	176	185	836	4100			
			Canborough.....	165	142	148	113	568				
			Rainham.....	169	154	150	135	608				
	Walpole.....		244	211	65	193	713					
	Dunn.....		51	70	59	58	233					
	Cayuga.....		100	153	90	80	424					
	Sherbrooke and Moulton...	143	254	164	153	714						
		Total	8017	7838	7441	7072	30868					
											CHARLES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace, Niagara District.	
GORP.	WENTWORTH.	Glanford.....	235	227	212	190	864	12965				
		Binbrook.....	167	126	174	185	602					
		Grand River Tract.....	902	1105	870	853	3730					
		Hamilton Town.....	335	343	653	481	1812					
		Barton.....	349	341	431	355	1476					
		Saltfleet.....	468	477	498	421	1864					
		Aucaster.....	667	581	731	638	2617					
		3123	3200	3569	3073	12965						

CORE DISTRICT.—[Continued.]

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number in each Township.				Total in each Township.	Total in each County.	Deaf and Dumb.	Insane.	REMARKS.
			Males under 16.	females under 16.	Males over 16.	females over 16.					
CORE.	HALTON.	Puslinch.....	264	240	328	235	1067				
		East Flamborough.....	257	251	233	210	1001				
		Nelson.....	695	641	730	559	2625				
		Trafalgar.....	1019	834	1070	950	3873				
		Nassagaweya.....	263	213	229	184	894				
		Errinosa.....	157	170	196	159	682				
		Garrafraxa.....	64	46	52	44	206				
		Woolwich.....	201	185	221	161	768				
		West Flamboro.....	511	485	702	549	2247				
		Dumfries.....	1336	1266	1356	1123	5081				
		Beverly.....	549	478	408	379	1814				
		Waterloo.....	876	808	1027	727	3438				
		Erin.....	296	261	267	201	1025				
		Guolph.....	419	436	565	434	1854				
		Esquesing.....	674	500	623	526	2413				
Nichol.....	156	139	210	137	642						
Wilnot.....	335	336	375	279	1325	30955			Ronn. BERRI, Clerk of Peace, Gore District.		
		Grand Total.....	8077	7379	8642	6857	30955				
			11200	10579	12211	9930		43920			
HOME.	YORK.	York.....	1130	969	1210	1002	4327				
		Scarboro'.....	547	508	519	422	1997				
		Pickering.....	768	766	817	653	3004				
		Whitby.....	1028	916	1104	900	3948				
		Vaughan.....	780	750	831	669	3044				
		Markham.....	1104	1117	1001	905	4127				
		Whitechurch.....	708	637	759	594	2698				
		King.....	573	432	565	439	2059				
		North Gwillimbury.....	138	133	140	119	530				
		East Gwillimbury.....	402	416	457	415	1690				
		Georgina.....	100	101	116	89	406				
		Caledon.....	436	383	375	306	1502				
		Rench.....	141	141	144	111	537				
		Brock.....	368	315	305	251	1244				
		Scott.....	11	12	17	15	55				
	Toronto.....	1209	1179	1345	1073	4806					
	Gore of Toronto.....	248	227	257	194	926					
	Uxbridge.....	130	119	115	99	462					
	Etabiroke.....	469	442	546	417	1874					
	Chinguacoucy.....	919	926	998	750	3593					
	Albion.....	363	312	367	284	1331	43660				
			West Gwillimbury.....	514	381	430	374	1699			
			Tecumseth.....	432	430	504	352	1768			
			Adjala.....	193	192	181	139	702			
			Innisfil.....	167	124	167	124	682			
			Oro.....	261	225	338	228	1052			
			Flos.....	26	27	30	19	102			
			Vespra.....	99	88	132	100	419			
			Medonte.....	196	152	207	192	737			
			Thom.....	162	119	176	142	630			
		Easa.....	69	62	88	55	269				
		Sunnidale.....	48	48	54	36	186				
		North and South Orilla..	56	36	87	65	264				
		Tiney and Tay.....	196	204	186	179	765				
		Mar.....	37	35	49	32	153				
		Mono.....	178	229	201	170	778	10215		S. WASHBURN, Clerk of Peace, Home District.	
		Total.....	13898	12791	14326	11729	53875	53875			

HOME DISTRICT.—[Continued.]

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Males		Females		Total in each Township.	Total in each County.	Deaf & Dumb.	Insane.	REMARKS.
			under 16	over 16	under 16	over 16					
CITY OF TORONTO AND LIBERTIES.	WARDS.	Saint Davids	677	613	802	870	3504	Within the City and Liberties.			Exclusive of the Military; persons in gaol; and transient persons. CHARLES DALY, Clerk C. C.
		Liberties	126	135	136	145					
		Saint Andrews	393	445	491	537	2019				
		Liberties	15	17	12	9					
		Saint Lawrence	206	252	492	419	1844				
		Liberties	91	71	117	94					
		Saint Patricks	234	252	266	302	1495				
		Liberties	109	108	105	119					
		Saint Georges	165	170	253	289	692				
		Liberties	2	5	5	3					
			2108	2074	2685	2787	9654				
NEWCASTLE.	NORTHUMBERLAND.	Hamilton	1004	954	1134	972	4064	18760			No Return from Burleigh, Belmont, and Methuens.
		Haldimand	588	564	666	583	2401				
		Cramahé	614	537	662	553	2416				
		Murray	624	537	621	514	2296				
		Monaghan	394	315	434	345	1488				
		Ennismore	64	51	68	41	224				
		Harvey	16	16	40	22	94				
		Seymour	124	141	259	152	676				
		Percy	182	149	179	152	662				
		Douro	226	196	236	189	847				
	Dummer	197	165	200	155	717					
	Asphodel	123	107	107	83	510					
	Smith	310	273	251	236	1070					
	Otanabee	353	271	376	313	1295					
			4801	4416	5233	4310	18760				
	DURHAM.	Darlington	574	483	582	463	2102	14176			No Return from Cartwright.
		Clarke	533	448	526	428	1935				
		Hope	751	794	886	744	3175				
		Cavan	810	724	658	592	2784				
		Emily	369	352	302	290	1313				
Ops		231	211	275	197	914					
Manvers		91	66	90	62	309					
Fenelon		51	3	52	38	144					
Verulam		4	4	16	6	20					
Eldon		199	172	193	191	755					
Maciposa	205	195	184	141	725						
		3818	3452	3754	3252	14176	32936				Clerk of Peace, Newcastle District.
PRINCE EDWARD.	PRINCE EDWARD.	Hallowell	1001	963	1112	997	4076	12343			D. L. FAIRFIELD, Clerk of Peace. P. E. District.
		Hillier	564	495	529	465	2057				
		Marysburgh	576	550	461	484	2041				
		Sophiasburgh	587	539	638	582	2096				
		Amefiasburgh	491	488	468	406	1873				
				3219	3035	3249	3234				
MIDLAND.	FRONTENAC.	Kingston (Town)	864	843	1015	1141	3863	12144			
		Kingston	996	881	985	855	3717				
		Pittsburgh	400	379	423	344	1546				
		Wolf Island	211	193	249	160	803				
		Loughborough	397	321	355	300	1373				
		Portland	243	226	195	176	840				
		3111	2835	3222	2976	12144					

MIDLAND DISTRICT.—[Continued.]

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number in each Township.				Total in each Township.	Total in each County.	Dumb & Insane.	REMARKS.
			Males under 16	females under 16	Males over 16	females over 16				
MIDLAND.	LANCOS & ADRIANON.	Ernest Town.....	995	906	1035	973	3909	12674		JAMES NICHOLLS, Clerk of Peace, Midland District.
		Fredericksburgh.....	681	609	688	620	2598			
		Adolphustown.....	153	139	181	178	651			
		Richmond.....	410	452	454	342	1658			
		Camden.....	751	684	726	591	2752			
		Sheffield.....	99	86	114	79	376			
		Amherst Island.....	199	163	189	180	730			
				3256	3039	3387	2962	12674		
	HASTINGS.	Sidney.....	714	643	703	708	2768	10578		
		Thurlow.....	845	819	1037	896	3597			
		Rawdon.....	210	182	216	159	767			
		Huntingdon.....	127	112	137	114	490			
		Hungerford.....	116	109	120	94	439			
		Warmora.....	66	62	72	59	259			
		Madoc.....	120	120	135	91	466			
Tyendinaga.....		435	417	511	379	1792				
Grand total.....			9030	8338	9540	8438	35396			

BATHURST.	CARLETON & LANARK.	Drummond.....	711	691	793	699	2893	11	7	G. H. READN, Clerk of Peace, Bathurst District.
		Bathurst.....	636	597	584	519	2356			
		Beck with.....	583	475	574	559	2191			
		Ramsay.....	491	579	601	594	2265			
		Dalhousie.....	209	301	254	297	1181			
		Lanark.....	543	445	511	437	1936			
		N. Sherbrooke.....	108	91	101	89	389			
		S. Sherbrooke.....	40	61	44	48	193			
		Darling.....	57	54	51	46	208			
		Macnab.....	103	97	239	133	572			
		Gonlbourn.....	654	924	603	520	2110			
		Nepean.....	743	714	984	911	3352			
		Huntly.....	293	312	357	337	1329			
		Pakenham.....	152	118	214	211	695			
		March.....	161	121	173	151	606			
		Horton.....	57	34	272	109	472			
		Torholton.....	59	34	69	73	234			
FitzRoy.....	201	191	264	199	845					
Total..			5910	5530	6748	5930	24127			

JOHNSTOWN.	GRENVILLE.	Leeds.....	1531	1151	1489	1358	5529	16793		* No return made by Assessors yet.
		Elmsly.....	393	357	402	329	1481			
		Yongu.....	921	894	839	764	3418			
		Bastard.....	559	464	471	453	1932			
		North Crosby.....	88	93	108	90	379			
		Burgess.....	109	102	113	100	434			
		Kisley.....	511	504	536	443	1999			
		Rear of Leeds & Lansdown	250	233	250	226	959			
		South Crosby.....	156	147	192	147	642			
		Front of Leeds and Lansdown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Marlborough.....	193	146	161	138	638			
		South Gower.....	181	158	182	133	654			
		North Gower.....	131	115	95	81	422			
		Wolford.....	338	292	323	272	1225			
Montague.....	356	360	357	294	1367					
Oxford.....	489	475	502	426	1892					
Augusta.....	1032	980	1054	971	4037					
Edwardsburgh.....	575	523	585	526	2209					
Total..			7812	6995	7659	6770	29237	12444		JAMES JESSUP, Clerk of Peace, Johnstown District.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number in each Township.				Total in each Township.	Total in each County.	Deaf & Dumb.	Insane.	REMARKS.	
			Males under 16	Females under 16	Males over 16	Females over 16						
EASTERN:	GLENHURRY.	Charlottenburg	1193	1104	1317	1274	4901	12250	2	6	No return for the Township of Cornwall.	
		Lancaster.....	691	639	716	661	2711		1	3		
		Kenyon.....	550	537	497	489	2081		2	6		
		Lochiel.....	626	629	680	622	2557					
	DUNDAS.	Mountain.....	230	231	263	203	923	5739	1			
		Winchester.....	82	90	107	70	349					
		Williamsburgh.....	643	581	619	556	2407		2	6		
		Maitida.....	542	535	490	488	2060		4	1		
	STORMONT.	Finch.....	100	103	162	104	474	4922	5		ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Clerk of Peace, Eastern District.	
		Roxborough.....	191	162	150	144	650					
		Osunabruk.....	1025	883	1059	831	3798					
			Total..	5868	5494	6065	5442	22911	22911	16	26	

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Number in each Township.				Total in each Township.	Total in each County.	Deaf & Dumb.	Insane.	REMARKS.	
			Males under 16	Females under 16	Males over 16	Females over 16						
OTTAWA.	PRESCOTT.	Hawkesbury East.....	303	303	304	259	1169	5228	1	3		
		do West.....	494	470	497	382	1843					5
		Longueil.....	250	244	304	255	1062					
		Caledonia.....	116	105	83	90	394					
		Alfred.....	43	41	40	36	160					
		Plantagenet.....	155	181	172	142	600					
			Total..	1370	1294	1400	1164	5228				
	RUSSELL.	Clarence.....	46	39	50	41	176	2259	1	8	R. P. HOTMAN, Clerk of Peace, Ottawa District.	
		Cumberland.....	75	69	92	58	294					
		Gloicester.....	308	283	324	253	1173					
		Osgood.....	129	149	164	121	563					
		Russell.....	7	10	24	12	53					
		Cambridge.....	0	0	0	0	0					
		Total..	565	555	654	485	2259					
		Total..	1935	1849	2054	1649	7487	7487	2	8		

Aggregate of the Assessment Rolls for the District of Bathurst for the Year 1836.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.								MILLS.				MILK COWS.				HORNS CATTLE FROM 2 TO 4 YRS. OLD.				CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS FOR PLEASURE.				CARRIAGES, GIGS, & WHEELS, FOR PLEASURE.				WAGGONS KEPT FOR PLEASURE.				Rate per Pound.		Amount of Assessment.		Amount to be collected.	
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Square or lot of Timber, 1 story.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed under two stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Brick or stone of one story.	Additional Fire Places.	Framed, brick, or stone, 2 stories.	Additional Fire Places.	Grind, with 1 pair of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchant's Ships.	Stone Houses for hire or gain.	Horses of 3 years old and upwards.	Horses of four years old and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horns Cattle from 2 to 4 yrs. old.	Carrriages with four wheels for pleasure.	Carrriages, Gigs, & wheels, for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Rate per Pound.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.								
Drummond.....	32275	6910	22	0	3	4	1049	30	25	3	1	2	11	0	1	218	333	801	182	1	1	3	1	3	1	30544	15	0	127	7	0	127	7	0						
Bathurst.....	33651	5052	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	133	386	798	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	20119	10	0	85	1	73	85	1	73						
Beck with.....	31384	5735	11	0	0	0	17	0	4	0	2	1	5	0	0	173	327	678	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	20331	4	0	81	14	3	81	14	3						
Ramsay.....	33302	7474	8	0	0	0	15	0	0	4	2	4	1	0	1	151	425	675	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	21000	4	0	00	0	4	00	0	4						
Dalhousie.....	20753	4711	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	130	322	365	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	12528	1	0	52	4	1	52	4	1						
Lanark.....	30717	6084	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	08	109	53	0	0	0	0	0	10507	1	0	81	13	2	81	13	2							
North Sherbrook.....	5674	910	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1498	0	10	5	19	10	5	19	10							
South Sherbrook.....	4272	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1469	10	0	6	5	0	6	5	0							
Darling.....	2084	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
McNab.....	9570	1151	1	1	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	1	7	0	0	25	116	182	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Goulbourn.....	30017	6907	20	4	1	0	7	5	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	190	247	673	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32730	0	0	0	14	8	0	14	8					
Nepean.....	24731	4803	90	0	0	0	0	12	13	3	1	3	1	2	391	268	602	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35614	10	0	138	7	10	138	7	10						
Hundley.....	25117	2009	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	110	172	223	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	11861	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0						
Pakenham.....	9010	1026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	100	177	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	5233	12	0	20	5	10	20	5	10							
March.....	15014	2127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	71	201	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	7260	10	0	30	5	13	30	5	13							
Horton.....	6914	789	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	50	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3274	5	0	15	15	4	15	15	4							
Torbolton.....	5810	517	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	43	59	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	2531	8	4	10	11	2	10	11	2							
Fitzroy.....	18880	1807	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	87	170	250	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11317	1	0	47	8	3	47	8	3						
Total.....	320603	62329	210	71	4	5	171	14	19	32	20	83	175	3	12	1800	3880	6735	2321	1	1	1	1	1	1	1223023	13	7	1950	17	5	1950	17	5						

C. H. READE,
 Clerk of the Peace,
 District of Bathurst.

(No. 10.)

R E P O R T

OF THE PENITENTIARY INSPECTORS.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The Inspectors appointed under the authority of an Act passed on the 6th day of March 1834, entitled "An Act to provide for the maintenance and Government of the Provincial Penitentiary, erected near Kingston, in the Midland District," in pursuance of the said Act, have the honour most respectfully to Report:—

That the Institution committed to their superintendence has been conducted by the Warden since the date of their former Report in a manner quite satisfactory to them, and with such careful adherence to the general principles of the system of Government introduced into the Prison, that a very high degree of discipline has been already attained.

The convicts, under the daily care of the Physician, whose Report is herewith appended, have enjoyed remarkable good health, and performed their allotted labor with such regularity and alacrity, that much less punishment is inflicted than the Board originally apprehended that the due enforcement of the Prison Regulations would render necessary.

The principal attention of the Warden has been directed to the construction of a wharf for the shipment of stone and the reception of fuel, as well as to the preparation of the materials for the walls of the North Wing.

By a Bill, which passed both Houses at the last Session of the Legislature, a sum was granted for the support of the Prison and the prosecution of the building, amounting to £5000; but as Your Excellency was pleased to reserve the Bill for the consideration of His Majesty, it did not become a law until the 29th September last. While the fate of the Bill continued doubtful the Board could not proceed with the building of the North Wing; for the outstanding claims on the institution, were already considerable, and the Officers of the Prison were subjected to no trifling inconvenience by the delay in paying them their allowances.

Indeed the embarrassment caused by the suspension of the Royal Assent to the Bill, that if your Excellency had not seen fit to order certain monthly advances to be made for the more immediate necessities of the institution, it would have probably been impracticable to have steadily kept upon duty an adequate number of keepers and watchmen.

It has thus happened that the progress made in erecting the North Wing is not so great as the Board could have desired. Enough, however, has been done this season to shew that with the aid of a few hired masons the convicts are capable of completing the building in a substantial manner.

The Report of the Warden, with the documents thereunto appended, which are herewith submitted, will inform your Excellency more particularly what has been done under the eye of that Officer.

Between the 1st day of October, 1835, and the

30th day of September, 1836, forty-three convicts were received into his charge by the Warden—of these

The Home District sent.....	16
Gore do	12
Johnstown do	1
Western do	5
Midland do	5
London do	3
Prince Edwd. do	1
	—43

Between the 1st day of October, 1836, and the date of the present Report,

The Newcastle District sent.....	2
Prince Edward.....	1

Making a total of..... —16 convicts received at the Penitentiary within the present year, of whom two are persons of color.

The Warden's Return marked C, furnishes additional particulars respecting the name, sentence, and term of confinement of each convict in his custody on the 1st day of October

The Return marked C c. continues that statement from the 1st day of October unto the date of the present Report.

Of the 46 convicts received into the Penitentiary, from the 1st day of October, 1835, to the 15th day of October, 1836, two are females, and the remaining 44 are males. Their classification as respects their nativity stands thus:—

Natives of England.....	3
do of Ireland.....	20
do of Scotland	1
do of Upper Canada	8
do of Lower Canada	4
do of United States	9
do Unknown.....	1
	—46

The ages of the prisoners are as follows:—

From 15 to 20 years	7
do 21 to 25	9
do 26 to 30	13
do 31 to 35.....	3
do 36 to 40.....	6
do 41 to 45.....	5
do 51 to 55.....	2
do 56 to 60.....	1
	—46

The abstract of the sentences is as follows:—

For 1 year.....	16
" 1½ years.....	1
" 2 do	15
" 3 do	3
" 4 do	1
" 5 do	5
" 7 do	4
" 13 do	1
	—46

The crimes of which the convicts have severally been found guilty is as follows:—

Grand Larceny.....	28
Carried forward.....	28

Brought forward.....	28
Larceny.....	4
Accessory to a Larceny.....	2
Burglary.....	3
Assault with intent to ravish.....	1
Horse stealing and returning from trans- portation.....	1
Horse stealing.....	4
Passing Forged Notes.....	1
Forgery.....	1
Coining.....	1
—16	

The following are the occupations in which the male convicts now under confinement were engaged prior to the commission of the offences of which they were convicted:—

Butcher.....	1
Spinners.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	3
Cooper.....	1
Tailors.....	3
Shoemakers.....	6
Carpenters.....	8
Painter.....	1
Cabinet-Maker.....	1
Weavers.....	3
Engineer.....	1
Masons.....	2
Barber.....	1
Slater.....	1
Waggon-Maker.....	1
Farmers.....	5
Mariners.....	5
Laborers.....	33
—78	

The undermentioned particulars relative to the convicts are gathered from their own statements, which possibly are not in all respects entitled to implicit reliance:

Under the influence of liquor when crime was committed.....	25
Had intemperate parents.....	3
Parents died before convict was 10 years of age.....	1
Parents died before convicts was 15 years of age.....	5
Instructed in a Sunday School.....	8
Daily habit of reading the Bible.....	6
Know the Decalogue.....	13
Observers of the Sabbath.....	16
Single.....	18
Married.....	25
Widowers.....	3
Husband or Wife died previous to convic- tion.....	3
Lived with husband or wife when arrest- ed.....	13
Left Husband or Wife previous to con- viction.....	8
Had academical education.....	2
Had Common education.....	13
Had very poor education.....	18
Without education.....	13
Excessively intemperate.....	9
Intemperate.....	11
Temperate drinkers.....	20
Abstinent.....	5
Can read.....	5
Can read and write.....	27
Had learned trades.....	19
Had begun to learn trades.....	4

Followed trades when convicted.....	15
Were owners of real estate.....	10
Professed to belong to the Church of Eng- land.....	12
Ditto Ditto of Scotland.....	1
Ditto Ditto of Rome.....	15
Professed to be Presbyterians.....	2
Ditto Methodists.....	5
Ditto Baptists.....	3
Ditto Congregationalists.....	1
Ditto to belong to no Church.....	7
Had children who were under 10 years of age.....	44
Had children over 10 years of age.....	20

In their Report last year the Inspectors took occasion to express their anxiety for the appointment of a Chaplain, for they felt the truth of the observations made by the London Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline in their eighth Report.

“Although privation and restraint are indispensable as the ground work of corrective discipline, it must never be forgotten that the offender, although he may have forfeited his liberty, is still a moral agent, and an accountable being; that he has claims on the compassion of society which no misdeeds can annul; and that to raise him from moral degradation to present him the utmost facilities for cherishing repentance here and for promoting his happiness hereafter, are duties dictated by the best feelings of our nature, and enjoined by the sacred obligations of christianity.”

The Warden and his Deputy do at present all within their power to awaken the moral feelings of the convicts, but their efforts in this particular cannot reasonably be expected to make any lasting impression.

A Chaplain only can duly attend to this part of the discipline; and the appointment of such an Officer has been already directed by the Legislature in the 7th section of the Act of 1834, passed for the maintenance and government of the Penitentiary.

The Convicts being allowed an hour at breakfast and another hour at dinner, which meals never occupy more than twenty-five minutes each, the remainder of the time is employed in reading the Scriptures or some religious tracts by such convicts as can read, and such as are altogether uneducated are then divided into classes, and taught to spell and read by qualified teachers, selected from amongst the other convicts, under the immediate eye of the Keepers and superintendence of the Warden or Deputy Warden.

This mode of disposing of the time of the convicts during their cessation from labor, which we believe to be peculiar to our system, is attended with material advantages; as while it allows to all the convicts necessary rest, it precludes entire idleness, and affords an opportunity for teaching the uneducated, without interfering with the hours appropriated to labor, encroaching upon that time which, when a Chaplain shall be appointed, may be more advantageously devoted to their moral and religious instruction.

A considerable number of convicts, some of them advanced in years, and one or two of them foreigners, who, when they first entered the Penitentiary, were unacquainted with the alphabet, have in the short space of twelve months learned to read with tolerable ease portions of the Sacred Scriptures.

It will be seen that a certain sum has been realised in money as the fruits of a small portion of the convicts labor during the year just closed.

As soon as the North Wing and the wall of the yard shall have been erected, it will become important to determine to what objects the labor of the convicts shall be directed.

The Inspectors have not yet fully considered this point; but it is their opinion that the convict labor may be so applied as not in any degree to effect the gain of honest industry, or act injuriously on the interests of any class of the community.

There are many branches of mechanical labor which may be introduced into the Penitentiary with decided advantage to the public.

Should the mode of employing the convicts be hereafter taken up by the Legislature, and specifically regulated by statute, it would, of course, relieve the Inspectors from considerable responsibility and anxious deliberation.

The Inspectors, however, in making this remark, trust they will not be understood as desiring to shrink from the performance of any duties now required of them by the existing laws.

A copy of the rules for the government of the Prison, adopted by the Board, will accompany this Report.

JOHN MACAULAY,
President.

PENITENTIARY, near KINGSTON,)
October 22, 1836. }

No. 2.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Gentlemen,

The number of convicts received into the Penitentiary since my last report is 43, of whom 41 are males and 2 females; a particular statement of which is furnished in the Return marked A.

The behaviour of the prisoners, owing to the strict enforcement of the discipline of the institution, has been such as to occasion little trouble in the management of them, the only offence worthy of notice, being an individual attempt to escape, which by the vigilance of the watchmen was rendered abortive.

It is to be regretted that the suggestions of the Board in the last Report, made to the Legislature, respecting the particulars of crimes committed by persons, sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary, have not been carried into effect, as much depends on a knowledge of the previous habits and character of convicts, in order to employ suitable means and treatment with a view to produce a reformation in them.

The difficulty of procuring dwelling houses in the vicinity of the prison has been productive of great inconvenience to the officers and guard, and in case of any sudden emergency would be of serious consequence to the welfare of the institution.

This might be obviated by the erection of a sufficient number of cottages, suitable for their occupation, for which a rent could be charged to them, or allowed as a part of their annual pay.

A Return, marked B, accompanying this Report will shew the number of convicts discharged during the last year.

A statement of the number of convicts now in confinement, with an account of their crimes and

other particulars, is furnished in the Return marked C.

The employment of the prisoners during the past year has been principally directed to the completion of the South Wing; building a substantial stone wharf, and preparing materials for the North Wing, the principal walls of which are brought up to twelve feet four inches above the foundation.

The grant made by the Legislature at its last Session, being nearly one-half less than the sum required to pay the demands against the institution and carry on the building of the North Wing, and that sum being necessarily withheld on account of the stoppage of the Supplies, has been of serious inconvenience, and the cause of much loss, owing to which it was found impracticable to commence on the Front Wing until the end of the last summer; nor could any progress have been made in it had not a monthly advance of money been made by order in Council, to defray the current expenses of the institution.

This monthly advance is, however, insufficient for the purposes of the establishment, owing to the increase of the number of convicts received into the Penitentiary since the estimate was laid before the Lieutenant Governor, in the month of May last, and which has consequently caused a corresponding augmentation in the debts due by the institution, which now amount to one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six pounds three shillings and eight pence.

All the bedding, (with the exception of the blankets) the clothing, and many of the tools and utensils used at the Penitentiary are now made by convict labour.

A statement of the value of the work done by convicts and which has been applied exclusively to the institution, is given in the Return marked D.

Notwithstanding the quantity of labour performed in regard to the completion of the Penitentiary, much has been otherwise advantageously employed since the month of January last, by disposing of it where practicable in such a manner, as partly to provide for the maintenance of the convicts; a statement of whose earnings under this head will be seen on reference to the Return marked E.: of the amount therein stated the sum of one hundred and ten pounds eighteen shillings and seven pence, including the value of materials furnished, is now due and unpaid to the institution.

In the employment of convicts I have made it a rule, where the interests of the institution would admit of it, to give them their choice of labour, and whether it has been possible or not to comply with their wishes in this respect. I have generally found, that in whatever trades or occupations they have been engaged, they have not only been desirous of gaining a knowledge of them, but have made the most surprising progress in acquiring a proficiency therein.

Reformation being the primary object to be kept in view in the management of convicts; and the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures being the principal means to attain that end, such prisoners as were altogether uneducated, have been taught to read, by convicts selected for that purpose, under careful inspection, to prevent improper communication between them: and, as an instance of the good effected in this branch of the operations of the Penitentiary, I would state that there are some convicts, who, on their first arrival here, could barely speak the

English language, and another who could only speak in the French tongue, who are now able to read the Testament, in which they apparently take great delight.

The success of this undertaking will appear something more than common, when the almost unbroken silence of the Penitentiary, would seem to preclude the possibility of teaching the convicts a language which before they did not understand. It is worthy of remark, that the system of teaching uneducated convicts, as pursued in the Upper Canada Penitentiary, stands entirely alone. In all other Penitentiaries where the education of convicts forms part of the discipline, the only time devoted to that purpose is an hour each on the Sabbath morning and afternoon, and the teachers are taken from among the inhabitants of the neighboring towns and villages.

During the past year, I have continued to read evening prayers to the convicts while in their cells, and on the Sabbath days have read to them a sermon, with prayers and portions of the Scripture. Morning prayers, and a chapter in the Bible, are daily read in the prison after the breakfast hour by the Deputy Warden.

Whatever good may have resulted from these duties, still the want of a Chaplain to the establishment is seriously felt, as the labors of myself and the Deputy Warden, can only be directed in this respect, to the convicts collectively; whereas, to effect a permanent good, it is necessary that the moral and religious welfare of the inmates of this institution, should be studied and watched over individually, which can only be effectually done through the agency of a Chaplain.

As it was found impossible to employ the female convicts with any advantage to the institution under the direction of keepers, a matron was by order of the Board engaged in the month of October last, under whose care their labors have been beneficially applied in making and mending the bedding and clothing required for the prisoners.

In obedience to the minute of the Board, I directed an oven to be built, and have employed one of the convicts as a baker, in consequence of which, good coarse bread is now furnished to the prisoners at an expense of fourpence one farthing per four pound loaf, which is reasonable, considering the present high price of flour.

It having been deemed expedient to alter the rations allowed to convicts, by giving a larger proportion of fresh meat than they had been in the habit of receiving, a change in this respect was adopted, which has been the means of effecting a considerable saving in the maintenance of the prisoners; and notwithstanding the great advance in the prices of all descriptions of provisions, the daily rations of the convicts are now furnished at the cost of only 5½ pence each.

As the rations of the convicts are entirely different from what they were when my last Report was made, I beg to lay before the Board the diet table now in use, from which it will be seen, that although a change has been made in the articles furnished to them, they still receive the same quantity of provisions which has hitherto been allowed to them.

No alteration has been made in the clothing of the convicts; but I beg leave to suggest the propriety of using for the summer dresses in future, garments made entirely of strong linen; as those now in wear being made one half of cotton fustian, are by no means durable, and require constant repairs.

With the approbation of the Board, I have substituted iron bottoms, made of hoop iron, in the room of the sackings hitherto used for the bedsteads, as they possess the advantages of strength, cleanliness and durability, over those formerly in use, and in the end are much more economical.

In compliance with the Statute, I transmit herewith a statement of the property of the Province in my charge at this date, and also an account of the disbursements of the institution for the last year.

I have prepared estimates of the sums likely to be required during the ensuing year, for the support of the Penitentiary, and to carry on the building of the North Wing.

The documents herewith appended, are as follows, and are marked as stated against each:—

A.—Return of convicts received into the Provincial Penitentiary, in the year ending 1st October, 1836.

B.—Return of convicts discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary, in the year ending 1st October, 1836.

C.—Return of convicts now in confinement at the Provincial Penitentiary.

D.—Statement of labor performed by the convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1836, for the immediate purposes of the institution.

E.—Statement of the earnings of the convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending 1st October, 1836.

F.—Convict Diet Table at the Provincial Penitentiary.

G.—Abstract of Disbursements of the Provincial Penitentiary, from the 1st October, 1835, to the 30th September, 1836.

H.—General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, from the 1st October, 1835, to the 30th September, 1836.

I.—Return of the property of the Province on hand at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st October, 1836.

K.—Return shewing the manner in which the convicts under confinement at the Provincial Penitentiary are employed at the present date, 1st October, 1836.

L.—Estimate of the probable sum required for the support of one hundred and forty convicts, and for the payment of officers and others employed at the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1837.

M.—Estimate of the sum required for the completion of the North Wing of the Provincial Penitentiary.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH,

Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
October 15, 1836.

(No. 3.)

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
October 13, 1836.

Sir,

In obedience to the Statute, 4th William 4, chap. 37, I beg leave to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the undermentioned documents, which, together with the "Return of convicts discharged from

the Provincial Penitentiary, in the year ending 1st October, 1836," which I had the honor to transmit for His Excellency's information on the 3rd instant, will exhibit "a complete detail of the transactions of the Penitentiary for the year."

"Return of convicts received into the Provincial Penitentiary, in the year ending 1st October, 1836."

"Return of convicts now in confinement at the Provincial Penitentiary."

"Statement of labor performed by the convicts during the year ending 1st October, for the immediate purposes of the institution."

"Statement of the earnings of the convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending 1st October, 1836."

"Convict Diet Table at the Provincial Penitentiary."

Return of the property of the Province on hand at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st October, 1836.

General account of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending the 1st October, 1836.

"General Account of Receipts and Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending the 1st October, 1836."

Return shewing the manner in which the convicts under confinement at the Provincial Penitentiary are employed at the present date, 1st October, 1836.

Estimate of the probable sum required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1837.

"Estimate of the sum required for the completion of the North Wing of the Provincial Penitentiary."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
H. SMITH, Warden.

JOHN JOSEPH, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

A.

RETURN of Prisoners received into the Provincial Penitentiary from the 1st day of October, 1835, to the 30th day of September, 1836, both days inclusive.

NAMES.	From what District.	CRIME.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Imprisonment.
Alexander Fair.....	Prince Edward.	Grand Larceny.	1835. October 2.	One Year.
Henry Elson.....	Home.	Do.	" 19.	Two do
William Black.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Two do
Martin Cody.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Two do
Laughlin McLean.....	Do.	Do.	" "	One do
Terence Lynch.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Two do
Michael Hoary.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Three do
David Dowdale.....	Do.	Do.	" 31.	One do
Hugh Magill.....	Do.	Do.	" "	One do
Basil Amzott.....	Do.	Burglary.	November 7.	Seven do
Michael Murphy.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Seven do
James Smith.....	Do.	Do.	December 31.	One do
James Fenton.....	Do.	Accessory to a Larceny.	Mar. 4, 1836.	One do
John Guiren.....	Do.	Larceny.	" "	One do
James Laureson.....	Do.	Grand Larceny.	April 7.	One and a Half do.
John Shea.....	Do.	Larceny.	March 4.	One do
Mary Ingram.....	Do.	Accessory to a Larceny.	" "	One do
Michael Dooly.....	Gore.	Assault with intent to ravish.	July 15.	One do
George Ramsay.....	Do.	Grand Larceny.	August 12.	One do
Thomas Hill.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Two do
William Barnes.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Two do
Thomas Joslin.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Two do
James McDoel.....	Do.	Do.	" "	One do
William Johnston.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Two do
Honace Murphy.....	Do.	Do.	" "	One do
Samuel McLeod.....	Do.	Horse Stealing.	" "	Five do
Joseph Lickers.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Five do
John Wirick.....	Do.	Returned from Transportation and Horse Stealing.	" "	Ten for returning from transportation, & three yrs. for horse stealing.
Jacob Lonsbury.....	Do.	Grand Larceny.	" "	Three Years.
Keys Gleason.....	Johnstown.	Do.	" 17.	One do
Reuben Babcock.....	Western.	Do.	" 24.	Five do
James Alexander Dean.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Three do
Joseph Israel Baril.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Two do
Henry Hinderton.....	Do.	Do.	" "	One do
Heman Dodge.....	Do.	Coining.	" "	Seven do
Narciss Scott.....	Midland.	Horse Stealing.	" 12.	Two do
John Pinguist.....	Do.	Grand Larceny.	" "	Two do
Edward Riley.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Two do
Mary Anne Lane.....	Do.	Do.	" "	One do
Willis Currell.....	Do.	Do.	" "	Seven do
Lester Smith.....	London.	Do.	September 5.	Five do
W. H. Ross.....	Do.	Passing Forged Notes.	" "	Four do
Sylvester Phelps.....	Do.	Forgery.	" "	Five do

II. Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing "Return of the number of convicts discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary, in the year ending 1st October, 1836," is correct and true, in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, at Kingston, this fifteenth }
day of October, 1836, R. RICHARDSON, J. P. }

H. SMITH,
F. BICKERTON.

A Return of the number of Convicts discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary in the year ending 1st October, 1836.

When Discharged, 1836.	Names.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.	Trade.	where born	In what District tried.	Crime.	term of sentence.	Unexpired term of sentence.	When pardoned, 1836.	Remarks.
		yr.	ft. in.								yr. mo. d's.			
Mar. 10	William Moor	31	5 9½	Dark	B. Brown	Gray	Farmer	Ireland	Gore	Petty Larceny	2 yrs	1 5 12	Mar. 11	Pardoned.
.....	Peter Cornelius	31	6 0½	Swarthy	L. Brown	Lt. Gray	Farmer	L. Canada	do	Arson	3 ..	2 5 12	.....	"
.....	Moses Hinckley	29	5 5	Black	Black	Black	Blacksmith	do	do	Arson	3 ..	2 5 12	.....	"
.....	Patrick Lamb	53	5 4½	Sallow	L. Brown	Lt. Gray	Tailor	Ireland	do	Assault with intent to murder	2 ..	1 5 12	.....	"
.....	John Johnston } alias Thompson }	19	5 4½	Fair	Brown	Gray	Shoemaker	England	do	Petty Larceny	1 ..	0 5 12	.....	"
April 10	Hannah Baglen	25	5 1	Sallow	L. Brown	D. Brown	Laborer	England	do	Grand Larceny	2 ..	1 4 12	April 12	"
May 31	John Guireu	19	5 6	Sallow	D. Brown	L. Gray	Laborer	Ireland	Home	Larceny	1 ..	0 0 4	May 27	"
Aug. 1	Lewis Ward	34	6 1	Fair	Auburn	Blue	Miller	U. States	London	Uttering a forged note	3 ..	2 0 0	July 27	"
.....	John Andicott	21	6 0	Dark	D. Brown	Hazel	Farmer	U. Canada	Home	Grand Larceny	5 ..	3 7 21	Aug. 27	"
.....	John Bryan Lawton	23	5 7	Swarthy	do	Gray	Laborer	Ireland	Gore	..... do	2 ..	0 11 12	.....	"
.....	Denis Harrington	55	5 11	Light	do	L. Blue	Laborer	Ireland	do	..... do	1 ..	.....	.....	Expiration of sentence.
.....	William Simmons	10	5 8½	Sallow	do	Hazel	Laborer	England	do	..... do	1 ..	.....	.....	"
.....	John Harris	42	5 6	Black	Black	Black	Cook	U. Canada	do	..... do	1 ..	.....	.....	"
.....	Daniel Gordon	47	5 5½	Dark	L. Brown	L. Gray	Weaver	Ireland	do	..... do	1 ..	.....	.....	"
.....	Susan Turner	21	5 8½	Dark	D. Brown	D. Brown	do	England	do	..... do	1 ..	.....	.....	"
.....	Hannah Donnes	17	5 6	Fair	do	do	do	U. Canada	do	..... do	1 ..	.....	.....	"
Sept. 12	Edward Middlehurst	43	5 5½	Florid	D. Gray	Gray	Joiner	England	Home	..... do	5 ..	3 7 5	.....	died 12 Sep.

H. SMITH,
Warden.

C.

RETURN of Convicts now in confinement at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st October, 1836.

NAMES.	From what District.	CRIME.	Date of Sentence	Period of Imprisonment.
			1835.	
Matthew Tavender.....	Home.	Grand Larceny.	April 19.	Three Years.
John Hamilton.....	do	Felony.	" "	Three do
John O'Rourke.....	do	Grand Larceny.	" "	Five do
John Dyas.....	do	do	" "	Three do
Joseph Bonchettee.....	Newcastle.	do	January 14.	Five do
Peter Lard.....	Midland.	do	August 8.	Three do
John Parker.....	do	Horse Stealing.	" "	Five do
James Hobson.....	London.	Grand Larceny.	" "	Three do
George Wilson.....	do	Horse Stealing.	" "	Three do
Isaac Paddock.....	Gore.	do	" 28.	Five do
Daniel McDougall.....	do	do	" "	Five do
John Thompson.....	do	Grand Larceny.	" "	Three do
William Freer.....	do	do	" "	Two do
Nelson Smith.....	do	Uttering Forged Note.	" "	Three do
Joseph Warriner.....	do	do	" "	Five do
A. R. Vanevery.....	do	Returned from Banishment.	" "	Five do
Joseph Edwards.....	do	Grand and Petty Larceny.	" "	Two and One do
William McWherter.....	do	Horse Stealing.	" "	Five do
James McMullen.....	do	Grand Larceny.	" "	Two do
Lorenzo Russ.....	Western	Horse Stealing.	" 7.	Three do
Robert Lamottee.....	do	Grand Larceny.	" "	Three do
John Hopkins.....	do	do	" "	Four do
Joseph Manseau.....	do	do	" "	Four do
Joseph Duchesnay.....	do	} Received Stolen Goods } and Horse Stealing. }	" "	One and Five do
Thomas Nicholson.....	Johnstown.	Horse Stealing.	" 15.	Five do
Samuel Armstrong.....	Niagara.	Grand Larceny.	" 14.	Two do
Jacob Dutcher.....	do	do	" "	Two do
Francis Harvey.....	do	do	September 14.	Two do
William Riley.....	do	do	" "	Three do
James Ensign.....	do	Sheep Stealing.	" "	Five do
Chester Kingsley.....	do	do	" "	Five do
Rufus Westover.....	do	Horse Stealing.	" "	Four do
Robert Van Hoesen.....	Midland.	Uttering Forged Note.	" 29.	Six do
Daniel Cole.....	do	Horse Stealing.	" "	Five do
Alberzy Vakusilo.....	do	Grand Larceny.	" "	Six do
Daniel Arkerhill.....	do	do	" "	Two do
John Todd.....	do	do	" "	Two do
Robert Matthews.....	do	Forgery.	" "	Five do
Archibald McInnis.....	Eastern.	Horse Stealing.	" "	Three do
Alexander Fair.....	Prince Edward.	Grand Larceny.	October 2.	One do
Henry Elson.....	Home.	do	" 19.	Two do
William Black.....	do	do	" "	Two do
Martin Cody.....	do	do	" "	Two do
Laughlin McLean.....	do	do	" "	One do
Terence Lynch.....	do	do	" "	Two do
Michael Hoarv.....	do	do	" "	Three do
David Dowdale.....	do	do	" 31.	One do
Hugh McGill.....	do	do	" "	One do
Basil Amyott.....	do	Burglary.	November 7.	Seven do
Michael Murphy.....	do	do	" "	Seven do
James Smith.....	do	do	December 31.	One do
			1836.	
James Fenton.....	do	Accessory to a Larceny.	March 4.	One do
James Laurensen.....	do	Grand Larceny.	April 7.	One and a half do
John Shea.....	do	Larceny.	March 4.	One do
Mary Fenton.....	do	Accessory to a Larceny.	" "	One do
Michael Dooley.....	Gore.	Assault with intent to ravish.	July 14.	One do
George Ramsay.....	do	Grand Larceny.	August 12.	One do
Thomas Hill.....	do	do	" "	Two do
William Barnes.....	do	do	" "	Two do
Thomas Joslin.....	do	do	" "	Two do
James McDoel.....	do	do	" "	One do
William Johnston.....	do	do	" "	Two do

RETURN OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

NAMES.	From what District	CRIME.	Date of sentence.		Period of Imprisonment
			1836.		
Horace Murphy.....	Gore.	Grand Larceny.	August	12.	Years. One.
Samuel McLeod.....	do	Horse Stealing.	"	"	Five.
Joseph Lickers.....	do	do	"	"	Five.
John Wirick.....	do	} Returned from Transpor- tation and Horse Stealing }	"	"	{ Ten for Returning from Transportation, & three for horse-stealing. }
Jacob Lounsbury.....	do		Grand Larceny.	"		"	Three.
Keys Gleason.....	Johnstown.	do.	"	17.	One.
Reuben Babcock.....	Western.	do	"	24.	Five.
Joseph J. Baril.....	do	do	"	"	Two.
H. Henderton.....	do	do	"	"	One.
Heman Dodge.....	do	Coining.	"	"	Seven.
Narciss Scott.....	Midland.	Horse Stealing.	"	12.	Two.
John Panguist.....	do	Grand Larceny.	"	"	Two.
Edward Riley.....	do	do	"	"	Two.
Mary Anne Lane.....	do	do	"	"	One.
William Carrell.....	do	do	"	"	Seven.
Lesler Smith.....	London.	do	September	5.	Five.
W. H. Ross.....	do	Passing Forged Notes.	"	"	Four.
Sylvester Phelps.....	do	Forgery.	"	"	Five.
Alexander Dean.....	Western.	Grand Larceny.	August	24.	Three.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, October 1, 1836.

H. SMITH, Warden.

Affidavit by the Warden and Clerk, taken before Robert Richardson, J. P.

C. c.

RETURN of Prisoners received into the Provincial Penitentiary from the 1st day of October, to the date of the Inspector's Report.

NAMES.	From what District.	CRIMES.	Date of Sentence		Period of Imprisonment.
			1836		
William Bradford.....	Newcastle.	Larceny.	October	3.	Two Years.
William Hurst.....	do	do	"	"	do
David Van Volkenburg.....	Prince Edward.	Horse Stealing.	"	8.	do

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, October, 1836.

H. SMITH, Warden.

D.

STATEMENT of Labor performed by the Convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the Year ending 1st October, 1836, for the immediate purposes of the Institution.

OCCUPATION.	No of days' work.	Rate per day.	£ s. d.			OCCUPATION.	No of days' work.	Rate per day.	£ s. d.		
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Tailors.....	943	2 9	130	7	0	Brought forward, £			2431	4	0
Shoemakers.....	825	2 6	108	2	6	Seamstresses.....	857	1 0	42	17	0
Stone Cutters.....	2847	4 0	569	8	0	Cook.....	326	2 6	40	15	0
Plasterers.....	205	3 0	30	15	0	Nurse.....	255	2 6	31	17	6
Masons.....	397	3 0	59	11	0	Cooper.....	196	2 6	24	10	0
Blacksmiths.....	1089	4 0	217	16	0	Painter.....	220	2 6	27	10	0
Carpenters.....	1356	3 0	278	14	0	Moulder.....	55	2 6	6	17	6
Quarrymen.....	1161	3 0	174	3	0	Sawyer.....	54	3 0	8	2	0
Laborers.....	6939	2 6	867	7	6	Bricklayer.....	304	0 0	6	0	0
						Whitewashers.....	24	2 6	3	0	0
Carried forward....			2431	4	0				2622	13	0

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, October 1, 1836.

H. SMITH, Warden.

Affidavits to the above by the Warden and Clerk.

E.

STATEMENT of the Earnings of the Convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1836.

Table with 3 columns: Category, Amount (£ s d), and Sub-category. Rows include Earnings of the Convicts (185 15 5), Cost of Materials used (30 17 3), and Net earnings of Convicts (£145 18 1).

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, October 1, 1836.

H. SMITH, Warden.

Affidavit to the above Account by the Warden and Clerk.

Large table titled 'Diet Table of the Convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary.' with columns for days of the week (SUNDAY to SATURDAY) and rows for meals (BREAKFAST, DINNER, SUPPER). Each cell contains a list of food items and quantities.

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, October 1, 1836.

Diet Table of the Convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary.

G.

ABSTRACT of Disbursements from the 1st day of October, 1835, to the 30th day of September, 1836, both days inclusive.

DATE.	No. of Voucher	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT	AMOUNT.
1835.				£ s d.
October 7.	1	Thomas Hardy.....	Pistols.	4 10 0
" 13.	2	Hunt & Co.....	Meal, &c.	12 17 9
" 19.	3	H. Smith, Junior.....	Pistols.	2 5 0
" 26.	4	Alexander Gordon.....	Leather.	7 6 10
" 27.	5	Mary Bowen.....	Pens.	1 6 7
November 3.	6	Jacob Vosburgh.....	Pump.	3 15 1
" 4.	7	Thomson & Co.....	Bread.	9 16 8
" "	8	Thomas Graham.....	Sand.	6 10 4
" 10.	9	Alexander Ross.....	Tin Ware.	7 10 7
" "	10	D. Taylor.....	Rent.	6 13 4
" 14.	11	Isaac Fraser.....	Woolen Cloth.	58 12 1
" 16.	12	A. Lewis.....	Charcoal.	6 0 0
" "	13	Thomas Hardy.....	Carpenters' Tools.	6 12 0
" 21.	14	Alexander Malcolm.....	Erecting Platform.	40 1 6
" "	15	Rose & Co.....	Lumber.	7 17 8
" 24.	16	J. H. Greer.....	Flannel, &c.	40 12 4
" 30.	17	R. Waddingham.....	Pay as Keeper.	11 1 0
" "	18	Thomas Mosson.....	Bush Hammer.	6 6 0
December 2.	19	Thomas Graham.....	Sand.	1 18 4
" 8.	20	Mrs. Binley.....	Cottons.	38 10 9
" "	21	Andrew Bryce.....	Straw.	1 3 9
" 15.	22	Thomas Wilson.....	Potatoes.	43 8 9
" 24.	23	Michael Brennan.....	Vinegar.	0 3 0
" "	24	Alexander Ross.....	Tin Ware.	6 11 0
" 31.	25	George Fife.....	Old Copper.	0 6 6
January, 4, 1836.	26	Moxon & Co.....	Beef and Pork.	54 8 10
" "	27	Thomas Hardy.....	Tools.	2 12 0
" "	28	Thomas Macnider.....	Oil, &c.	31 2 11
" "	29	John Watkins & Co.....	Hardware.	40 7 5
" "	30	James Brown.....	Provisions.	1 2 0
" 6.	31	R. McGill.....	Candles.	7 14 6
" "	32	Oliver Mowatt.....	Tools.	2 8 1
" 7.	33	Thomson & Co.....	Bread.	17 5 2
" "	34	Hunt & Co.....	Charcoal.	16 0 0
" 12.	35	Walter Cranston.....	Do.	6 6 11
" 14.	36	David Aylsworth.....	Pens.	1 9 7
" 16.	37	Walter Bryce.....	Indian Meal.	1 1 3
" "	38	J. D. Bryce & Co.....	Stockings.	0 7 2
" 25.	39	Mrs. Hunter.....	Plank, &c.	2 6 0
February 10.	40	Andrew Boyd.....	Straw.	1 17 6
" 23.	41	R. Mc'Ninch.....	Cutting Wood.	13 14 6
March 16.	42	William Moor.....	Travelling expenses.	0 15 0
" "	43	John Johnston.....	Do.	0 15 0
" "	44	Patrick Lamb.....	Do.	0 15 0
" "	45	Moses Hinckley.....	Do.	0 15 0
" "	46	Peter Cornelius.....	Do.	0 15 0
" 24.	47	Cornelius Donoghue.....	Shoes.	3 0 0
" 26.	48	John Berry & Co.....	Wood Cutting.	16 12 1
" 31.	40	H. Smith, Esq.....	Travelling expenses.	15 19 7
April 16.	50	Hannah Bayler.....	Do.	1 0 0
May 6.	51	Richard Mildrum.....	Wages.	32 8 0
" 28.	52	Thomas Graham.....	Plowing.	0 10 0
" "	53	John Guirin.....	Travelling charges.	0 15 0
" 31.	54	Thomas Graham.....	Sand.	3 9 2
June 20.	55	Moxon & Co.....	Beef and Pork.	20 16 6
" "	56	William Ford.....	Leather.	2 17 11
" "	57	Thomas Macnider.....	Molasses.	21 3 1
" "	58	Arthur Foster.....	Olive Oil.	2 10 9
" "	59	Thomas Johnston.....	Meal.	10 11 8
" "	60	Mrs. Binley.....	Cottons.	12 14 7
" "	61	R. McGill.....	Candles.	11 8 6
" "	62	John Counter.....	Bread.	15 0 0
" "	63	Anson Abbott.....	Charcoal.	19 4 8
Carried forward..£				715 7 2

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	No. of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT	AMOUNT.
1836.			Brought forward, £	715 7 2
July 20.	64	John Watkins and Co.....	Hardware.	22 13 1
" "	65	Thomas Wilson.....	Potatoes.	4 2 9
" "	66	John Counter.....	Bread.	12 4 2
" "	67	Moxon and Co.....	Beef, &c.	26 15 7
" "	68	George Hardy.....	Bibles.	2 15 0
" "	69	Thomas Briggs.....	Nails.	24 0 2
" "	70	Thomas Johnson.....	Meal.	7 12 3
" "	71	Arthur Foster.....	Oil, &c.	5 14 3
" "	72	John Hicks.....	Meal.	0 17 6
" "	73	James Brown.....	Butter, &c.	1 7 0
" "	74	John Livingston.....	Charcoal.	5 15 6
" "	75	Walter Cranston.....	Do.	3 8 3
" "	76	John Storm.....	Indian Meal.	1 19 0
" "	77	Alexander Gordon.....	Plaster Hair.	0 13 0
August 1.	78	Lewis Ward.....	Travelling Charges.	1 0 0
" 24.	79	Thomas Graham.....	Sand.	8 15 0
" "	80	Valentine Stover.....	Indian Meal.	2 5 6
" "	81	Jacob Stover.....	Do.	3 16 1
" "	82	Thomas Wilson.....	Blankets.	7 9 6
" "	83	Thomas Macnider.....	Linen, &c.	28 8 11
" "	84	Richard Scobell.....	Buckets, &c.	3 13 10
" "	85	George Baker.....	Medicines.	12 0 5
" "	86	Mrs. Binley.....	Clothing.	20 2 0
" "	87	Moxon and Co.....	Beef and Pork.	29 6 5
" "	88	E. Thomson.....	Printing, &c.	4 9 3
" 27.	89	Thomas Campbell.....	Wages.	45 13 2
" "	90	Hannah Downes.....	Travelling charges.	0 15 0
" "	91	Susan Turner.....	Do.	0 10 0
" "	92	William Simmons.....	Do.	0 5 0
" "	93	Daniel Gordon.....	Do.	0 15 0
" "	94	John Harris.....	Do.	0 15 0
" "	95	Dennis Harrington.....	Do.	0 15 0
" "	96	John Eadicott.....	Do.	1 0 0
" "	97	J. B. Lawton.....	Do.	1 0 0
September 13.	98	Walter Cranston.....	Coal.	2 4 1
" "	99	James Brown.....	Milk, &c.	0 10 2
" "	100	James Rose.....	Indian Meal.	1 13 0
" "	101	William Cushman.....	Charcoal.	1 5 9
" "	102	Jacob Scouten.....	Indian Meal.	4 1 5
" "	103	Thomas Johnson.....	Do.	7 12 11
" "	104	Mrs. Hunter.....	Lumber.	2 14 3
" "	105	Richard Hales.....	Peas.	0 9 0
" "	106	John Counter.....	Bread.	20 16 8
" "	107	Thomas Dalton.....	Advertising.	0 17 5
" "	108	William Ford.....	Leather.	4 8 3
" "	109	Robert McGill.....	Soap, &c.	5 2 4
" "	110	John McFarlane.....	Stationery.	8 2 1
" "	111	D. Prontiss.....	Woollen Socks.	3 6 0
" "	112	James Brown.....	Milk, &c.	1 0 3
" "	113	A. Foster.....	Oil, &c.	3 12 9
" "	114	Moxon and Co.....	Beef, &c.	25 8 11
" "	115	John Livingston.....	Cord Wood.	25 0 0
" "	116	William Rice.....	Digging Grave.	0 5 0
" 30.	117	Thomas Briggs.....	Hardware.	27 2 4
" "	118	Jacob Boyd.....	Straw.	0 15 11
" "	119	Lighthold and Co.....	Coals.	2 18 6
" "	120	Andrew Boyd.....	Peas.	1 2 0
" "	121	Wicks and Co.....	Meal.	0 12 0
" "	122	James Brown.....	Milk.	0 11 6
" "	123	S. Sweetland.....	Hobs, &c.	0 6 0
" "	124	Richard Hales.....	Lead.	1 1 7
" "	125	A. B. Gordon.....	Plaster Hair.	1 2 6
" "	126	Rose and Co.....	Bricks.	7 16 1
" "	127	Jacob Vosburgh.....	Rent.	16 13 4
" "	128	William Powers.....	Salary.	93 15 0
			Carried forward, £	1052 18 11

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	No. of Voucher	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT	AMOUNT.
1836.			Brought forward £	1052 18 11
September 30.	129	F. Rickerton.....	Salary.	62 10 0
" "	130	Wm. Elmhurst.....	Do.	24 0 0
" "	131	James Sampson.....	Do.	33 6 8
" "	132	Richard Logan.....	Pay as Keeper.	50 0 0
" "	133	Thomas Pope.....	Do.	50 0 0
" "	134	John Gardam.....	Do.	50 0 0
" "	135	James M'Carthy.....	Do.	50 0 0
" "	136	Richard Gibson.....	Do.	50 0 0
" "	137	William Haworth.....	Guard.	37 10 0
" "	138	William King.....	Do.	37 10 0
" "	139	Thomas Costen.....	Do.	37 10 0
" "	140	John Swift.....	Do.	37 10 0
" "	141	Richard Tynes.....	Do.	34 10 9
" "	142	Edward Crawford.....	Do.	33 12 0
" "	143	James Stewart.....	Do.	34 10 0
" "	144	John Rannett.....	Do.	34 7 0
" "	145	John M'Bride.....	Do.	34 19 0
" "	146	Clement Reid.....	Do.	17 11 0
" "	147	Edward Revel.....	Do.	7 16 0
" "	148	Richard Haies.....	Do.	40 0 0
" "	149	Contingent Account.....	Postage, &c.	4 3 2
" "	150	H. Smith, E-q.....	Salary.	138 6 8
	No.			
	1	Pay List.....	For October, 1835.	51 3 0
	2	Do.....	November.	40 6 0
	3	Do.....	December.	41 10 9
	4	Do.....	January, 1836.	15 13 0
	5	Do.....	February.	12 4 0
	6	Do.....	March.	6 2 6
	7	Do.....	May.	28 18 2
	8	Do.....	June.	27 19 6
	9	Do.....	July.	29 18 1
	10	Do.....	Arrears.	15 0 0
	11	Do.....	August.	29 15 0
	12	Do.....	September.	6 7 6
			Total.....£	2492 13 6

Kingston, October 10, 1836.

H. SMITH, Warden.

Affidavit to the truth of the above Account made by the Warden and Clerk.

H.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements from the 1st of October, 1835, to the 30th September, 1836, both days inclusive.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1835.								
October	1.	To balance of cash on hand, as per last year's Statement	220	3	9			
"	31.	To cash received from Convicts.....	0	1	10			
"	"	To cash received from Visitors.....	6	9	0			
November	30.	To cash rec'd. fm. Visitors, £2 17s. 5d.; Convicts, 2s. 5d	2	0	0			
"	"	To cash from Provincial Government.....	1000	0	0			
"	"	To cash from Workshops.....	0	6	8			
December	22.	To cash from Sale of Empty Barrels.....	0	8	0			
"	31.	To cash from Visitors.....	1	7	6			
1836.								
January	30.	To cash from Visitors.....	2	2	6			
February	29.	To cash from Visitors.....	2	5	11			
March	31.	To cash from Visitors.....	2	8	10			
April	30.	To cash from Visitors.....	1	0	8			
"	"	To cash from Workshops.....	1	2	8			
May	31.	To cash from Visitors.....	1	7	9			
		Carried forward.....	1241	4	7	1241	4	7

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY, &c.—(Continued.)

Brought forward, £			Brought forward, £				
1884	9	7	1891	13	3		
2 Rabbit do. 3s. 6d., 1 Round and Hollow do. 4s.	0	7	6	209 lbs Mason's and Stone breaker's Hammers 7½d.	6	10	7½
1 pair Inch Match Planes.	0	5	0	193 steel tools at 2s.	19	18	0
1 Grooving Plane, &c.	0	6	0	18 squares at 1s 6d.	1	7	0
3 Squares, steel blades	0	8	6	14 Bush Hammers at 10s.	7	0	0
2 Framing Squares	0	12	6	55 Matlets at 1s.	2	15	0
4 Wood Squares	0	5	0	20 Shovels at 5s.	5	0	0
8 Hand Saws, and 4 Tenor do.	3	6	0	4 Spades at 2s 6d.	0	10	0
2 Turning Saws and Frames.	0	10	0	Crow Bars, Quarry drills, Pick-axes and Sledge hammers, 616 lbs. at 6d.	15	8	0
1 Compass Saw, and 1 Pad do.	0	2	9	113 lbs Chain at 6d.	2	16	6
1 Pit Saw and Handle.	1	5	0	2 sets Sheer Poles with blocks and tackle.	5	15	0
14 Firmer Chisels, and 13 Mortice do.	1	10	0	97 lbs Quarry wedges at 4½d.	1	16	4½
9 Gauges, and 1 Pannel Gauge.	0	7	6	4158 feet Scaffolding Plank, board measure 30s per M.	6	4	83
1 Enamel Gauge 2s. 6d., 10 Gouges and 24 Gimlets 12s. 6d.	0	15	0	37 Scaffold poles at 1s.	1	17	0
2 Drawing Knives 7s. 6d., 1 Brace and Bits 16s.	1	3	6	70 Scaffold horses at 2s.	7	0	0
3 Augers, from 1½ to 2 inches.	2	0	0	1 stone Truck.	4	0	0
11 Hammers and 4 Axes.	2	5	0	26 Wheel barrows at 10s.	13	0	0
3 pairs Compasses, and 3 Chalk Lines.	0	3	6	16 Hand barrows at 2s.	1	12	0
1 Plough and Bits 12s. 6d., 1 Glue Pot 4s. 6d.	0	17	0	12 Hods at 2s 6d.	1	10	0
1 dozen Brad Awls 3s., 1 pair Pincers 1s	0	4	0	BEDDING, &c.			
4 Oil Stones 10s. 2 Adzes and 2 Screw Drivers 12s. 6d.	1	2	6	128 pair small Sheets at 2s.	19	4	0
3 Rules and 4 Wood Rasps.	0	10	0	13½ pair large do. at 3s 6d.	2	7	3
1 dozen Hand Screws 30s., 6 Work Benches 60s.	4	10	0	129 Beds at 3s 3d.	20	19	3
6 Bench Screws 30s., 1 Mortice Bench 2s. 6d.	1	12	6	120 Pillows 8d.	4	0	0
1 Stove and Pipes.	3	10	0	168 Pillow cases 6d.	5	12	0
1 Screw Machine with 6 sets Augers and Bits.	6	10	0	99 Sacking bottoms 6s.	29	14	0
2 Water Pails 4s. 3d., 1 Writing Desk 2s. 6d., 1 do. 10s.	0	16	9	4 Keeper's beds 3s 6d.	0	14	0
8 small Hand Screws 6s., 1 Wheel Screw 10s.	0	16	0	4 Ticking do. 6s.	1	4	0
1 Wheel Bench and Screws 10s., 3 Matlets 2s. 6d.	0	12	6	36 Counterpanes 5s.	9	0	0
250 lbs. Nails at 5d. per lb.	5	4	2	4 Hospital Pillows 1s.	0	4	0
8 large Window Frames £3, 4 small do. £1 8s.	6	8	0	228 Blankets 6s 3d.	71	5	0
SHOEMAKERS' SHOP.				A quantity of Straw.	0	15	0
10 dozen Awl Hafts at 1s. 6d. per dozen	0	15	0	66 Iron Bedsteads 6s 6d.	21	9	0
7 Hammers 1s 6d., 6 prs. Nippers 10d.	0	15	6	44 do do with hoops 8s 6d.	18	14	0
8 Shoeknives 4s., 8 Rag Stones 2s. 3d.	0	6	9	STORE ROOM.			
1 Nipper Punch 2s. 6d., 7 Rasps 3s. 6d.	0	6	6	3 pieces white Flannel 67s 6d.	10	2	6
6 Shoemakers benches at 2s 6d.	0	15	0	56 yards white Flannel 1s 6d.	4	4	0
48 Lasts 43s. 1 Size stick 1s. Ribbon 5s.	2	14	0	4 pieces yellow do. 60s.	13	16	0
17lbs Spriggs 6d., 6 pieces Tape 8d.	0	12	6	21 yards do. do. 1s 6d.	1	11	6
32lbs upper leather 2s 7½lbs. sole do. 1s 1d.	7	2	0	117 yards 40 inch Cotton 10d.	4	17	6
STONE & QUARRY DEPARTMENT.				120 yards 25 inch Cotton 6d.	3	5	6
2590 ft. hammer dress'd. Corners 6d. p.ft.	64	15	0	49 yards steam-loom Cotton 1s 2d.	2	6	8
1509 feet Cut Stone at 1s 3d.	94	5	0	15½ yards stout Fustian 1s 4½d.	1	1	3½
7 Ornamental cut Stone at 10s. each.	3	10	0	44½ yards common Fustian 9½d.	1	15	2½
56 feet stone Columns at 2s.	5	12	0	4 pieces brown woollen Cloth, 107½ yards at 6s 3d.	33	10	3½
113 loose Rubble Stone at 5s.	28	5	0	2½ yards do. inferior do. 5s 3d.	5	6	3½
2000 bushels Road metal at 1½d.	12	10	0	3 pieces and 23 yards yellow do., say in all 102 yards at 6s 3d.	31	17	0
800 bushels Lime at 3d.	10	0	0	35½ lbs. colored Thread 4s.	7	14	0
1200 bushels Sand at 1½d.	8	15	0	43½ yds. Blue Cotton 1s.	2	3	6
30 bushels Plasterer's Hair at 1s 6d.	2	5	0	3½ dozen Tape 3s.	0	10	6
2 Lime Sieves at 50s.	5	0	0	5½ lbs. Yarn 4s.	1	2	0
2 Levels 7s 6d each, Stone wagon 50s.	3	5	0	11 Gross Metal Buttons at 1s. 6d.	0	16	6
Windlass £2, Pump £3.	5	0	0	10 pieces Yellow Binding at 1s. 9d.	0	17	6
10 Mason's Trowels 3s 6d., 4 Plasterer's trowels 3s 6d.	2	0	0	213 yds. Brown Linen at 8d.	7	2	0
				Needles, Pins, &c.	0	6	0
				COOPERS' SHOP.			
				2 Drawing Knives.	0	6	0
				2 Crook do. 7s., 2 Scrawl do. 3s.	0	10	0
				4 Spoke Shaves 8s 6d., 1 p. Compasses 2s.	0	10	6
Carried forward, £	1891	13	3	Carried forward, £	2336	5	3½

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY, &c.—(Continued.)

Brought forward, £	2356	5	3½
1 Single Iron Smoothing Plane 4s. 1 do. 4s. 6d.	0	8	6
1 small Iron Vice 7s. 6d., 1 Brace and Bits 8s. 6d.	0	16	0
1 Adze and 1 Axe 7s. 6d., 1 Jointer 7s. 3d.	0	14	9
2 Shaving Horses 8s., 1 Beake Iron 5s.	0	13	0
1 Hammer, 1 Cold Chissel and 2 Drills	0	5	6
1 Wash Tub 5s. 6d., 200 lbs. Hoop Iron at 3d. £2 10s.	2	15	6
2 Rings Wire, 14 lbs. at 6d.	0	7	0

PAINTERS' SHOP.

1 Paint Brush and 4 Tools	0	6	0
4 Pencil Brushes 1s., 1 Putty Knife 8d.	0	1	8
6 Paint Kettles 4s. 6d., 2 Oil Cans and Jar 6s.	0	10	6
1 Diamond 17s. 6d., 1 Paint Stone and Muller 3s. 6d.	1	1	0
123 Panes of Glass at 4d.	2	1	0

CLOTHING.

163 Cotton Shirts at 2s. 9d.	22	8	3
152 Flannel do. at 5s.	38	0	0
196 pairs Woolen Socks at 1s.	9	16	0
172 pairs Shoes at 6s.	51	12	0
100 do. at 3s.	15	0	0
10 pairs Women's Stockings at 1s. 6d.	0	15	0
7 Aprons at 1s. 2d.	0	8	2
224 Coarse Towels at 7½d.	7	0	0
20 fine do. 1s.	1	0	0
240 Pocket Handkerchiefs, 6d.	6	0	0
69 Cloth Jackets, 14s.	48	0	0
67 Cloth Trowsers, 12s.	40	4	0
7 do do, (new) 18s. 3d.	6	7	9
95 do Caps, 2s.	9	10	0
77 do Stocks, 8d.	2	11	4
97 Linen Jackets, 5s. 3d.	25	9	3
90 do Trowsers, 3s.	13	10	0
120 do Vests, 2s.	12	0	0

FURNITURE.

6 Stoves (Cooking, &c.)	35	15	0
236 lengths of Pipe to do, at 1s.	11	10	0
106 Wooden Drinking Cups, at 1s. 3d.	6	12	6
131 Tin Cups, 5d.	2	14	7
16 do Pans, 7½d.	0	10	0
113 do Dishes, (Dinner) 1s.	5	13	0
116 do Plates, (Breakfast) 9½d.	4	11	10
6 do Buckets, 4s. 6d.	1	7	0
2 do Dippers, 2s.	0	4	0
2 Iron do, 9d.	0	1	6
48 Sa'ts, 3d.	0	12	0
94 Knives and Forks, 7½d.	2	18	9
118 Spoons, 2d.	0	19	8
1 large do.	0	0	6
2 Carving Knives and 1 Beef Chopper.	0	5	0
1 Fork, 1 Flesh do, 1s., 3 Oil Cans, 2s. 6d., 7s. 6d.	0	8	6
6 wooden Buckets at 3s 6d., 12 smaller do. at 2s.	2	5	0
5 large Wash tubs at 4s 6d., 3 small do. at 3s 4d.	1	11	6
1 sett tin. Measures 3s 6d., 6 half gallon tin Pots at 1s 9d.	0	14	0
3 Saucepans at 2s., 2 Funnels 1s 4d.	0	7	4
2 Iron Boilers 67s 6d., 5 tin do. £6 5s.	9	12	6

Carried forward £2745 2 0½

Brought forward £	2745	2	0½
2 Coffee Mills 17s., 3 Coffee Pots 15s.	1	12	0
3 wood Measures 6s. 5 Cannisters 7s 6d.	0	13	6
2 Flat Irons 4s., 2 iron Kettles 25s.	1	9	8
1 tin Kettle 6s 3d., 1 sett Weights 10s.	0	16	3
3 pair Scales 3s., 1 Steelyards 5s 6d.	0	8	6
97 Wash-tubs for Cells at 1s 9d.	8	0	9
120 Night Buckets at 2s 9d.	16	10	0
8 Candlesticks 1s 3d., 2 pair Snuffers 6d.	0	11	0
59 large Combs at 5d. 59 small do. at 9d.	5	3	10
8 pr. Scissors at 1s 3d. 2 pr. tailor's do 25s.	1	15	0
12 tin Lamps at 1s 3d. 4 glass do. 4s 6d.	1	13	0
12 Razors 10d. 4 Shaving Brushes 1s 6d.	0	16	0
2 Looking Glasses at 1s 3d. 3 Brushes 9d.	0	4	9
2 Sieves at 2s 6d.	0	5	0
41 Bibles at 4s 6d.	9	4	6
60 Testaments at 2s 3d.	0	15	0
26 Spelling Books at 6d.	0	13	6
8 Ink Stands at 10d. 24 Tables at 4s.	5	2	8
3 long Forms at 3s. 9d., 153 Stools for for tables, at 1s.	8	5	3
168 Stools for cells at 3s. 9d., 6 Chairs at 4s	7	10	0
8 Beaudettes at 12s 6d. 4 Writing Desks at 7s 6d.	6	10	0
1 shoe Cupboard 10s., 1 Matron's do. 10s.	1	0	0
1 Matron's Writing Desk 5s., 1 Hospital do. 37s. 6d.	2	2	6
1 Cupboard 5s., 2 Meat Safes at 7s. 6d., 2 japaned Lanthorns at 3s.	1	6	6

PROVISIONS.

4 gallons Vinegar at 1s 8d.	0	6	8
22 gallons Molasses at 3s 4d.	3	13	4
21 lbs salt Beef at 3½d.	0	6	1½
340 lbs Pork at 97s 5d.	8	5	7½
83 lbs Candles at 8d., 12 lbs Soap at 4d.	2	19	4

SUNDRIES.

2 large Bells at £7. each.	14	0	0
1 Hand do.	0	7	6
14 Linen Bags at 1s. 3d.	0	17	6
2 Wood Saws at 5s., 4 Axes at 8s. 9d.	2	5	0
217 Cords Hard Wood at 7s. 6d.	81	7	6
16 Cords Pine do. 8s.	6	8	0

WARDEN AND CLERK'S OFFICES.

1 long Table 17s. 6d., 6 Chairs at 4s.	2	1	6
1 Walnut Desk £4, 1 painted do. £2 10s.	6	10	0
1 Cupboard £3 10s., Account Books, Stationery, &c. £27 10s.	31	0	0
Tin Case, Stool, &c.	0	15	0

HOSPITAL.

Medicine Jars, Bottles, &c.	29	6	7
Books of Registry, Diary, &c.	6	4	0
2 Chests.	0	12	6

3031 4 8

Value of Kiln, £50 0 0	50	0	0
Stone Cottage, 450 0 0	450	0	0
Temp's Office, 37 10 0	37	10	0
Black smith shop & iron-house, 30 0 0	30	0	0
Painter's shop and stable, 10 0 0	10	0	0
Carpenter's shop, 25 0 0	25	0	0
Cost of land, 1000 0 0	1000	0	0

1602 10 0

£4633 14 8

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 13 October, 1836.

Affidavit of the Warden and Clerk to the above Account.

K.

RETURN shewing the manner in which the Convicts are employed at the present date,
1st October, 1836.

OCCUPATION.	N ^o . of Convicts employed in each.	OCCUPATION.	N ^o . of Convicts employed in each.
Labourers.....	32	Brought forward	75
Stone Cutters.....	8	Seamstresses.....	2
Shoemakers.....	5	Cook.....	1
Tailors.....	5	Nurse.....	1
Carpenters.....	8	Sick.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	4		—
Masons.....	5		81
Sawyers.....	2		—
Quarrymen.....	4	Males.....	79
Cooper.....	1	Females.....	2
Painter.....	1		—
Carried forward	75		81

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, October 1, 1836.

Affidavit by Warden and Clerk.

L.

ESTIMATE of the probable amount required for the support of 140 Convicts at the
Provincial Penitentiary for the Year 1837.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
KITCHEN FURNITURE.				Brought forward			
2 large Kettles for boiling porridge & soup	6	0	0	6 Wood Axes at 10s.....	241	17	9
70 tin Plates, 9½d.....	2	15	5	6 sets Bench Tools for Carpenters at 17s. 6d.....	3	0	0
70 Soup do 10d.....	2	18	4	6 sets Bench Tools for Shoemakers at 15s.....	23	5	0
70 iron Spoons, 2d.....	0	11	8	6 Wood Saws at 5s.....	4	10	0
70 Knives & Forks, 9d.....	2	12	6	300 lbs. Steel for Stone Cutters and other tools at 1s. 1d.....	16	5	0
6 tin water Cans, 4s. 6d.....	1	7	0	12 White Wash Brushes at 5s.....	3	0	0
70 tin drinking Cups, 6d.....	1	15	0	CLOTHING.			
1500 tin Soup, 4d.....	25	0	0	70 Cloth Suits for winter wear at 37s. 6d.....	131	5	0
HOSPITAL FURNITURE.				140 Linen do. for summer do. at 9s. 7½d.....	67	7	6
1 cooking Stove, with pipes.....	15	0	0	200 Cotton Shirts at 3s. 6d.....	35	0	0
Medicine.....	30	0	0	200 Flannel do. at 6s. 8d.....	60	13	4
FURNITURE FOR SOUTH WING.				200 Flannel Drawers at 4s. 6d.....	45	0	0
16 cwt. round Iron for bedsteads, at 22s 6d	18	0	0	100 Cloth Caps at 2s. 6d.....	12	10	0
5 cwt. hoop Iron for do bottom, at 25s	6	5	0	300 pairs Worsted Socks at 1s. 6d.....	22	10	0
100 pair sheets, at 3s 9d.....	18	5	0	600 lbs. Upper Leather at 2s. 3d.....	67	10	0
100 pillow cases, at 10d.....	4	3	4	900 lbs. Sole do. 1s. 3d.....	56	5	0
50 bed tickings, at 4s. 3d.....	10	12	6	100 pairs Mittens at 2s.....	10	0	0
1000 bundles straw, at 2d.....	6	6	8	PROVISIONS, FUEL, &c.			
50 pair blankets, at 15s.....	37	10	0	43,800 Rations at 6d.....	1095	0	0
50 large tooth combs, at 6d.....	1	5	0	300 cords Hard Wood at 8s.....	120	0	0
50 small tooth combs, at 9d.....	1	17	6	200 do. Pine do at 5s.....	80	0	0
60 Bibles, at 4s. 6d.....	13	10	0	10 boxes Candles, 600 lbs. at 8d.....	20	0	0
120 gallons lamp oil, at 3s. 6d.....	21	0	0	Books and Stationery.....	25	0	0
100 yds. Towelling for Shops and Cells at 10d.....	4	3	4	20 Stand of Arms complete.....	60	0	0
TOOLS FOR CONVICTS.				6 Braces Pistols at 50s.....	15	0	0
30 steel Shovels at 5s. 3d.....	7	17	6	4,000 bushels Charcoal at 40s.....	80	0	0
12 steel Trowels at 3s. 6d.....	2	2	0				
Carried forward	£	241	17	9	2303	8	7

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, October 1, 1836.

IV.

ESTIMATE of the probable Sum required to complete the North Wing of the Penitentiary.

		£	s	d.	Brought forward, £			
204	feet run Pine Scantling, 14 x 18				5000	" clear 1/2 in. Pine boards at 37s 6d.	358	8 4
306	do do do do do 13 x 7				5000	" do. 1 in. do do at 37s 6d.	9	7 6
264	do do do do do 12 x 8				10000	" rough 1 in. do do at 32s 6d.	16	5 0
600	do do do do do 12 x 5				40000	" clear 1 1/2 in. pine Plank at 56s 3d.	112	10 0
2652	do do do do do 10 x 8				10000	" do. 2 in. do do at 75s.	37	10 0
1512	do do do do do 10 x 7				5000	" rough 2 in. do do at 65s.	16	5 0
600	do do do do do 10 x 5				14508	" run of Joist do do at 2 1/2 d.	151	2 6
6780	do do do do do 8 x 3				18918	" do Scantling do do at 40s.	37	16 8
17100	do do do do do 7 x 3					168 squares Furring do do at 7s.	58	16 0
1160	do do do do do 6 x 4				20,000	Bricks do do at 25s.	25	0 0
31178	.....at 2 1/2 d.	324	15	5	12,000	bushels Sand do do at 2d.	100	0 0
	500 feet super. 2 & 3 in. oak Plank at 5s per 100.		3	2 6	49 cwt.	Cast Iron Window Sills do at 20s.	49	0 0
225	" cubic oak Timber do at 8d.	7	10	0	19 cwt.	Spikes do do at 35s.	33	5 0
385	" run oak Ribbing do at 5d.	8	0	5	11 cwt.	Nails do do at 47s 6d.	26	2 6
1440	" do do Timber do at 2 1/2 d.	15	0	0	20 kgs	White Lead do do at 15s.	15	0 0
	Carried over, £	358	8	4	87	boxes Tin for Roof do do at 67s 6d.	293	12 6
						Wages of 6 Masons 6 mos. ea. at 150s.	270	0 0
						Do. 2 Plasterers do do at 150s.	90	0 0
							1709	8 7

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, October 1, 1836.

H. SMITH, Warden.

RETURN of Patients treated in the Provincial Penitentiary between 1st January and 30th September, 1836.

DISEASE.	Cell.	Hospital.	DISEASE.	Cell.	Hospital.
Catarrh.....	26	1	Abscess.....	3	0
Disordered Digestion.....	28	0	Eruptions.....	10	0
Hemorrhoids.....	5	0	Inflamed eyes.....	5	0
Constipation.....	19	0	Injury of the eye.....	1	0
Toothache.....	9	0	Whitlow.....	1	0
Sore Throat.....	1	0	Ring-worm.....	1	0
Repletion.....	1	0	Diseased ankle.....	1	0
Wounds.....	9	0	Ptyalism.....	1	0
Gripes.....	25	0	Hernia.....	1	0
Muscular pains.....	15	0	Hives.....	1	0
Rheumatism.....	29	2	Dropsy.....	2	1
Ulcers.....	4	0	Headache.....	12	0
Contusion.....	14	0	Pains in region of the stomach.....	9	0
Asthma.....	2	0	Diseased hip joint.....	1	1
Giddiness.....	4	0	Lumbago.....	4	1
Diarrhoea.....	47	0	Pulmonic affection.....	5	0
Urinary disorder.....	4	0	Excoriation.....	1	0
Boils.....	18	0	Diseased knee joint.....	2	0
Earache.....	2	0	Paralytic affection.....	1	1
Nausea.....	7	0	Dysentery.....	0	1
Feverish excitement.....	18	0	Erysipelas.....	0	1
Intermittent Fever.....	9	2	Visceral disorder.....	0	1
Continued Fever.....	0	3	Diseased liver.....	0	1
Sprains.....	12	0	Pleurisy.....	0	2
Anusorca.....	2	0	Water-brash.....	0	1
Flatulence.....	4	0	Diseased spleen.....	0	1

ABSTRACT OF PATIENTS.

Admitted into Hospital.....	21	0	0
Out Patients.....	0	374	395
Recovered.....	20	370	0
Died.....	1	0	0
Remaining under treatment.....	0	4	395

JAS. SAMPSON, Physician and Surgeon, Provincial Penitentiary.

REPORT accompanying the above Return.

TO THE INSPECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Gentlemen,

The office of Physician and Surgeon to the Penitentiary, was assumed by me, according to your direction, on the first of October, 1835; since which period the prison has been regularly visited once a day.

As it necessarily required some time to procure the requisite stationery, I did not open books until the quarter commencing the 1st of January following; from which day to the present, I have kept a regular record of all the prisoners who have been reported sick, or prescribed for.

I deemed it expedient to exceed the instructions furnished me by the Board at the outset of my duties, and instead of a "a book of Hospital records," I opened two different ones, for recording the transactions of the Medical Officer. The first of these is the "Diary," in which are entered, in separate columns, the date, name, disease and prescription, of such convicts as are reported sick; but whose cases are not severe enough to require Hospital treatment, their names and prescriptions are continued to be daily entered, until discharged from the sick list, which discharge is also noted in a proper column.

The second is what I have termed "the Hospital Register." In it are recorded, in detail, the daily or occasional symptoms, together with the treatment of each patient in Hospital, so as to comprise a history of each case from its commencement to its close, whether by discharge or by death; in which latter event a report is also made of the appearance on *post mortem* dissection, as the case of each patient is detailed on a separate and distinct page. An alphabetical index is prefixed to this volume.

A return of cases taken from the above books is hereunto annexed, by which will be seen the number that has been entered in each, between the 1st of January and 30th September, inclusive.

There has been no case treated in Hospital since the 2nd of September. All those which have of late occurred, being of such a nature as to admit of proper management in their respective cells. Indeed were a practice pursued of admitting generally into Hospital those who might be ailing from disorder, or suffering from slight accidents, the Hospital of a Penitentiary would soon contain a large portion of its inmates. The change from a circumscribed cell to a roomy apartment; from a state of silent seclusion, to one where some chance of social intercourse presents itself, would hold out strong inducements to feign serious disorders, or to exaggerate slight ones, were there a hope of success from such stratagem.

It has further been noticed, that a prevalent disposition to counterfeit illness, frequently no doubt with the view of gaining a temporary respite from labor, exists among the convicts.

There are other motives which probably incite to this species of fraud. To report himself to the keeper, to be enrolled in the sick list, to state his case to the Surgeon, in doing which he hears the unusual sound of his own voice, are circumstances which make a break in the monotony of his occupation, and afford an inducement to complain of trivial, if not a temptation to counterfeit serious diseases.

Certain it is, that a greater number of slight, though evident ailments, and a larger proportion of complaints that do not admit of demonstration, are met with here than in any other state of society. It therefore behoves the Medical Officer to be constantly on his guard against deception; which if he did not devise means to defeat, the sick list would soon swell to a size very inconvenient to the economy, and perhaps dangerous to the discipline of the prison. With this conviction, therefore, when there is no unequivocal proof of simulation, though strong reasons to suspect it, the patient is treated with respect to regimen, confinement to his cell and medicinal exhibition, as assiduously as if there was no reason to doubt his honesty.

This discipline which has, of late, been more particularly carried into effect, is now well understood by the convicts, who from whatever cause it may arise, are certainly not so frequent in their appeals to the Surgeon as formerly; and it is hoped, that this or some other plan will succeed in diminishing the number of impositions, which experience alone in the care of an institution such as this, can afford the faculty of detecting and means of preventing.

The number of prisoners in the establishment during the period embraced by this return, was 98; of whom 80 appear to have come under the care of the Medical Officer, producing in all 395 separate cases. This disproportion between the number of persons and cases, has arisen from the repeated and often times frequent return of the same individual to the sick list—one convict in particular is noted as 18 times admitted and discharged in the Diary.

By the Hospital Register it appears there have been 21 cases treated, of which one terminated in death. The deceased was an old man, had led an intemperate life, and exhibited many marks of former dissipation. His disease was dropsy, which on dissection, appeared to have been immediately induced by a greatly enlarged spleen,—contracted, probably, so long ago as the year 1809, while serving in Walcheren with the 6th Regiment.

Notwithstanding the numerous list of patients which these Returns exhibit, it is remarkable that the appearance of the convicts generally, bespeaks the very reverse of unhealthiness. Indeed, it would be difficult to produce a similar number of individuals, taken indiscriminately from any population, who would evince such unequivocal marks of robust health. When first received, and particularly after long gaol-confinement, they generally appear pallid and debilitated; and the sudden change of food for a time, commonly produces flatulence, and other signs of disordered digestion;—all which, in the course of time, gradually disappear. Muscular pains, and affections resembling rheumatism, frequently assail the convict, who, after a lengthened imprisonment, is put at once to hard labor. These inconveniences have, of late, principally been obviated, by the gradual introduction to laborious work of those so circumstanced.

The food of the convicts is of a sound and nutritious, though homely description. Their labor, though hard, is regular, and accommodated to the weather—their clothing comfortable and adapted to the seasons. The building is so healthfully situated, and the plan of ventilation so admirably contrived, that epidemics, or diseases of contagion, might rea-

sonably be less apprehended here, than in other institutions of its kind.

The withdrawal of alcoholic stimulants, the prohibition of the use of tobacco, and the removal of other enervating causes, contribute much to the maintenance of sound bodily health; nor should the strict regard to cleanliness, the rigid, steady, and at

the same time humane discipline, under which the government of the institution is administered, be denied a prominent place amongst the causes that conduce to its salubrity.

JAMES SAMPSON,
KINGSTON. } Physician and Surgeon,
October 1st, 1836. } Provincial Penitentiary.

RULES and REGULATIONS made by the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary respecting its Discipline and Policy, under authority of the Statute 4 Wm. IV., ch. 37.

SECTION I.

DUTIES OF THE WARDEN.

1st, It shall be the duty of the Warden, to attend constantly at the prison, except when performing some other necessary duty connected with his office, or otherwise unavoidably absent.

2nd, He shall reside at the building provided for him, near the prison, and shall visit every cell and apartment, and see every prisoner under his care, at least once every day.

3rd, He shall not absent himself from the prison for more than a night, without giving previous notice thereof to the President of the Board, or some other of the Inspectors.

4th, He shall exercise a general supervision over the government, discipline and police of the Penitentiary, and superintend all the concerns thereof.

5th, He shall give the necessary directions to the keepers, and inferior officers, and examine whether they have been careful and vigilant in the discharge of their several duties according to law, and to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Inspectors.

6th, He shall examine daily into the state of the Penitentiary; and the health, conduct and safe-keeping of the prisoners.

7th, He shall use every proper means to furnish the prisoners with employment the most beneficial to the public, and the best suited to their various capacities, or such as may be prescribed by law.

8th, He shall superintend all the manufacturing and mechanical business or other work that may be carried on within the prison; receive any articles manufactured; and sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the Province, when the labor of the convicts is not let out by contract.

9th, Whenever the Inspectors of the Penitentiary shall so direct, it shall be the duty of the Warden to make contracts from time to time for the labors of the convicts confined therein; or of any of the said convicts, with such persons and upon such terms as may be deemed by the said Warden most beneficial to the Province, provided the laws of the Province do not otherwise direct the labor of the convicts.

10th, It shall be the duty of the Warden to cause the books and accounts to be so kept as clearly to exhibit the state of the convicts, the number employed in each branch of the business, and their earnings; the number in the Hospital, the expenses of the prison, and all receipts and payments, purchases and sales; and to exhibit the same to the Inspectors at their regular or special meetings, or at any other time when required. He shall make out and deliver to the Inspectors or any one of them, monthly, on

oath, a return of all monies received by him on account of the Penitentiary during the preceding month, specifying from whom received and to whom paid, and on what account; and stating also the balance in his hands at the time of rendering such account.

11th, The Warden shall take care that the Prisoners are treated with mildness and humanity, and that no unnecessary severity is practised by the inferior officers. If at any time the security of the prison shall be endangered or personal violence offered by any convict or by a combination of convicts, to the Warden, or any of the subordinate officers, or guards or to any other convict, or if any convict, or several convicts combined, shall do, or attempt to do any injury to the building, or any workshop, or to any appurtenances thereof, or shall attempt to escape, or resist or disobey any lawful command, the officers of the Penitentiary and guards, or any of them, shall, or may, use all suitable means to defend themselves, to enforce the observance of discipline, to secure the persons of the offenders, and to prevent any escape.

12th, In executing the duties of his office, the Warden should never lose sight of the reformation of the prisoners in his charge, and should carefully guard against personal and passionate resentment on his own part, as well as on that of his subordinate officers. All orders should be given with mildness and dignity, and enforced with promptitude and firmness. It shall be his duty to treat persons visiting the prison with uniform civility and politeness, and, as far as possible, to see that they are so treated by the inferior officers:

14th, No officer, or person connected with the prison, shall be permitted to buy from or sell to any convict, any article or thing whatsoever, or make with him any contract or engagement whatsoever, or cause or allow any convict to work for him or for his benefit, or grant any favor or indulgence to a convict, except such as the law may allow: nor shall he receive from any convict, or from any one in behalf of such convict, any emoluments, presents or reward whatever, or the promise of any for services or supplies, or as a gratuity or emolument from any prisoner committed to his custody, nor from any of their friends or acquaintances, nor from any person whomsoever on account of any convict.

Officers offending herein, shall be forthwith dismissed.

The Warden shall be vigilant in detecting infractions of this rule, if any should be committed.

SECTION II.

DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY WARDEN.

1st, The Deputy Warden shall have the general superintendence, under the direction of the Warden, of all but the pecuniary affairs of the prison, and shall have the special direction of its police and discipline, taking due precautions for the security of the prison, and the safe-keeping of the convicts. He shall be responsible to the Warden for the strict observance of all the rules and regulations of the Penitentiary.

He shall be constantly moving about the different yards and places of labor, without previous notice, to see that every subordinate officer is vigilant and attentive to the performance of his duty, and that the convicts are vigilant, orderly, and industrious.

2nd, The Deputy Warden shall be present at the opening and closing of the prison, during the performance of religious services, and at all other prison hours.

3rd, He shall duly visit the hospital, the kitchen, and the cells, and see that cleanliness and good order are observed in every department of the prison.

4th, He shall attend personally to the reception and discharge of convicts, and shall have charge of their clothing, and see that it is in good order, and changed at the proper periods.

5th, He shall have the immediate direction and control of the keepers; delivering them such orders and instructions as may from time to time be necessary.

6th, He shall report to the Warden all cases of neglect of duty, or impropriety of conduct, on the part of the keepers or watchmen,—and he shall not allow any books, pamphlets, or newspapers to be used by any of the keepers or watchmen when on duty, in or about any part of the prison.

7th, He shall be present during the breakfast and dinner hours, see that the rations are such as are allowed and required to be delivered to the convicts, and that they are properly cooked and served.

8th, He shall morning, noon, and night, ascertain whether any convict is missing: before he dismisses the keepers and guard from the hall, or gives the signal to the watchmen on the walls.

9th, In the absence of the Warden, all the duties of that officer shall devolve on the Deputy Warden, so far as it relates to the discipline of the prison, and the safe-keeping of the convicts.

SECTION III.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF THE KEEPERS.

1st, Keepers will be from time to time appointed according to the wants of the service, by the Board of Inspectors, on their nomination and recommendation by the Warden.

2nd, Keepers shall be at the prison at all times during prison hours, unless prevented by sickness, or on leave of absence obtained from the Warden, or, in his absence, the Deputy Warden; and when any Keeper shall wish to be absent for half a day or more at a time, he shall, before applying to the Warden for leave, notify the Deputy Warden (if he shall be present) of such intended application.

The Keepers shall, as bound by their oath, strictly enforce every rule and regulation of the Prison.

3rd, As the preservation and due effect of the whole system of discipline depends upon the absolute prevention of intercourse among the Convicts, the Keepers are to make sure of every means of preventing any such intercourse or communication.

4th, Keepers are prohibited from saying any thing in the presence of Convicts respecting the policy of the prison unless for the purpose of directing or instructing them in their duty. They are to hold no unnecessary conversation with convicts, nor to allow them to speak on any other subject but such as is absolutely necessary. They are not to take one Convict's word against another's, nor allow or countenance in the least degree one Convict, complaining unnecessarily against another; neither shall the word of one or more convicts be taken as sufficient evidence to warrant the infliction of punishment upon another; nor shall they suffer any Convict to speak lightly or disrespectfully of any officer of the prison. They shall require of Convicts, labor, silence, and strict obedience. They shall punish every convict, who is under their immediate direction and control, for all wilful violations of discipline and duty which they may discover. They shall inflict punishment with discretion, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence and in such manner and temper as may tend to convince the offender that his conduct has rendered punishment necessary, and that it is inflicted purely from a sense of duty, and not with the view of gratifying any vindictive feeling.

All violations of discipline or duty which Keepers may discover in Convicts, who are not under their immediate direction, shall be reported by them to the Deputy Warden with the name of the offender. At the close of each day, the Keepers shall report in writing to the Deputy Warden all cases in which they shall have inflicted punishment, with the name of the offender, the nature of the offence, and the amount of punishment inflicted: which reports shall be preserved by the Deputy Warden for the inspection of the Inspectors and Warden. Keepers, when on duty, shall govern themselves in strict conformity to the rules of the Prison. They must not indulge in whistling, singing, scuffling, noisy conversation or laughter, or in any act of insubordination or indecorum.

All Keepers, when within the precincts of the prison, are at all times to consider themselves on duty, and must govern themselves accordingly. When on duty in the prison, those Keepers who are in charge of galleries, shall remain in their respective stations, and not leave them for the purpose of assembling together and holding conversation. No arguments or discussions having a tendency to excite passion or prejudice shall be suffered in the Keeper's Hall. The deportment of the Keepers towards convicts, shall in all situations be grave, manly, and discreet, in order to inspire the convicts with respect towards them, and set an example of propriety and decorum.

Their demeanor towards each other in the presence of convicts, must be calm and respectful, without the least exhibition of petulance or levity. They must avoid all conversation with each other or with the convicts, but such as is absolutely necessary in the discharge of their official duties. They must require from the convicts great deference and respect, not suffering the least degree of familiarity to be displayed by the convicts, nor displaying any themselves.

SECTION IV.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

1st, The clerk shall keep the prison register, in which he shall record the names of all convicts received, their ages, crimes, former occupation, sentences, place of nativity, place of trial, conviction, and particular description of the persons.

2d, He shall record all discharges of convicts, noting whether they arise from expiration of sentence or pardon, and likewise all deaths.

3rd, He shall make out all the Returns which are necessary for the annual settlement of the Warden's public accounts with the Province.

4th, He shall copy into the regular Office Books all the accounts kept in the different shops.

5th, He shall keep the Minutes of the meetings of the Board of Inspectors, and execute all other writings that may be required by them or the Warden.

SECTION V.

DUTIES OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

1st, It shall be the duty of the Physician and Surgeon to visit the Institution at a stated hour every morning, and personally examine every sick and complaining convict, who may be reported by the several Keepers and Overseers of the workshops, or who may be confined in the Hospital or Cells, and prescribe such medical treatment as their cases require.

2nd, He shall repeat his visits through the day, and at all times when the sick require it;—and when sent for is to repair immediately to the Prison, to the exclusion of all other engagements.

3rd, He shall furnish the Warden from time to time, as may be necessary, with a memorandum of such medicines, provisions, supplies and furniture, as may be necessary in his department.

4th, He shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names of all convicts reported as sick or complaining, requiring medical treatment; their diseases; the prescriptions therefor; and the time when they are discharged from the Hospital.

5th, When a convict dies, he shall record the nature of the complaint, and all the circumstances connected with the death, that he may deem necessary and proper; and shall subjoin such other remarks as he may consider necessary and expedient, respecting the nature of each case, and the treatment thereof.

6th, He may apply to the Warden, who shall furnish him with such assistance as may be necessary to nurse and attend upon the sick.

7th, He shall direct, in all cases, the diet to be prepared; for the sick and complaining convicts; and if it should happen that the directions or prescriptions of the Physician should not be complied with, he shall report the same to the Warden, that proper measures may be taken to prevent future omission.

8th, He shall report annually, to the Inspectors at the same time, as is required of the Warden. He shall also, from time to time, examine into the quality of the rations, and recommend for the consideration of the Inspectors, such changes in the diet of the convicts as he may deem necessary for the preservation of their health;—keeping always in view, that

while the health of the convict is not to be sacrificed to economy, the most rigid economy is to be observed, in so far as is consistent with the health of the convict.

9th, The books appertaining to the Medical Department of the Institution shall always remain at the Penitentiary, and be open for inspection.

SECTION VI.

DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN.

1st, The Chaplain, in all cases, and under all circumstances, shall strictly conform to the rules and regulations of the prison.

2nd, He shall furnish convicts with no intelligence other than what his profession requires.

3rd, He shall give them no hope or promise of aid in procuring pardons.

4th, He shall be allowed free access to the convicts at all times, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction and consolation.

5th, He shall endeavor to convince the prisoners of the justice of their sentence, and explain to them the advantages of amendment, and enjoin upon them strict obedience to the rules and regulations of the Penitentiary.

6th, He shall freely exercise his own discretion in imparting spiritual advice, in such manner, and at such times, as he may deem most proper.

7th, He shall attend every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, for the performance of Divine Service.

8th, He shall report annually, at the same time with the Warden and Physician, for the information of the Inspectors; giving as concise and perspicuous an account of the progress and state of religion amongst the convicts as may be ascertained by facts upon actual observation.

SECTION VII.

DUTIES OF THE GUARD.

1st, The Watchmen composing the guard of the Prison shall be present at the Prison, at all times during Prison hours.

2nd, If any Watchman shall be absent, through sickness or on leave, his place shall be supplied with such substitute as the Warden may think proper to receive.

3rd, The Watchmen shall have no intercourse or conversation with, or controul of any kind over convicts, excepting such as may be necessary to prevent their escape.

4th, The Watchmen are required to report to the Warden, or Deputy Warden, all instances of improper conduct which they may witness on the part of the convicts.

5th, They shall not, under any pretence, leave their posts when on duty at the prison, without relief. They shall keep a strict and vigilant eye upon the convicts, and not suffer their attention to be for a moment diverted from their duty. They shall neither receive from, or deliver to a convict any thing without the consent or knowledge of the Warden or his Deputy.

6th, They shall use every means in their power to prevent the escape of convicts, and arrest them when any attempt is made to effect such escape.

7th, When off their posts, the Watchmen shall remain at the guard-house, and be in readiness for service on any emergency.

8th, They shall suffer no person to pass to or from the prison, except by the usual way through the door-keeper's lodge, at the front entrance of the prison, without express orders.

9th, They shall be at all times, when on duty, under the command of the Serjeant of the guard, who will regulate their posts, reliefs, &c. and whose orders they shall implicitly obey.

10th, The Serjeant of the guard shall receive his orders from the Warden or his deputy.

SECTION VIII.

DUTY OF CONVICTS.

The statute directs "that all convicts in the Penitentiary, other than such as are confined in solitude for mis-conduct in the Penitentiary, shall be kept constantly employed at hard labor during the day time, except when incapable of laboring by reason of sickness or bodily infirmity, and except on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday; and that it shall be the duty of the Warden to keep each prisoner singly in a cell at night, and also during the day time when unemployed."

Convicts are to yield perfect obedience and submission to their keepers. They are to labor diligently and preserve unbroken silence. They must not exchange a word with one another under any pretence whatever, nor communicate with one another, nor with any one else, by writing.

They must not exchange looks, wink, laugh, nod, or gesticulate to each other, nor shall they make use of any signs, except such as are necessary to explain their wants to the waiters. They must approach their Keepers in the most respectful manner, and be brief in their communications. They are not to speak to, or address, their Keepers on any subject but such as relates to their work, duty, or wants.

They are not on any occasion, nor under any pretence, to speak to any person who does not belong to the Prison, nor receive from such person any paper, letter, tobacco, or any other articles whatever; they are not to leave their places where they are set at work, without special permission or orders from a proper officer.

They are not to stop work nor suffer their attention to be drawn from it. They are not to gape at visitors when passing through the prison, nor sing, dance, whistle, run, jump, nor do any thing which may have the slightest tendency to disturb the harmony or to contravene the rules and regulations of the prison.

No convict shall secrete, hide, or carry about his person any instrument, utensil, or thing whatever, without special permission or direction from a proper officer. The whole demeanour of the convicts must be correct, orderly, and in strict accordance with the established system of discipline.

They must not carelessly or wilfully injure their work, tools, wearing apparel, bedding, or any other thing belonging to or about the Prison, nor execute their work badly when they have the ability to do it well. For the wilful violation of any of these duties, corporal punishment will be instantly inflicted.

SECTION IX.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE PRISON.

1st, from the 1st day of April until the 30th day of September, inclusive, the Prison shall be opened at a quarter past five in the morning and closed for the day at half past six in the evening. During the remainder of the year, the hours for continuing the Prison open, shall embrace all the day light.

II.—Opening the Prison in the Morning.

Fifteen minutes before the time for opening the prison, the Keeper, or Watchman, on night duty in the Keepers' Hall, shall ring a bell, or sound a horn, (as may be directed), as a signal to Keepers and Watchmen, to muster at the Keepers' Hall.

When the precise minute arrives, a small bell shall be rung, on which (the Keepers having taking their keys from the key room, and the Warden, or Deputy Warden, having ascertained from the key-room and duty board, that the requisite number of the keepers and watchmen is present,) the watchmen shall repair to their posts, and each Keeper who has charge of a gallery or company of convicts, shall repair to his gallery and unlock the doors of the cells. The several keys shall be handed to the Keeper of the Hall, whose duty it shall be to replace them in the key-room.

The convicts shall come out of their cells in regular order, and march with their faces inclined towards the Inspection Avenue (each Gallery Company) successively, to the Docks, where they shall empty the contents of their night tubs, cleanse them well by rinsing them, then partly filling them with water, they shall march to the place where they shall deposit their tubs, in rows for the day; and each Company proceed in the same regular order to its respective shop or place of occupation, and commence the labor of the day.

About one hour after the opening of the prison, or at such time as shall be found most proper, a bell shall be rung by the direction of the Keeper, in the kitchen, as a signal for the breakfast, on which the convicts shall break off from work, form again in line, and march under the eye of their respective Keepers, with their faces inclined towards the Avenue, to the Mess Room; each one as he arrives at his place, taking his seat with his face towards the table opposite his plate. When all shall have gotten their places, the Steward shall ring a small bell; and the convicts shall commence eating their meals, which shall have been equally apportioned by the Cooks; but as some may require more food than others, Convict Waiters, provided with proper vessels, shall pass along between the tables, taking food from those who raise the right hand, in token that they have it to spare, and giving additional supplies to those who raise their left hand to signify they want more.

The Keepers shall give strict attention to the performance of this duty, by which the food shall be supplied in due quantities to all the convicts, without allowing them to impart to, or exchange with each other, which might create irregularity and confusion.

The Mess Tables shall be narrow, and the convicts shall be seated at one side only; so that never being placed face to face, they may have no opportunity of exchanging looks or signs.

When the Steward shall perceive that the con-

victs have finished their meals, or have had sufficient time for it, he shall ring the bell, when all the convicts shall instantly turn round, with their backs towards the table, rise in their turn, and march in regular order to the places assigned them for reading, or for instruction in spelling and reading, during the recess from labor after breakfast; those to march first who came in last, and afterwards the same order will be observed in marching to their respective workshops and places of labor.

III.—Closing the Prison at Night.—Supper.

The bell for dinner shall always be rung at twelve o'clock; and the mode of proceeding be the same as at breakfast.

Fifteen minutes previous to quitting labor, at a given signal from the Keepers, all the fires in the shops shall be entirely extinguished; the convicts shall wash their faces and hands, and at the ringing of the bell they shall form in line in their proper places, according to the numbers of their cells, and march in the order observed on leaving their cells in the morning reversed to the place where their night tubs are deposited; which they shall empty of the water left in them, take in several quarts more of fresh water, to remain in their tubs through the night, and proceeding to their cells, they shall take their suppers with them, which have been previously prepared, and placed in the Hall for them as they pass through it.

4th, When the convict enters his cell, he shall partly shut the door, and as the Keeper approaches the door to lock it, shall suddenly and promptly complete the shutting, in order to give the readiest proof that each man is within his cell. When the Keeper has gone through with the locking up of the cells in his Gallery, he shall return to the place of beginning, carefully examining every lock, for the purpose of guarding against oversights and mistakes. Each Keeper shall then repair to the Keepers' Hall, and if the convicts belonging to his Gallery are all in their proper places, he shall deposit his key in the Key-room; but if any convict is missing, and found on enquiring of the Keeper who has charge of the Hospital, that he is not there, he shall retain his key till the absent convict is found, and secured in his cell. The same rule shall be observed by the Keeper who locks the Hospital. When any convict has become so convalescent as to be discharged from the Hospital, and is ordered to his cell, the Keeper having the care of the Hospital, before he returns his keys to the Key-room, shall ascertain, by enquiring of the Keeper of the Company, or Gallery, to which such convict belongs, that he is in his cell.—It shall be the duty of the Keeper of the Hospital to see that the outer doors of the prison are shut and barred, and locked, after the convicts are gone to their cells. As soon as the keys are all returned to the Key-room, a small bell shall be rung, to signify that all is right, when the Deputy Warden, Keepers, and Watchmen, may leave the prison, except one Keeper and two Watchmen, who shall remain on evening duty one hour, while those who have to perform night duty, shall leave in time to get suppers, and return to the prison, when they shall be relieved. In performing evening duty, one Watchman shall remain in the Keepers' Hall—the Keeper and the other Watchman in the Wing or Wings containing the cells, where they shall continually per-

ambulate the Galleries and Avenues, silently and noiselessly, and note and report to the Warden, or Deputy Warden, any breach of order or silence they may detect.

The keeper shall again examine all the doors of the cells; also the door of the Hospital and all the inside fastenings of the outer doors about the wing or wings.

V.—Night Duty.

When the Keepers and Watchmen who are to perform night duty shall relieve those on evening duty, the Keeper shall remain in the Keepers' Hall, and the two Watchmen shall perform duty in the wing or wings containing the cells. One of the Watchmen may lie down to sleep, while the other, constantly listening, walking the galleries and avenues, shall give all possible care and attention to detect any communication that may be attempted between the convicts, or any other disorder or irregularity.

They shall as often as every half hour examine the Hospital by means of the Hospital avenue, or through the grate of the Hospital door, as he shall be directed. When a convict is taken ill in the night, he shall give three raps on the door of his cell; on hearing which the Watchman on duty shall immediately repair to the cell, and if he is convinced that the convict is so ill as to require assistance, he shall notify the Keeper in the Keepers' Hall, who shall inform the Warden or Deputy Warden.

The Warden, or the Deputy Warden, shall immediately examine the case, and, if necessary, order the convict to be removed to the Hospital; and also, if necessary, send a Watchman for the Physician. After the convicts have finished their suppers, such convicts as wish may lie down, and those desirous of reading their bibles, or such other books as may be allowed them, may remain up until a bell shall be rung as a signal for all the convicts to undress themselves, turn down their hammocks and go to bed; and such of the lights as may not be necessary to remain burning through the night shall be extinguished. The convicts shall not be allowed to rise again, except from necessity, till the proper signal for that purpose shall be given in the morning.

The Keeper on duty in the Keepers' Hall, having a bed provided, at 9 o'clock, or at such time as the Warden may prescribe, may lie down to sleep; but that he may be awakened instantly by the Watchman on duty in the wing on any emergency, a small bell shall be hung near his bed, attached to a wire passing through the wall so as to be accessible to the Watchmen. A small bell shall also be placed in the sleeping apartment of the Deputy Warden, in case any indisposition or accident may have befallen the Keeper in the Hall, or in case any sudden and extraordinary emergency may happen requiring his immediate attention. The Watchman who first enters on night duty after relieving the guard in the yard shall immediately enter the workshops and observe whether the fires have been duly and completely extinguished and every thing made secure. At an early hour of the morning to be prescribed from time to time by the Warden, the Keeper on duty shall let out of his cell the chief cook, who shall proceed to the kitchen, light the fires and commence preparations for breakfast. Fifteen minutes before the opening of the prison in the morning, a small bell shall be rung by the Watch-

man on duty, as a signal for the convicts to rise, dress, and prepare to turn out.

The Warden and his Deputy are required to enter the prison and yard frequently in silence, at different and in determinate hours of the night, and personally ascertain that due order and discipline are observed by the convicts, and that the subordinate officers are alert and attentive to their duties.

VI.—*Sunday Regulations.*

On Sunday morning the officers and guard shall be all present, and the prison shall be opened at the same time as on other days. After emptying and rinsing their night tubs, the convicts shall be marched once around the yard (if the weather be fair) for exercise, and shall then be secured in their respective cells. A convict shall then be let out by the Keeper from each gallery who shall take a bundle of clean shirts, which have been provided for the occasion, and distribute the same among the inmates of the respective cells of the gallery, under the immediate inspection of the Keeper. After the gallery shall have been thus supplied with shirts the convict shall return, and be again secured in his own cell. Keepers shall remain on their respective galleries, occasionally patrolling them, or in the inspection avenues of the prison, until the time for breakfast.

If any convict be sick, he shall report himself to his Keeper, who shall note his name and the number of his cell on a piece of paper, and place it on a hook in the Keepers' Hall. The Physician shall examine these notes, and visit the sick at their cells, or direct such as he may see fit to be conducted to the Hospital.

VII.—*Sunday Breakfast.*

The Officers shall remain at their stations until the bell ring for breakfast, when the convicts shall be let out of their cells and marched to the Mess Table, and when they return from breakfast they shall take and carry with them their cans of fresh water for drinking during the day, which shall be filled and placed by the cooks in a convenient place for them to take up. The convicts shall then be locked up in the usual manner by the Keepers, who shall deposit their respective keys in the key-room, and may then all disperse and retire from the prison until the hour for the commencement of divine service, except one keeper, who after an hour's relief during breakfast, shall watch the cells and hospital through the day in the same manner as in the night, allowing no convicts who are in health to lie down until the ringing of the evening bell. One Watchman shall also remain throughout the day, (with the exception of an hour at breakfast, when he shall be relieved,) to attend at the entrance gate and inner doors, but neither he nor the Keeper on duty, shall be again relieved for the purpose of taking meals until night.

VIII.—*Divine Service.*

At eleven o'clock precisely, the Officers and Guard shall be assembled, and the cells be unlocked, in the usual way, and the convicts marched through the place, where they shall be directed to deposit their water cans—they shall proceed in the usual silence and order, unto the place prepared as a Chapel, and so seated as to confront the Minister, without looking into each other's faces. The Chap-

lain shall perform Divine Service, but there shall be no singing. The Keepers shall be so posted during the service, that they may be enabled to observe the demeanor of every convict.

The Guard shall be posted around the prison, during the Sunday devotions, as on other days.

The Keeper in charge of the kitchen, shall immediately after Divine Service, cause the Cooks and Waiters to prepare and divide the rations for the supply of the convicts until Monday morning. The rations shall be put into the ration kids, the water cans replenished with fresh water, and all shall be arranged in the usual manner.

When Divine Services shall have closed, the Company which came in last shall rise with their Keeper and march out, the other Keepers with their men following in regular succession, and as they again pass the place where their kids of rations, and cans of water are deposited, they shall take them up, and convey them to their cells, where they shall be locked up.

When all is secure, the Officers and Guard, except those on Sunday duty, may disperse and retire from the prison during the remainder of the day.

If any convict shall use, or accidentally spill the water in his can, and shall require more, a fresh supply shall be given him by the Keeper on duty, through the grating of the cell door with a tunnel.

IX.—*Rotation of Night Hall and Sunday Duties.*

These duties shall be performed in due rotation, by the several Keepers and Watchmen. A Roster shewing the order and time of service, shall be kept for the Keepers, by the Deputy Warden, in the Keepers' Hall, and for the Watchmen, by the Sergeant of the Guard, in the Guard House.

X.—*Clothes Room.*

The Clothes Room shall be opened every morning, except Sunday, at nine o'clock, by the Deputy Warden, or by such Keeper as he shall designate, and so many of the convicts shall be marched out to it every day, as the Warden may consider convenient, under the following regulations.

1st, Notice shall be sent to the Keeper, when the Deputy Warden opens the Clothes Room.

2nd, A signal, to be understood by the convicts, shall be made, when such of them as may require changes in their apparel, shall present themselves to their Keeper, who shall direct them by motions, to go to the Clothes Room, where they shall be supplied by the Officer on duty, with all such articles as shall be required, (except shirts), which are to be supplied in the manner described under a preceding regulation.

3rd, Flannel shirts shall be supplied to the sick and infirm, and to all such as may require them, when ordered by the Physician.

4th, The Clothes Room shall also be opened every Saturday afternoon for the Blacksmiths, when they shall receive exchange of clothing.

5th, Convicts at work in the yard, or in other respects exposed to wet, shall, with the permission of their Keeper, go to the Clothes Room at any time when open, for a change of apparel; and when it is closed, shall be sent to the Deputy Warden, who, on all such occasions, shall open it, and issue the necessary change of garments.

6th, The dress of the convicts, if woollen, shall be brown and yellow; if cotton or linen, it shall be white and drab, and each article marked with the letters P. P. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Warden, on all occasions, to see that the convicts change their clothing as often as a due attention to decency, comfort, and cleanliness, shall render necessary or proper.

XI.—Hospital.

The Keeper of the Hall shall have the general superintendence of the Hospital, subject to the control of the Physician. It shall be his duty, at all times, to have the Hospital well ventilated, the clothes and bedding clean, and the walls and floor cleansed and purified, by frequent scrubbing and whitewashing. One of the convicts shall be selected as a Steward, or Nurse, who shall have particular charge of the sick, and attend to all the directions of the Physician. The Keeper superintending the Hospital shall regularly receive orders from the Physician respecting the provisions necessary for the patients, and communicate them to the Warden, who will make arrangements for the purchase, from time to time, of all such articles as may be specified in the said orders of the Physician. The provisions for the Hospital shall be weighed and examined by the Superintendent of the Kitchen, and, if found to be of good quality, an account of them shall be taken by him, and handed to the Clerk.

Hospital rations shall be prepared and cooked under the direction of the Keeper of the Kitchen, and distributed to the sick by the Hospital Steward or Nurse.

A Report of the names of all convicts remaining in the Hospital shall be daily made by the Keeper in charge of the Department to the Deputy Warden, in order that Keepers who find convicts absent from their cells at the period for locking them up may know whether they are in the Hospital or not.

When a convict dies, his body, if not claimed by any relative within twenty-four hours after his decease, shall be delivered (as the law directs) to the Agent of the Medical Society of the Midland District, if any such shall be in existence.

The Keeper who superintends the Hospital shall secure the same at the time of locking up in the evening, after having ascertained that all the convicts are within whose names are registered on the sick list; and he shall then deposite the key in the key-room. The key of the Medicine-Chest shall also be deposite in the key-room.

XII.—Kitchen and Wash-Room.

A sufficient number of convicts shall be employed in the Kitchen, and washing the clothes and bedding of the convicts, according to the judgment and discretion of the Warden.

The various Kitchen duties, such as washing kids, setting and cleaning tables, cooking, cutting up and dividing rations, shall be allotted by the Keeper superintending the Kitchen to particular convicts. Great care shall be observed in keeping the Kitchen as clean as possible, by means of frequent scrubbing and white-washings.

XIII.—Convicts' Rations.

All convicts, as the law enjoins, shall be suppli-

ed with a sufficient quantity of inferior, but wholesome, food. Rations, both as it respects quantity and quality, to be regulated, from time to time, by the Inspectors. The rations shall be all weighed or measured each day by the Steward or Superintendent of the Kitchen, who shall be responsible for the same, and liable to censure or removal if he shall receive into the Kitchen, or make use of, any provisions that are not perfectly good and wholesome.

The Steward shall be careful to manage the food of the convicts to the best advantage, and vary the cooking so far as may be practicable. All the Keepers on duty shall constantly be present at breakfast and dinner; and lest their attention should, in any degree, be diverted from the convicts while at meals, the Keepers shall not converse with each other while in the Mess-Room.

XIV.—Of Cleanliness.

The several areas of the Prison-Hall and the Cells shall be swept daily, and the sweepings shall be carried outside of the Prison enclosure.

The floor of the Hall shall be scrubbed and washed at least once a fortnight throughout the year. The floors of the Cells shall also be frequently scrubbed, and the walls and ceilings white-washed. For this purpose, as well as for tending the fires during cold weather, trimming the lamps, opening the windows, when requisite for ventilation, and shutting the same, and for other duties of the same nature, the Deputy Warden shall employ as many convicts as he may think necessary, and place them under the direction of a Keeper. In cold weather the fires shall be kept up day and night, and in warm damp weather the fires shall also be kept up, in order to rarify the air and improve its circulation, as well as to prevent the cells from damp at nights.

2d, The beds and bedding shall be taken out of the Prison and aired in the yard once a week in the warm season, and once a fortnight during the rest of the year, when the weather will allow. The Keeper in charge shall examine the beds, blankets, and other furniture of each cell three times at the least in each week; and if any of them shall be found wilfully injured by the convicts, or removed, he shall take note of the number of the cell and of the offence committed, and report the same to the Warden, or Deputy Warden, who shall punish the offender by temporary deprivation of his bedding, or in such other mode as may be considered most efficacious.

3d, The Keeper in charge shall also note the numbers of the cells in which he may, in the course of his inspection, discover any weapon, implement, or other prohibited article, which he shall also report, with all the particulars, to the Warden, or Deputy Warden, for immediate punishment.

4th, The Keeper in charge shall also see that the blankets and sheets of each bed in use, shall be changed and washed as often as a due regard to cleanliness shall render expedient. He shall see that the hammocks or stretchers in each cell are kept in due repair.

5th, Convicts shall not be allowed to sleep in their clothes, or to lie down, or rise until notice shall be given by the ringing of a bell.

6th, No filth, or nuisance, or offensive matter of any description shall be suffered to remain in or about

the prison, shop, or enclosure, but the whole establishment shall be so conducted as to exhibit a model of neatness, good order, and cleanliness.

XV.—Furniture of the Cells.

The bedding, like the clothing of the convicts, shall be as the law directs, of coarse materials, manufactured (when it can be done) in the prison.—Each cell shall be furnished with a stretcher or hammock, as wide as the cell, and six feet three inches in length, raised eighteen inches from the floor, and two blankets and two coarse cotton sheets of suitable size, and a strong comb. During cold weather there shall be added a straw mattress for each cell, with an extra blanket or rug. Sick convicts shall be allowed extra blankets, as occasion shall require. A bible shall also be furnished, according to law, to each convict confined in the Penitentiary who can read.

XVI.—Shop Regulations.

There shall be at least one Keeper in each mechanical department, who shall be thoroughly versed in the branch of business pursued under his view; and in all cases, except when the Warden or a Contractor shall personally undertake the superintendence, it shall be the duty of the Keeper in charge to exercise a general superintendence over the convicts. He shall direct the management of all raw materials, and prevent their being wasted, and after critically inspecting all work, shall send it to the proper place of deposit with a bill thereof. He shall also keep an account of all articles, with the prices, and enter them in a book, which shall be afterwards posted by the clerk into the regular prison books under the eye of the Warden. He shall carefully instruct new convicts in their trade, and oblige the old to do their work well. He shall occasionally place a faithful and experienced convict by the side of an unexperienced one to teach him the trade, cautiously observing that they are so placed that he may easily keep them in view, and prevent any further communication between them than is strictly essential for instruction. He shall keep a list of all the convicts in his shop on his desk, place opposite the name of each the kind and amount of work done by him, and require of him all the work he can reasonably perform according to his ability, without assigning any stint-work or allowance at any time for what might be asserted to be extra or over work. No convict is allowed to ask, receive, or give, either by motion or otherwise, any information from or to another convict with regard to his work, without the express permission, and in the presence of the Keeper, from whom instruction when needed must be demanded. Keepers on watch and observation in the inspection avenues shall be vigilant to discover whether the convicts pursue their various occupations with diligence, or have any communication with each other, either by word or sign, and whenever any disorder is discovered, the same must be made known immediately to the Keeper in the shop having them in charge. The convicts shall be so placed, and their work benches arranged in the best manner to have their faces seen from the inspection avenue and Keeper's desk, and as far as practicable without facing each other.—Convicts shall not be allowed to take a position, or place themselves in such an attitude, as shall give

the Keeper reason to believe that they are holding communication, but shall keep themselves so apart from each other as not to excite suspicion. No convict shall leave the place assigned him to work at without orders or permission from a Keeper.—Seats shall be erected in each shop for the Keepers, so elevated and conspicuous, as to command a perfect view of the whole shop, and all that is done in it. A proper number of convicts shall be selected for the shops as waiters, who shall distribute and grind tools, sweep out the shops, remove rubbish, distribute materials, convey manufactured articles to the places of deposit, hand round water to drink, &c. under the eye and direction of the Keepers.

The waiters shall be so distributed that convicts may readily make known their wants by appropriate signals. Water for drink shall be brought by a convict selected for this duty, from the Kitchen in pails, which shall be deposited on benches near the doors of the shops, whence drink shall be supplied as required to the convicts at work. Convicts shall be shaved twice a week, in their respective shops, by convict barbers, and their hair kept closely cropped. They shall also be directed to wash their feet frequently, and occasionally bathe during the warm weather.

The shops shall be often scrubbed, and occasionally white-washed. Raw convicts shall be employed on work for the public, until they are so instructed as to be qualified for employment by contractors. In other regulations respecting this subject *vide* the Section relative to the Duties of Convicts.

VISITORS.

Free admission at the gate, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the morning, and between one and three o'clock in the afternoon, each day, except Sunday, when visitors are not admitted, shall be granted to such persons only as are privileged by law to enter, and that all other persons (except under circumstances hereafter specified) shall be liable to the payment of admission fees, as follows:—

Male adults.....1s. 3d. each.

Females and children.....7½d. each.

Provided always, that individuals may be introduced free of charge, by any of the Inspectors, at any time, and that the Warden shall also be allowed that license. The Warden shall refuse admission to all disorderly or suspicious persons.

The Warden shall direct an Officer to accompany all visitors, on their inspection of the prison and yard, whose duty it shall be to prevent any infringement of discipline.

Visitors must attach themselves to the Officer attending them, and not separate into groupes, and straggle, or loiter about the premises. They must not be suffered to hold the least intercourse or communication with the convicts, by word, sign, or gesture, nor to converse among themselves, or with the Officers, in so loud a tone as to be overheard by the convicts. Visitors infringing the rules in these, or in any other respects, must be immediately requested to return from the premises.

RECEPTION OF CONVICTS.

On the reception of a new convict, he shall be

stripped of all his clothing, and his person thoroughly washed and cleansed, his hair cropped, beard shaven, and the prison dress put on him.

This service shall be performed by old convicts, under the immediate notice and direction of the Deputy Warden, or some Keeper. If the convict has any money, it shall be handed to the Clerk, who shall make a memorandum of the same.

The clothing worn to the prison by the convict, which is worth preserving, shall be properly washed, and kept for the convicts to wear on their discharge. If the clothing worn to the prison by a convict be valuable, and his sentence is for a short period of time, so that his clothing can be preserved without injury, during the term of his confinement, his clothing shall be labelled and kept, to be received again by the same convict, at the expiration of his imprisonment.

When a convict has been thoroughly cleansed, and dressed in the prison garb, he shall be taken to the Clerk's Office, and a description of his person, age, trade, or occupation, place of nativity, name, &c. shall be recorded by the Clerk, in the Prison Register, after receiving such brief admonition as shall be given by the Warden, or Deputy Warden, he shall be put to such work as the Warden shall direct, who shall select that kind of labor, or trade, best adapted to his condition and capacity, and where his services shall be most required.

The Keeper, under whose charge he is placed, shall enter his name on his list. The Keeper having

the charge of the cells, &c. shall see that his cell is properly furnished.

DISCHARGE OF CONVICTS.

By the 31st Section of the Statute, it is provided, "that whenever any convict shall be discharged, either by pardon or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Warden to furnish such convict with necessary clothing, not exceeding three pounds in value, and such sum of money not exceeding one pound, as the said Warden may deem proper and necessary."

In accordance with the injunction of the law, such discharged convict shall be clad in a decent suit of clothes, selected from the clothing taken from new convicts, which is cleansed and carefully preserved by the Deputy Warden. He shall then be supplied with money, according to the distance of the District where he was tried and sentenced, but not exceeding the sum specified in the law. As the time when the convict is about to be discharged is favorable for eliciting truth, with a view to obtain facts which may be useful, the Chaplain will endeavor to obtain from him a short history of his life, his parentage, education, temptations, and the various steps by which he was led into a course of vice and crime, and commit the same to writing, for the information of the Inspectors: after which, the convict shall be discharged, with a suitable admonition and advice.

(No. 11.)

GAOL REPORTS.

REPORTS of Grand Juries of the Midland, Johnstown, Eastern, and Bathurst Districts, on the state of their respective Gaols.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the several Reports of the Grand Juries on the Eastern Circuit, touching the state of the Gaols and the treatment of the Prisoners.

I beg to mention, that in each Prison I found maniacs confined, as the only means of restraining them from acts of violence; namely, at Cornwall, one, named John Cross—at Brockville, two, Charles Bivins and John Orr—at Perth, one, Patrick O'Rourke—at Kingston, one, Michael Conway—in all five.

It is manifest, that a Common Gaol is not the place in which persons so unhappily afflicted ought to be confined; and the above facts add weight to the opinion very generally entertained. I believe that a Lunatic Asylum is much wanted for the reception and care of the insane, especially such as

may be without friends, or destitute of means for their own support.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obed't. serv't.

(Signed)

J. B. MACAULAY.

J. JOSEPH, Esq.,

&c. &c. &c.

REPORT of Grand Jury, Midland District.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } In compliance with the
To Wit: } recommendation of His

Honor the Judge of Assize, and in furtherance of their duty, the Grand Jury have visited the Gaol of the Midland District; and, after examining the several debtors and criminals confined therein, and viewing the state of the apartments and cells, have to report, that the prisoners acknowledge themselves

satisfied with the treatment they receive, and speak favorably of the conduct of Mr. Ashley, the Gaoler.

The state of the apartments and cells is respectable, being clean, airy, and comfortable, giving the Grand Jury good grounds for approving of the conduct of the Gaoler.

(Signed) A. MANAHAN,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Court-House, Kingston, Sept. 9, 1836.

REPORT of Grand Jury, Eastern District.

The Jurors of Our Lord the King, upon their oath, present, they have examined the state of the Gaol of this District, and the condition of the prisoners therein confined, and have the pleasure of reporting, that the cleanliness of the Gaol, and the comfort of the prisoners, both by their appearance and acknowledgement, are such as reflect much credit upon the attention and humanity of the Gaoler. But at the same time, the Jurors, as aforesaid, are convinced, and do report, that the Gaol, in its present state, is insecure, and several parts of it liable to be again broken through by the prisoners.

The Jurors would recommend, that a proper Architect shall be employed, to make a plan of the necessary improvement to be carried into effect, with as little delay as possible, and that the best quality of iron shall be used in all further improvements.

(Signed) ALEXANDER McMARTIN,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
2nd August, 1836.

Copy of a LETTER addressed to ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, by order of Mr. Justice MACAULAY.

CORNWALL, February 6, 1836.

SIR,

By the order of the Court, I have the honor to transmit the enclosed copy of a Report of the Grand Jury, at the present Assize, and am directed to say, that the Judge of Assize hopes the recom-

mendation of the Grand Jury will be attended to, and carried into effect without delay.

Yours, &c.

J. M. CARDELL,
Clerk Assize.

To ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Esq.
Clerk of the Peace, &c.

REPORT of Grand Jury, Johnstown District.

To His LORDSHIP:

The Grand Jurors beg to represent to Your Lordship, that they have visited the different apartments of the Gaol, and feel pleasure in representing to Your Lordship, that they have found every thing in good order, with the exception of a cell now undergoing repairs. The prisoners all speak in high terms of the treatment received by them from the Sheriff and Gaoler.

The Jury have received from James Gray, one of the prisoners, a complaint that a person, who has been presented by a former Grand Juror for perjury, has been suffered to go at large, without being brought to Justice, through the negligence of the proper authorities.

(Signed) H. BURRITT,
Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
August 17, 1836.

REPORT of the Grand Jury, Bathurst District.

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Perth, August 25, 1836.

The Grand Jury have the honor to Report, that they have visited the Gaol, and found the rooms clean and in good order—there were no complaints.

They further beg to observe, that they found in custody a man named Patrick O'Rourke, who was committed in the month of April last. It appears to the Grand Jury, that the said man is lunatic, and that it would be dangerous to society, to set him at large.

(Signed) GEORGE BAKER,
Foreman.

(No. 12)

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Petition of T. A. Stewart, and others, of the District of Newcastle.

To THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of T. A. Stewart, and others, for rendering navigable the inland waters of the District of Newcastle, beg leave to Report—

That your Committee have not had it in their

power, from the great distance at which some of the witnesses reside; and the absence in Lower Canada of others; to lay before your Honorable House the evidence in detail upon the several facilities and advantages which would be likely to accrue to the Province in general, and to the District of Newcastle in particular, from the rendering navigable the waters of the River Trent. But they trust, that,

from the circumstance: of its having for several years engaged the attention of your Honorable House—from the Report of the Engineer, Mr. Baird—from the Reports of two Select Committees—and from the general knowledge which they presume, most of the members of your Honorable House must have of the vast tract of good land, having this channel only for communication with the markets for their surplus produce and lumber—such statement would be entirely superfluous. They feel it, however, a duty which they owe to the country to lay before your Honorable House a plain statement of facts elicited from Mr. Baird, the Engineer, and Mr. Myres and Mr. Robertson, Mr. Manahan and Mr. McDonell, all gentlemen of the first respectability, well acquainted with the local matters relating to this communication.

1st. There are now thirty settled Townships dependent on this line of communication for egress to market with their produce.

2d. That in consequence of the expense necessarily incurred in taking their produce to market, it is not worth exceeding one-half, on an average, as much as it is in the front Townships.

3d. That several gentlemen, of very considerable means, and some of large capital, (one of whom has expended, in the Township of Fenelon, 40 miles above the Rice Lake, upwards of £10,000,) have settled in those rear Townships, with the full impression that the Trent would be made navigable, and who, if it be not immediately commenced, must abandon it.

4th. That a number of the new settlers have, within the last twelve months, gone to look for labor in the United States.

5th. That in consequence of a land carriage through a new country, and bad roads, of 37 miles, the Marmora Iron Works, for the present, have been abandoned; and which, by opening the lower sections of the Trent, will be immediately put in operation, and £200,000 worth of iron supplied annually within the Province, which is now received from abroad; and it is submitted, that the propriety of opening these sections of the Trent, if for no other purpose than to insure a supply of iron within the Province for the contemplated Railroads, will to your Honorable House be too obvious to need any remarks from your Committee.

6th. That for the whole distance between the Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe, both sides of the said communication, including many large contributory streams, are almost a continued forest of white oak, pine, and other valuable timber, never yet entered upon by lumber-men, and which must remain locked up until this object be accomplished.

Your Committee forbear entering into the numerous and cogent reasonings which might be brought to bear upon this subject in a political point of view, but they cannot, in justice to your Honorable House, conceal their fears that in the event of the settlers now residing along the whole contemplated route being led to believe, by any measures which your Honorable House may adopt at this time, that the work which they have hitherto for several years looked upon as certain to be accomplished at no distant period is to be postponed or abandoned, the effect will be not only completely to paralyze their future exertions, and prevent accession to the population or capital from abroad, but will be the means of actually compelling them to seek another

country and foreign employment, in order to ameliorate their condition.

Seven-eighths of the population in the new townships dependent upon, and interested in the navigation of these waters, are emigrants who have settled there within the last fifteen years, and the time has now arrived at which their consumption of British goods is increasing to a very great degree, to pay for which, as well as for the education of their large and increasing families; they are of course dependent wholly upon the produce of their land.

Your Committee beg leave, in further proof of the vast importance that the opening of this communication must be to the inhabitants in that section of the country, to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the important fact, that out of a population, which, according to the official returns, amounted in the year 1835 to 30,245 souls in the Newcastle District, 15,756 are dependent upon and deeply interested in the opening of this communication. The front part of the townships bordering upon Lake Ontario only, containing a population not exceeding 14,489 souls, having a more convenient access to that lake.

Your Committee further beg leave to direct the attention of your Honorable House, in proof of the correctness of their opinion, that the tracts of country settled, and settling, contiguous to those waters, are not surpassed in Upper Canada for all those requisites which constitute a desirable location for new settlers, to the facts, that whilst the Province has increased her population from 107,980 to 346,165 in the last fifteen years, being a little more than 300 per cent., the Newcastle District in the same period has increased hers from 6,150 to 30,245 souls, being nearly 500 per cent.

Your Committee have documents and evidence from R. C. Wilkins and William Robertson, Esqs., two gentlemen who have been many years engaged in the lumber trade along the waters, and men of the most unimpeachable character for integrity, that if this work were now finished from the mouth of the Trent to the Rice Lake, the lumber alone which has been taken down for several years, on an average, in defiance of all risks and disadvantages, would at a moderate toll pay £8,000, or the interest of £133,000.

Your Committee therefore feel no hesitation in coming to the conclusion, if that data be correct, and of which they have no doubt, that the immediate increase of that trade, together with the produce from Peterboro' and the surrounding country, and the settlements extending from thence to the mouth of the Trent, a distance of 95 miles, to say nothing of the produce from the iron works, and the merchandize and stores which will ascend the river, will, as soon as the channel shall be completed, pay the interest of £237,694 5s. 11½d., being the estimate for the whole work from the Bay of Quinte to Peterboro'.

Your Committee cannot forbear to direct the attention of your Honorable House, to the further important fact, that the mouth of the River Trent is now, by the circuitous route of the Bay of Quinte, within ten hours' sail of Oswego and Rochester, in the State of New York, (and when the contemplated Canal, from the head of that Bay to Presquisic, shall be completed, within six hours,) where sawed pine lumber, such as boards and planks, are from sixteen to twenty dollars per thousand feet, while

the same lumber can be delivered on board the vessels at any point, from the mouth of the Trent to Peterborough, a distance of near one hundred miles, abounding all the way with water power and pine timber, for one pound five shillings per thousand feet. This immense source of wealth, can never be made available, unless by means of this work.

In short, your Committee feel persuaded, that no public work hitherto undertaken in Upper Canada, holds out a more reasonable prospect of success, either as it regards the immediate interest and wealth of the people within that District, or that of the Province at large.

They, therefore, respectfully but earnestly recommend to your Honorable House, the adoption of the work, from the mouth of the Trent to Peterborough, ninety-five miles, estimated by the Engineer, to cost £237,694 5s. 11½d., and also the appropriation of the sum of £4850, to complete the navigation from Chemong Lake, in and through the settled Townships of Smith, Ennismore, Emily, Harvey, Verulam, and Fenelon, to Cameron's Falls, thirty-two miles on the route to Lake Simcoe, fourteen miles to Hall's Mills in Harvey, and forty miles up to the Scugog Lake and River, running in and through the settled Townships of Ops, Manvers, Cartwright, Reach, Brock, and Mariposa. Thus, for the last mentioned sum of £4850, a navigation of eighty-six miles, is laid open for steam boats.

The total sum then of £242,544 2s. 11½d. will be a continuous steam boat navigation for the dis-

tance of one hundred and sixty miles, commencing at the Head of the Bay of Quinte—with the single exception of the Seven-mile Carrying Place, between Peterborough and Chemong Lake, over which there is a good road.

Your Committee are aware, that in consequence of the vast sum of money already laid out in public works, which have not yet been completed, or made available to the Province, it might not be considered advisable to raise the whole sum for the first year, and they, therefore, with a view to obviate this objection, as far as a sense of duty to the country will justify, recommend that, for the year 1837, there be granted the sum of £16,059 8s. 0d., for the upper sections, as follows:—

From foot of Crook's Rapids to Rice Lake	£7812	9	0
River Otanabee & Whitelaw's Rapids	4246	19	0
Bobcaygean and Scugog	4000	0	0
	£16,059	8	0

And also the estimated sum for the two lower sections, being £77,507 11s. 4½d., to be payable the one half in the year 1837, and the other half in the year 1838.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. RUTTAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
November 29, 1836.

[No. 13.]

CLERGY LANDS.

Upper Canada.

GENERAL STATEMENT shewing the Total Number of Acres set apart for the Clergy in the Province of Upper Canada, and their application, to the 23d day of November, 1836.

No.	DISTRIBUTION OR APPLICATION.	Prov'l. Currency.			No. of Acres.	Total No. of Acres.
		£	s.	d.		
1	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves in the surveyed Townships and Blocks of Clergy Reserves, as returned by the Surveyor-General's Department.....					2,197,526
2	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves in the Block set apart in lieu of the Clergy Reserves not appropriated in the Huron Tract.....					157,142½
3	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves sold by the Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves to the 23d November, 1836, the average price being 13s. 7½d. currency per acre.....				368,423½	
4	Amount for which sold to the above period.....	250,655	16	11		
5	Amount received as Instalments to the above period....	89,597	10	0		
6	Balance appearing due on the sale to the above period..	161,059	6	11		
	Carried forward.....	501,311	13	10	368,423½	2,354,668½

GENERAL STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

No.	DISTRIBUTION OR APPLICATION.	Prov'l. Currency.	No. of Acres.	Total No. of Acres.
	Brought forward.....£	501,311 13 10	368,423½	2,354,668½
7	Amount of Principal paid into the Military Chest by the Honorable Peter Robinson on account of Clergy Reserves.....	65,000 0 0		
8	Amount of Interest paid to the Receiver-General by the Honorable Peter Robinson on account of Clergy Reserves.....	5,991 2 3		
9	Amount of Disbursements paid by the Honorable Peter Robinson on account of Clergy Reserves from 1828 to 1835.....	10,688 9 1½		
10	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves Leased.....		361,000	
11	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves granted as Endowments to the Church of England, Clergy Patents for which are completed.....		22,951	
12	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves granted as Endowments to the Church of England, Clergy Patents for which are not completed.....		4,118	
13	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves set apart as Glebes..... 21,057 Of these are included in the Return of Endowments..... 8,332			
	Difference carried out.....		12,725	
14	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves recommended as Glebes.....		85,000	
15	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves applied for as Glebes, by order of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, remaining unselected.....		235,206	
16	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves granted to the Clergy of other Denominations than the Church of England, under the authority of Orders in Council.....		2,995	
17	Number of Acres of Clergy Reserves remaining disposable, at a probable value of 10s. per acre, would amount to.....	631,125 0 0	1,262,250	
18	Interest received on Instalments to the 23d November, 1836.....	6,946 14 9		
		1221062 19 11½	2,354,668½	2,354,668½

R. B. SULLIVAN.

COMMISSIONER CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, }
Toronto, December 1, 1836. }

[No. 14]

R E P O R T

Of the Select Committee on part of His Excellency's Speech relating to Courts, &c

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee, to which was referred that part of His Excellency's Speech, at the opening of the present Session, which relates to the length of time which intervenes between the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in this Province—the consequent crowded state of the Gaols, as well as the length of imprisonment, suffered by persons charged with crime—and to an increase of the present number of

the Judges, having given the subject their attentive consideration, beg leave to make the following Report:—

Your Committee felt, on entering upon this important enquiry, that it was not intended by your Honorable House that they should be confined to the simple question, whether an increase of the present number of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench is, or is not necessary—but that it was competent to them, to examine generally into the present state of the system of Jurisprudence in

this Province, so far as regards the Courts of common Law: in order to ascertain whether, in the opinion of your Committee, some alteration might not be recommended, which would afford greater advantages to the public.

Before proceeding to discuss the subject at all, your Committee applied to the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to His Majesty's Attorney General, and to several professional gentlemen, for their opinions upon the most prominent points connected with the subject of their investigation, which opinions were most readily given, particularly by the Judges and the Attorney General, and by which your Committee were very materially assisted, in coming to the conclusions set forth in their Report.

It is perfectly well known, that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, have heretofore been held only once in each year, in the different Districts of the Province, (with the exception of the Home District,) and that, in consequence, the length of time which has intervened between the sittings of these Courts, has, in many instances, been most seriously felt.

Individuals accused of crime have frequently been apprehended immediately after the annual circuit, and from the serious nature of the offences with which they were charged, or from being strangers in the country, have been compelled to undergo a long and tedious imprisonment, and upon being afterwards tried have been found to be innocent. In cases of this kind, a decided injustice is not only done to the unfortunate persons accused, by a long and unnecessary imprisonment, but a very heavy expense is entailed upon the various Districts, which might and ought to be avoided.

Even where offenders are apprehended and imprisoned for the commission of offences of which they are justly charged, there can be no good reason assigned why they should remain in gaol a whole year, or for any unnecessary length of time before trial—but on the contrary, in the opinion of your Committee, it is highly desirable that the gaols throughout the Province should be delivered as frequently as possible. Another great inconvenience, and indeed evil, which has been felt throughout the Province, is the great difficulty which is experienced by persons engaged in the commerce and trade of the country, in the collection of such of their demands as exceed the amount of the jurisdiction of the inferior courts. A merchant or other individual residing in any of the outer Districts cannot, if his debtors think proper to offer opposition, enforce payment of his demands oftener than once in the year, unless indeed he commence his suits in the Home District—a course which, in many instances is accompanied with an immense deal of trouble and expense—such as in procuring the attendance of witnesses at Toronto, and frequently in the Plaintiff being obliged to be present in person. Taking these circumstances into consideration, as well as the probability of a number of new Districts being formed, and it being a matter of public notoriety, that in several of the outer Districts a great deal of civil business sometimes remains undisposed of at the annual Assizes, your Committee are of opinion that the time has now arrived in which provision should be made for holding the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer twice in each year in many, if not in all the Districts of the Province.

Your Committee next turned their attention to an enquiry into what arrangement could be most advantageously made to accomplish this object, being fully sensible not only of the expediency, but of the necessity of it, and being convinced that even in the present state of the Province, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench (being only three in number) cannot, in addition to the great extent of Term business which they are obliged to go through; perform the tedious duties of two circuits in the course of the year, even if the second circuits were to be confined to those Districts only in which it is absolutely required. Various suggestions presented themselves to the notice of your Committee, and amongst the number that of the establishment of a Court of Common Pleas, with the same unlimited jurisdiction in all civil matters as the Court of King's Bench. To this suggestion your Committee yielded, after weighing fully all the reasons which could be urged for and against it, and now beg leave to recommend to your Honorable House, the establishment of such a Court, to consist of three Judges, as not only affording every facility necessary for transacting the business of two circuits, but as affording, in the opinion of your Committee, the great advantage to the Province of a second independent tribunal, and also the means of forming a good Court of Appeal.

Your Committee are of opinion, that such a Tribunal would be effective and satisfactory in itself, and would afford the inhabitants of the country, the choice of two Courts of Justice, having the same powers and authority, in all matters affecting civil rights, and that upon this system, a very perfect appellate jurisdiction could be formed, by making the Judges of this Court, together with the Judge in Equity, (in case a Court of Equity be established,) and the Executive Council, a Tribunal for deciding on appeals from the Court of King's Bench; the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, together with the Equity Judge and the Executive Council, a Court to which an appeal might be had from the decisions of the Common Pleas, and the Judges of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, together with the Executive Council, a Tribunal to decide on appeals from the Equity Court. Your Committee are further of opinion, that no system of Jurisprudence can be satisfactory and efficient, unless there exists some easy mode of appeal from the decisions of the Courts of Law and Equity, and that by the establishment of this description of Court, which your Committee have recommended, an appellate jurisdiction, to an unlimited extent, might be formed—in the event of which, few suitors would resort to the expensive and dilatory proceedings of a second appeal in any case, and more particularly when the decisions of such a Court of Appeal is confirmatory of the judgment of the Court where the action is originally instituted.

All which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY SHERWOOD,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
December 13, 1836.

[No. 15.]

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Petition of Colonel Coffin.

To THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Colonel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, beg leave to report:—

That on the examination of the facts stated in the petition of that officer, your Committee have ascertained that from the 21st March, 1820, to the 16th January, 1822, he received a salary of only one hundred and eighty pounds per annum, which was during a period that the duties of his office were most arduous, and particularly so in the investigation of claims of the Militia to lands, for services performed during the late war with the United States, and that in the performance of these duties your Committee are aware that he necessarily incurred a good deal of expense, which was discharged from his own private means.

Your Committee take leave to annex a printed copy of an order of the Executive Government, which required of Colonel Coffin the important services before mentioned.

And being fully satisfied that Colonel Coffin has a just claim on the Province for the performance of those services, during the period he was subject to a diminution in salary; your Committee have unanimously agreed to a resolution for granting him the sum of three hundred and one pounds, which they have subjoined, and which they most respectfully beg leave to recommend to the adoption of your Honorable House.

All which is submitted,

M. BURWELI,
Chairman.

A. MANAHAN,
PETER SHAVER,
G. S. BOULTON,
J. KEARNES.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
December 14, 1836.

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty the sum of three hundred and one pounds, to enable His Majesty to remunerate Colonel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, for a deficiency in the salary of that officer, from the 21st March, 1820, to the 16th January, 1822.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, January 19, 1820.

It having been suggested to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a general permission to locate on the waste lands of the Crown would be more acceptable to the Militia, than setting apart for that purpose a particular tract in each District, as heretofore intended; NOTICE is hereby given, that the Militia who served during the late war with the United States of America, in the First Flank Companies, in the Provincial Artillery, in the Incorporated Regiment, in the Corps of Artillery Drivers, in the Provincial Dragoons, in the Marine and General Staff of the Militia, will, upon due certificate of their respective service from the Adjutant General, receive Tickets of Location from the Surveyor General, for the portion of land ordered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and on due proof of having performed the settlement duty, will receive patent grants.

N. B.—By express command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the patents will be gratuitous, but the settlement duty in no case dispensed with.

By order of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

[No. 16.]

CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Secretary and D. Jones, Esq., on the subject of the Bill to establish a Loan and Trust Company in Brockville.

Duplicate Copy, No. 23.

DOWNING STREET,
February 25, 1836.

SIR,
With reference to my despatch to Sir John Colborne, of the 15th June last, I have the honor to

transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, Copies of the Correspondence which has taken place with Mr. Jones, the

gentleman who was deputed to proceed to this country for the purpose of procuring the Assent of His Majesty to the Bill passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, in the month of April, 1835; for the establishment of the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company.

You will perceive, that after duly weighing the considerations submitted to me by Mr. Jones, I felt myself bound to announce to that gentleman, that pending the reference of the question to the Provin-

cial Legislature, I could not advise His Majesty to pass a truce to any decision upon it. But in explaining to him the course which I should be prepared to adopt upon receiving intelligence of the further proceedings of the Legislative Bodies in this question, there appears to have arisen some slight contradiction in the expressions which were used. In Sir George Grey's letter of the 10th February, it is stated, that the Lieutenant Governor would either be instructed to give his assent to any new Bill which might pass the two Houses, or to give his assent to the Bill which has already passed, as the case might be; while, in his subsequent letter of the 19th February, it is observed, that as the Bill has been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, the assent, if ultimately required, must be that of the King himself. The contradiction is one rather of form than of substance, and it is one on which it is fitting that you should obtain the opinion of the Law Officers of Upper Canada. In either of the contingencies mentioned in Sir G. Grey's letter of the 10th February, you will call on those gentlemen to report their opinion, whether it is competent to you to give your assent to the Bill, notwithstanding the previous reservation for His Majesty's pleasure. If they should be of opinion, that such a step would not be inconsistent with the law and usage of the Province, you will give your assent accordingly. If they should be of the contrary opinion, you will lose no time in communicating the circumstance to me, in order that the assent of His Majesty may be notified at the earliest possible period.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)
Lieutenant Governor
SIR FRANCIS HEAD, K. C. H.
&c. &c. &c.
A true Copy.
J. JOSEPH.

GLENELG.

(Copy.)

66, JERMYN STREET,
London, Nov. 25, 1835.

My Lord:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt last evening of a letter from Sir G. Grey, enclosing a copy of your Lordship's despatch to Sir John Colborne of the 15th June last, on the subject of the Bill for establishing the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company, and for which, in the name of my constituents, I now thank your Lordship.

I have also the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that I have received the papers which I left at New York, as I mentioned in a former communication to your Lordship, and I now enclose the copy of the objections to the Bill, which was kindly given me by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province. I perfectly recollect that His Excellency felt some hesitation in granting my application for this copy, considering it, as His Excellency expressed himself, a departure from the customary rules by which public business of this nature is conducted, but His Excellency found in his earnest desire to promote the interests, as well as to gratify the reasonable wishes of the people of Upper Canada, a justification with himself for doing so, and I sincerely hope that the circumstance may be viewed in the same light by your Lordship.

Your Lordship will observe, in the margin of

the first page of the copy alluded to, a memorandum written and signed by Mr. Bard, the President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, to which I beg permission to direct your Lordship's attention, as furnishing what I hope your Lordship will conceive to be a satisfactory answer to your Lordship's first objection.

I shall, without delay, prepare answers to all the objections which your Lordship has considered it necessary to make to the measure, which has been the means of bringing me here, and compelling me, most unwillingly, to trespass on a portion of your Lordship's time.

I have, &c.

(Signed.) DANIEL JONES.
The Lord GLENELG,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,
February 10, 1836.

Sir,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 26th & 28th November, 1835, in which you have assigned the reasons which, as you conceive, should induce His Lordship to advise His Majesty, to give his final assent to the bill passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada in their last Session, for establishing a Life Insurance and Trust Company within that Province.

His Lordship has bestowed his most careful consideration on the various arguments which you have urged in support of that measure, and although it appears to him that some of the more material of the objections to it, noticed in his despatch to Sir John Colborne of 15th June last, are not removed, he is at the same time fully prepared to admit, that much weight is due to many of the considerations noticed in your letters. It appears to His Lordship, however, that no advantage could arise from the further prosecution of this argument in this country. The General Assembly of Upper Canada are convened for an early period in the past month. Lord Glenelg's despatch of the 15th of June, will then be communicated to them, and His Lordship does not think that it would be consistent with the respect that he owes to the local Legislature, if he should advise the King to pass at once to the decision of any question, upon which the Lieutenant Governor had been instructed to apply to the two Houses for their further advice, and upon which they will be actually engaged in deliberating.

Agreeing with you that the confirmation or rejection of this bill, is a question of which the concern is entirely local, and that it has no direct bearing upon any interest of the Empire at large, Lord Glenelg is of opinion, that in pointing out to the Council and Assembly the objections to which the law appeared to him liable, he has sufficiently discharged the duty which in every case of this nature is incumbent upon the Ministers of the Crown. If those objections shall appear to the local Legislature well founded, they will probably see cause to introduce the required amendments. If, on the other hand, they should finally dissent from His Lordship's opinions, His Majesty's Government will not think it necessary to oppose any further obstacle to the confirmation of the bill, but will be content to act in

deference to the repeated deliberate opinions of the two Houses, upon a subject on which they are entitled to claim so much respect for their matured judgment.

If therefore the local Legislature should adhere to the views which they have already taken of this question, the Lieutenant Governor will be instructed, either to give his immediate assent to any new bill which may pass the two Houses for the same general object, or to the same bill if the House of Assembly, after full consideration of my observations, should adhere to the bill of last Session without alteration.

In the latter event it will not be necessary to introduce the bill again into the House; but the Governor will be instructed to give his assent to the bill which has already passed the Legislature, and which has called forth my remarks.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE GREY.

D. JONES, Esq.

(Copy.)

LONDON, February 11, 1836.

MY LORD,

I thank your Lordship for the communication which I received yesterday, in reference to the bill for establishing the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company, I have certainly much reason to feel grateful to your Lordship, for the disposition manifested in that document, to meet the wishes of my constituents, but an attentive consideration of the subject has started doubts in my mind, whether the Lieut. Governor will feel himself authorised to assent to the present bill, under either of the following circumstances, namely—1st, In case the Legislature should be prorogued before my arrival in Upper Canada, and neither House has, or one has and the other has not, acted upon the suggestions contained in your Lordship's despatch to Sir John Colborne of the 15th of June last,—or, 2nd, Should the House of Assembly pass a new bill, either before or after my return, and the Legislative Council reject it. Should the Legislative Council distinctly comprehend, that the bill which has already passed, will be confirmed unless they will consent to pass a new one, there will in such case be no difficulty—otherwise, for reasons which I have already explained to your Lordship, they will reject any new bill. A removal of these doubts will on my part close the discussion of the subject.

I beg to advise your Lordship, that I shall return to Upper Canada, with the highest possible feeling of respect for and gratitude to your Lordship, for the more than kind treatment which I have received as the representative or chosen agent of a large body of the inhabitants of that Province.

I cannot conclude, however, without observing, that I still cling to the hope that I shall, on my own account, have reason to thank your Lordship for some mark of Your Lordship's confidence, and of the favor of His Majesty's Government, as extended to myself personally.

I shall be glad to receive an answer to my application in behalf of Mr. Yates.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

DANIEL JONES.

The LORD GLENELG.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,

February 17, 1836.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, on the Act for establishing the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company. In reply, I am to inform you, that Lord Glenelg is not able to convey to you the intentions of His Majesty's Government on this subject in any terms more explicit than those of His Lordship's despatch of the 15th of June last, to Sir John Colborne, of which you have already received a copy, and His Lordship does not think it convenient to engage further in a discussion relating to the conduct of the different branches of the Provincial Legislature, in reference to contingencies, which may never arise.

His Lordship is persuaded, that the parties interested, may confidently rely on the sound discretion of the Lieutenant Governor, and on the enlightened regard of the Legislative Council and Assembly, for the public interest.

Respecting the mark of confidence, which you desire to receive from His Majesty's Government, Lord Glenelg can only refer you to the letter which I addressed to you by his Lordship's direction, on the 8th instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE GREY.

D. JONES, Esq.

(Copy.)

LONDON, February 19, 1836.

SIR,

In your letter to me of the 10th instant, you state under what particular circumstances the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada will be instructed to assent to the Bill, which has already passed the Legislature of that Province, for establishing the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company, and in my reply the next day, I state my doubts whether the Lieutenant Governor will feel himself authorised to confirm the Bill, under other circumstances than those mentioned in your communication. You will perceive, that my great object is to secure the Royal Assent to the present Bill, in the event of not being able to get another passed by both Branches of the Legislature.

A reference to your letter and my answer, will enable you to comprehend, without any difficulty, what those doubts are, that I wish to have them removed.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

DANIEL JONES.

Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,

February 19, 1836.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, stating certain doubts which had occurred to you, in regard to the interpretation of his Lordship's instructions to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada relative to the Bill for incorporating the

Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company, and inquiring whether, under certain contingencies which you specify, the Lieutenant Governor would be authorised to assent to that Bill. In reply, I am to inform you, that as the Bill in question has been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, the Lieutenant Governor could not in any contingency assent to it, but that the assent, if ultimately acquired, must be that of the King himself, who will not act, except upon an attentive consideration of whatever may be urged for or against the measure, by either Branch of the Provincial Legislature.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE GREY.
D. JONES, Esq.

Duplicate Copy.

66, JERMYN STREET,
November 27, 1835.

MY LORD:

I have prepared, and now have the honor of offering, for your Lordship's consideration, answers to all the objections of your Lordship, to the Bill, entitled "An Act to Incorporate sundry persons, under the style and title of the President and Directors of the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company."

First—I know of no argument or reasoning so good, or so likely to be convincing, as that which is the result of experience, and such I fortunately have in my power to offer, in reply to this objection.—Your Lordship is, I believe, quite aware that an Institution like the one in question, has been in operation for several years in the State of New York, and I can assure your Lordship, that from all the information I have been able to obtain respecting it, the objection of your Lordship, that the blending together such a variety of funds, as is contemplated by the second clause of this Charter, and to which the first objection of your Lordship is intended to apply, is disproved by experience, for it appears not to be attended with the inconveniences and embarrassments which your Lordship seems to apprehend; and I can further add, that from information derived from the same source, I am enabled to state, that the time and thoughts of the Directors, are not so distracted by their attention to so many branches of commerce, as to produce any injurious results whatever, but quite on the contrary, the affairs and business of the Institution, (I mean the New York one,) are conducted with the greatest good order and precision, and in such a manner as to have required a more than ordinary share of public confidence, while the beneficial effects of its operations, have been extensively felt, and universally acknowledged.

The reply of William Hard, Esquire, the President of the Institution, to my inquiry, for information in reference to this objection, will be best given in his own words:—"that the objection suggested to the Canada Life Insurance and Trust Co. that it proposes to conduct too great a variety of business, has not been found to have a practical bad effect in the operations of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; on the contrary, the business of Life Insurance deposits, for the accumulation of interest, and the business of trusts, have all been conducted in the latter office with facility; and with-

out confusion." Such authority, derived from such a source, and which is the result of practical experience, will, I should hope, be considered by your Lordship as quite conclusive.

Secondly—It is not by the Charter made compulsory, on the Courts of Probate or Surrogate, to appoint the Company guardian of the estates of infants, but it is left optional with them to do so, if they should deem it for the benefit and advantage of such infants, and not otherwise, and of course such trust would, in every respect, be regulated and guarded by contract; and any violation of such contract, could be redressed and punished by the ordinary Courts of Law. This would be a much more prudent and safe remedy, in case of difficulty, than to empower the Courts of Probate and Surrogate, constituted as they are at present in Upper Canada, to make and enforce arbitrary orders, that would doubtless oftentimes have the effect of crippling and embarrassing the operations of the Company. It is left perfectly in the power of those Courts, to regulate the terms by agreement with the Company, as to the manner in which it shall, in its capacity of guardian or receiver, conduct and manage all such trusts, and at what times to render an account of them, or deliver them up, and they, therefore, have it most clearly in their power, to protect effectually the interests of all persons, who, from their situation and circumstances, come under their particular superintendence and care. Were the Charter even liable to the abuse, and to the dangers and difficulties suggested in this, your Lordship's objection, it would nevertheless be preferable to the present system, if indeed any system can be said to exist, for protecting the interests of infants, of married women, and lunatics. Individual and private investments of moneys upon trusts, would in the same manner be regulated by special contract.

Thirdly—The provision in the Charter, which empowers the Directors to commence the business and operations of the Company, as soon as a deposit amounting to one-tenth of the capital (£30,000) shall be paid in, was merely intended to afford the earliest possible relief, even though but a partial one, to the agricultural interest, and without the slightest intention of stopping there, and conducting the business and affairs of the company with such a small, and as your Lordship has observed in the objection to which this is intended to be an answer, "so inadequate a security to those who are to be involved in pecuniary transactions with this body." It would undoubtedly be the desire, as it would be the interest of the Company, to have a sufficient amount of their capital paid in, to give them a claim upon public confidence, and having once required that, it is but just to presume that their affairs would be conducted in a manner to retain it. It could scarcely be supposed that an important Chartered Institution, like the one in question, would long continue to do business upon one-tenth of its capital—it would, as a matter of necessity, call in its capital as its business increased, and the wants or demands of the public required it. Individuals would undoubtedly, from a regard to their own interests, be cautious how they invested their moneys in an Institution without being first satisfied of its solvency; and certainly it would be unfair to suppose that Courts having jurisdiction over the estates of infants would be less careful how they disposed of the moneys belonging to such estates; they would of course, be-

fore doing so, require to be satisfied not only of the solvency and stability of the Institution, but of the respectability and probity of its Directors.

Fourthly—Ordinary Banking Institutions are not required to give security either for moneys deposited or invested, or for the correct and faithful performance of their obligations to the public, and surely it would be unfair and unjust to demand security from one like this, which, from the nature and character of its business and transactions, must be much less liable to risk, and consequently to loss: and besides, for all losses of moneys received by the Corporation, in its capacity of guardian or receiver of the estates of infants, the capital stock, property, and effects, of the Corporation, are made absolutely liable—and generally for all losses of money held in trust, which the capital shall not be sufficient to satisfy, the Stockholders are made responsible, and in the same manner, and to the same extent, as other Trustees are responsible in law and equity. To compel this Company to give security in every case would be to embarrass, if not altogether to check its operations; and if security could be required, in no case it might, with the same propriety and reason, be demanded in another. No Company, I am satisfied, would undertake to carry on business on such terms, or under such circumstances. As a proof of the perfect confidence reposed by the public in the New York Institution, it has at the present time upwards of *five millions* of dollars lent to it, at a low rate of interest—capitalists preferring to lend money to this Company, at a much more reduced rate of interest than they would be willing to accept from an ordinary Bank, or from an individual, in consequence of the safe and perfectly secure manner in which its affairs are conducted, and its funds invested. The capital of the New York Company is but *one million* of dollars.

Fifthly—The want of a Court of Equity in Upper Canada is felt, and that seriously, by many of its inhabitants, but it is not generally felt. It is certainly to be regretted that such a Court has not before this period been established there; but it has not been, and it will not be, until the people become more alive to its necessity and usefulness. It would, I admit, be but an indifferent argument in answer to this objection of your Lordship, were I to say, that by producing a greater necessity for such a Court, and making its want more generally and powerfully felt, the greater would be the probability of its creation; yet this would undoubtedly be the case: for however the few may suffer from the absence of such a tribunal, the many will not consent to its creation, until they are made to feel more extensively the want of its efficient and salutary jurisdiction. I shall not pretend here to discuss, or advocate the principle, that it is right to increase an evil, in order to effect its cure; but sound policy, might, in some cases, justify a resort to such a remedy. If it be admitted, for argument's sake, that the Institution in question might require the establishment of a Court of Equity, as a greater safeguard to the public, and to afford a more prompt and efficient remedy for a neglect or breach of any trust which the Company might undertake, yet this Institution would not, even in this event, *create*, but it would merely *increase* the necessity for such a tribunal; but however free I am to admit the want of such a Court in Upper Canada, and that its jurisdiction might oftentimes be usefully exercised in restraining the operations of

the Institution, under present discussion, I am yet far from being willing to acknowledge its indispensable necessity. Every investment or deposit in trust, whether made by a private individual, or by order of a Court, will be regulated by express contract, which can be enforced by a Court of Law;—there will be no implied trusts, and a resort to a Court of Equity will, on that account, be the less necessary. To anticipate, however, the want of a Court to exercise a summary jurisdiction over that particular department of the Institution which relates to trusts is looking forward to many years,—for it will doubtless be very many before any such considerable sum will be invested in this shape as to make the want of such a Court at all seriously felt.

Sixthly—There is a mistake supposing that this Corporation will have the power of investing its capital, or any part of it, in the stock of other trading Companies; for it is expressly provided by the 7th clause of the bill that the *whole* of the capital stock shall be invested in bonds and mortgages, or other securities, on real estate within the Province of Upper Canada. It is the premiums, and the profits, and the moneys received by the Company in trust, and not any part of the capital, that they have a discretionary power of investing in stock in any Bank in the Province, or any such real or personal security, as they may deem proper. The Company being liable, as I have before explained, for all moneys held in trust, and the premiums and profits being exclusively their own, it may very naturally be expected that, in making their investments, they would have a regard to security as well as profit.

Seventhly—The Company would most decidedly be liable, after the expiration of the Charter, for all obligations contracted during the time of its existence,—this by operation of law. Were it otherwise, merchants entering into partnership, and carrying on trade under a particular firm, would not be liable after, for debts contracted before, the dissolution of their copartnership. It was necessary to have some limit to the Charter; and if that limit had been *one hundred* instead of *twenty-five* years, the same objection as the one now made by your Lordship would apply, and, perhaps, with greater force; for it is more than probable, from the nature of things, and the ordinary progress of events, that, at the expiration of the former period, the Company would be liable to a much greater extent on every account than they would be at the expiration of the latter. If, however, the Charter should go into operation, and its affairs be conducted with the same prudence and good judgment which has characterised others of the same description, whenever created, or wherever their operations have been exercised, it is but reasonable to expect that it will, from time to time, be renewed, as long at least as the public shall continue to experience from it those beneficial results which have invariably marked the operations of Institutions established upon similar principles.

Eighthly and Lastly—It is too painfully true that Upper Canada, although possessing a fertile soil, a healthful and pleasant climate, and vast internal resources, is lamentably deficient in moneyed capital, not having sufficient to represent in any just or reasonable proportion her real wealth, and although there is an abundance of money both in England and the United States, that would quickly find its way there, and be gladly invested, to the

profit and undoubted security of its owners, and the incalculable benefit of the Province, still it is withheld, the capitalist feeling unwilling to invest his money in a country where he would look in vain for any process to foreclose the mortgage which he has taken in security. This clause in the bill, to which the eighth and last objection of your Lordship is meant to apply, is designed to remedy the evil complained of,—an evil that has had the effect hitherto of shutting out all foreign capital, and consequently greatly retarding the prosperity and advancement of the country. It simplifies the process for recovery of the money lent, or the estate given to secure it, and divests of that expense which always attends legal proceedings.

The mortgager and mortgagee are mutually benefitted, and neither can be injured by its effect. It is, indeed, viewed by the people as one of the most prudent and salutary provisions of the bill.

I have thus, my Lord, answered, and with as much brevity as possible, all your Lordship's objections; and although my answers may not carry to your Lordship's mind that ready conviction which we might mutually desire, still I hope they will at least obtain with your Lordship credit for consistency and truth.

Before I conclude, I beg to remark, that should the Charter be found wanting in any essential provision to guard the public interest, or to insure its own successful operation, or should it be found to contain provisions that might work a practical injury upon the community, a power rests with the Legislature to remedy the evil, by altering or amending it. The sixteenth clause, which obliges the Company to make an annual Return to the Legislature, containing a true account of all the funds and property of the Company, with a full statement of their affairs, must operate as a useful and prudent restraint upon the management of the Institution, and enable the public, and all in any manner inter-

ested, to form a just estimate of its solvency, and of the judgment and prudence which guides its operations. The measure may, my Lord, when viewed at the distance of 4000 miles from the sphere of its intended operations, and anticipated usefulness, appear to be surrounded with many difficulties,—but I trust that I shall not be thought unreasonable, when I say that those who are to experience its practical effects have a better opportunity of forming a correct judgment of its probable results, or whether it will likely have a beneficial or injurious tendency. All the objections urged by your Lordship against the measure were considered and discussed by the Legislature of the Province, and a large majority gave the bill their most decided approval. The measure cannot, in the most remote degree, affect the relations between the Province and the Parent State, for it is entirely local in its provisions, and must be so in its effects. On this account, my Lord, and on every account, I most sincerely and earnestly hope that the bill may receive the favorable consideration of His Majesty's Government.

I am extremely desirous to return to Upper Canada before the meeting of its Legislature, and my wish to return there is much increased by the knowledge that thousands of its inhabitants are waiting with anxiety and hope for the successful issue of my mission here, as the only means to which they can look for relief from the ruin of which they have, at present, a fearful prospect before them.

I beg that your Lordship will, under the circumstances which I have stated, give the subject an early consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DANIEL JONES.
The LORD GLENELG.
&c. &c. &c.
A true Copy.
J. JOSEPH.

[No. 17]

FIRST REPORT

Of the Select Committee on the Land-Granting Department.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF
ASSEMBLY.

The Committee appointed by your Honorable House, to enquire into, and report upon the state of the Land Granting Department of this Province, beg leave to Report the following, as provisions of a Bill for regulating the disposal of Crown Lands, as their first Report.

1st, No free grants of Land to be made, unless as hereinafter provided.

2nd, The Lieutenant Governor in Council to have authority to reserve, appropriate, and grant in His Majesty's name, lands for the sites of churches, and other places of public worship, schools, market places, and for other public purposes.

3rd, All persons who, under orders in Council, or other regulations of Government now in force, have claims for free grants of land, shall be located by the Surveyor General, under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and shall receive their respective grants as at present.

4th, The U. E. Rights, Orders in Council, assigning portions of land and other authorized claims, shall be assignable, the lands which they respectively confer a right to claim, shall be valued at 5s. per acre, and shall be allowed for at that rate in payment in all sales of Public Lands, whether Crown or Clergy, School or other Lands, and that the sum allowed to Officers as remission money, in the purchases of Crown Lands, be also made available in the purchase of other Public Lands, in like manner,

providing that the U. E. and other rights, be confined to those held at the time of sale by the original claimants.

5th, Claims for locations to be made, as at present, before the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

6th, A book to be kept in the Office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, in which a memorandum of all assignments shall be entered.

7th, In case of the allowance of such claims in any sale of Clergy Reserves, or other lands appropriated for any particular purpose, the proper fund to which the proceeds of the land sold shall belong, to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of Crown Lands.

8th, No public lands to be sold by private sale, unless the same shall have been previously offered at public auction, at a certain upset price, after which it may be sold at the upset price to any applicant for actual settlement, only except as hereinafter provided.

9th, The upset price of lands to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as well as the terms of sale, and other regulations not contrary to this Act.

10th, The management of sales, and the receipt of the proceeds, to be in the Commissioner of Crown Lands, under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

11th, For the purpose of encouraging actual settlement on the lands to be purchased from the Crown, in the rear parts of the Province, the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be authorised in such cases as shall seem advisable, to reserve portions of land adjoining or adjacent to lands for sale, the same reserved portions to be granted, free of expense, to the purchaser of the lands sold, upon its appearing from inspection and proof, that the purchaser, or his assignee, shall have been an actual and bona fide resident settler upon his purchase, for the space of years, provided that such reservation is not, in any case, to exceed in quantity the lot or parcel of purchased land, in respect whereof the reserve shall have been made, and also that the whole of such residence shall be within years from the time of purchase.

12th, Resident Agents of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to be established at the District, or other principal town in such District as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem necessary.

13th, The Agents respectively to be authorised to make sales by auction, and otherwise, under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

14th, Each Agent to be furnished with lists and maps of the land for sale in his District, and with other such means as may be necessary, to enable him to give the requisite information to purchasers.

15th, Letters Patent, and receipts for purchase money, to be transmitted, free of expense, to the Agent of the District in which the purchaser resides, or in which the land purchased is situate, to be by him distributed free of expense.

16th, The Agents respectively to be furnished with lists of all lands open for location, and that they receive and transmit to the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, free of expense, all petitions, applications for location, or other documents necessary to be laid before the Executive Government, and receive and distribute to the parties concerned Location Tickets, Orders in Council, Letters Patent, and other documents relating to grants of land, free of expense.

17th, The Lieutenant Governor in Council to be authorised to direct the expediture of a sum of money in each Township in which the same shall seem advisable, in the opening of Roads, building of Bridges, and other improvements necessary in new Townships, the same to be paid out of the proceeds of the Crown Lands sold, such sum not to exceed in any Township £

18th, The Lieutenant Governor in Council to be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding £ in each Township in which the same shall be considered necessary and advisable in the erection of a Grist and Saw Mill, or either of them, the same to be afterwards sold in like manner as Crown Lands.

19th, The Commissioner of Crown Lands to find security for the faithful discharge of his duty, and for due payment of public moneys.

20th, The Commissioner of Crown Lands to account half yearly, and to pay over all monies received by him, deducting the expenses incurred in the payment of Agents, and the inspection and sale of lands, retaining as at present a sum of money to enable him to meet contingent expenses.

21st, Accounts to be laid before Parliament.

22nd, The names and residences of all the District Agents, lists of all lands for sale, and location, with the upset prices, and conditions of sale, to be published in the Gazette, and in one newspaper of the District in which the lands are situate.

23rd, The Lieutenant Governor in Council to be authorised to direct private sales, at a valuation to Lessees, occupants of Crown Lands, or to individuals, who, from the peculiar situation of the property applied for, may be liable to serious injury, by the disposal thereof to any other than themselves.

ALLAN NAPIER, MAGNAE,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
January 16, 1837.

Report of Commissioners on Trent Bridge. (No. 18.)

[No. 18.]

R E P O R T

OF COMMISSIONERS ON TRENT BRIDGE.

(Copy.)

Sir,

We, the undersigned Commissioners of the River Trent Bridge, beg leave to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature, the undermentioned statement of our proceedings, as such Commissioners since the period of our last Report:—

We beg to refer His Excellency to our last Report of the 4th March, 1836, wherein we stated that the sum of £91 17s. 6d. currency, remained in the hands of James G. Bethune, Esquire, one of the Commissioners, unaccounted for, which sum has since been paid by Reuben White, and Robert C. Wilkins, out of their own private funds.

We further beg leave to state to His Excellency, that after having given due notice for Tenders for the lease of the River Trent Bridge for one year, we

met on the 19th March last, and examined the Tenders, and found the Tender of Alexander Macaulay, the highest, and accordingly leased said Macaulay the said Bridge, for one year from that date, for the sum of £206—say two hundred and six pounds, which said sum the Commissioners have transmitted to the Receiver General, to be placed in the Provincial funds of the Province, at the disposal of the Legislature.

We would further humbly beg leave to suggest to His Excellency, the necessity of some amendment in the Act to authorise the Commissioners, from time to time, to appropriate a part of the tolls, for the purpose of keeping the Bridge in repair, and for lighting the same.

(Signed,) REUBEN WHITE, } Commis-
" SHELTON HAWLEY. } sioners.

[No. 19.]

R E P O R T

Of the Commissioners on Burlington Bay Canal.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of
Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal, beg leave most respectfully to Report upon the state of the work entrusted to their care.

The Commissioners had the honor of addressing your Excellency, on the 8th of July last, upon the state of that work, and pointed out the necessity of immediate repairs being made to the South Pier in Lake Ontario, with the view of saving so important a channel from total destruction. Upon which representation, Your Excellency, with the advice of the Honorable the Executive Council, was pleased to order the sum of £750, from the Crown funds, for the necessary repairs of the Burlington Bay Canal; which repairs have been made.

The Commissioners have the honor of transmitting herewith, an account of expenditures, in effecting the repairs estimated for, amounting to £671 5s. 10d. having a balance in their hands of £78 14s. 1½d.

The Commissioners conceive the following re-

pairs and alterations, necessary to the safety of the Canal, which, when completed, will tend much to the convenience and ease of schooners and steamers entering the same, viz.:

The removing a part of the North Pier in Lake Ontario.

Narrowing or contracting the Channel of the Canal to a more uniform width.

Extending the North Pier farther out into Lake Ontario, with a wider entrance from the same.

Constructing a Pier on the South side.

Making more substantial Butments to the Swing Bridge.

A Light House on the Beach, with revolving lights, and better lamps on the extremity of the Piers.

To effect the alterations and improvements above-mentioned; it will require the sum of £4500, which the Commissioners beg Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to the attention of the Legislature.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

By Your Excellency's

Most humble servants.

(Signed,)

W. CHISHOLM.

W. M. APPLGARTH.

December 7, 1836.

NOTE.—I addressed a Note to Mr. Ridout, requesting a Memorandum of his Services and Expenses while attending the Court-Martial in February, and the following is a copy of his answer:—

Toronto, September 5, 1836.

DEAR SIR,

“For my services as Acting Judge Advocate at the Court-Martial held at Amherst the 24th of February last, under existing circumstances, I do not think proper to make any charge: Colonel Coffin expended £3 6s. 3d. for carriage hire. His other disbursements he can best explain.”

Very faithfully yours,

GEORGE RIDOUT.

JAMES FITZGIBBON,

Acting Judge Advocate.

No. 21.

ACCOUNT OF SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS SINCE THE YEAR 1832.

Toronto, December 13, 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor of transmitting, for the information of the House of Assembly, a Detailed Account of the Proceeds of the Sale of School Lands since 1832, and to state that the moneys which have accrued from them in this Province amounts to £15,342 19s. 8d. Currency, at the disposal of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

J. JOSEPH, &c. &c. &c.

Upper Canada.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the Lots of Land in the following School Townships sold for the benefit of the Board of Education.

NAME.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	Prices.	Description of Payment.	Date.	AMOUNT.			
				s. d.			£	s.	d.	
YARMOUTH.										
Duncan Leitch.....	7	N. on Edgeware Road.	100	12 6	On account.	1832. Mar. 18	26	10	0	
Martin Leitch.....	7	South on do....	100	12 6	do	" "	20	12	6	
George Miller.....	5	do do....	100	12 6	In full.	" 24	66	3	9	
Archibald Taylor.....	S. half 14	11th	100	12 6	On account.	" 27	15	0	0	
Simon Westlake.....	15	S. on Edgeware Road.	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	" "	15	12	6	
Colonel St. Clair.....	N. half 7	11th	100	12 6	do	April 7	15	12	6	
Donald St. Clair.....	S. half 10	11th	100	12 6	do	" "	15	12	6	
Thomas Lawson.....	5	{ 2d range North on } { Edgeware Road. }	100	12 6	do	" "	15	12	6	
John Alexander.....	2	do do....	100	12 6	do	May 5	15	12	6	
Wm. B. Teeple.....	24	1st range on do....	77	12 6	On account.	" 24	10	5	0	
Wm. Luton.....	17	do do....	100	12 6	Quarterly.	June 5	15	12	6	
John McIntyre.....	N. half 18	10th	100	12 6	On account.	" 25	12	10	0	
John McKellar.....	N. half 14	13th	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	Aug. 21	15	12	6	
Margaret McKellar.....	S. half 14	13th	100	12 6	do	" "	15	12	6	
Duncan McGregor.....	N. half 15	10th	100	12 6	On account.	" 23	6	0	0	
James Dodd.....	N. half 6	10th	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	" 30	15	12	6	
John Curtis, Jun.....	S. half 7	13th	100	12 6	In full.	Sept. 3	62	10	0	
Wm. B. Teeple.....	24	{ 2d range North on } { Edgeware Road. }	77	12 6	On account.	" 20	15	10	0	
John Fowler.....	S. half 9	12th	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	Oct. 5	15	12	6	
Wm. Luton.....	N. half 9	12th	100	12 6	do	" "	15	12	6	
Daniel Mann.....	6	S. on Edgeware Road.	100	12 6	On account.	" 6	17	10	0	
James Crane.....	22	2d range North on do.	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	" 8	15	12	6	
Hugh Douglas.....	9	do do....	100	12 6	do	" 0	15	12	6	
John Smith.....	N. half 9	10th	100	12 6	do	" 2	15	12	6	
James Appleman.....	S. half 8	11th	100	12 6	On account.	" 2	25	0	0	
John Curtis.....	N. half 7	12th	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	Nov. 9	15	12	6	
Carri'd forward £.....								517	18	9

DETAILED STATEMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	Lots.	Concession.	Acres.	Prices.	Description of Payment.	Date.	Amount.
YARMOUTH.							
Brought forward, £							517 18 9
1832.							
John Jones.....	S. half 7	11th	100	12 6	In full.	Nov. 12	62 10 0
R. L. McKinney.....	23	South on Edgeware road	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	" 14	15 12 6
Wm. D. Teeple.....	24	1st & 2d ranges N. on do	154	12 6	In full.	" 23	40 10 4
1833.							
Richard Gilbert.....	15	1st range on do	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	Jan. 17	15 12 6
Richard Penhale.....	10	South on do	100	12 6	On account.	" "	20 0 0
Daniel Mann.....	6	do do do	100	12 6	do	" 23	18 0 0
Hugh McIntyre.....	14	11th & 12.....	200	12 6	do	Mar. 29	41 10 0
Malcolm McBrien.....	5	11th	100	12 6	do	April 4	10 5 0
John Thompson.....	11	12th	100	12 6	On account.	" 13	26 10 0
John Cahalan.....	4	12th	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	" 15	15 12 6
Daniel Thomson.....	10	13th	200	12 6	On account.	" 19	26 10 0
Joseph Cole.....	7	2nd range North on } Edgeware road. }	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	" 29	15 12 6
William Grey.....	12	13th	200	12 6	On account.	May 3	27 10 0
Neil McIntyre.....	N. half 17	11th	100	12 6	do	" 7	12 0 0
John McIntyre.....	S. half 15	13th	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	" "	15 12 6
William Grey.....	12	13th	200	12 6	On account.	Aug. 21	35 0 0
James Lewis.....	Broken 19	11th	20	12 6	do	" 22	3 0 0
Daniel Cahalan.....	N. half 4	12th	100	12 6	do	Sept. 2	18 10 0
Malcolm McKellar.....	S. half 17	13th	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	Oct. 16	18 15 0
Duncan Leitch.....	7	1st range North on } Edgeware road }	100	12 6	On account.	Nov. 20	18 5 0
Richard Andrews.....	3	2nd range on do	100	12 6	do	Dec. 21	21 5 0
1834.							
James Dodd.....	N. half 6	10th	100	12 6	do	Jan. 30	15 12 6
James Appelman.....	S. half 8	11th	100	12 6	do	Feb. 18	15 0 0
John Curtis.....	N. half 7	12th	100	12 6	do	" "	3 0 0
William Luton.....	17	1st range North on } Edgeware road }	100	12 6	In full.	Mar. 1	21 1 3
William Eaton.....	17	2nd range on do	100	12 6	On account.	" 4	10 0 0
Duncan Campbell.....	12	2nd range on do	100	15 0	do	" 10	10 0 0
Duncan Campbell.....	S. half 7	10th	100	12 6	do	" 26	9 18 9
James Doying.....	11	South on Edgeware road	100	12 6	do	April 8	13 11 0
Archibald McKellar.....	15	11th	200	12 6	do	" 30	26 17 6
John Thomson.....	11	12th	200	12 6	do	May 8	17 10 0
Daniel Thomson.....	10	13th	200	12 6	do	" "	17 10 0
Margaret McKellar.....	S. half 14	13th	100	12 6	do	" "	15 12 6
John Teeple.....	20 and 21	North Gore adjoining } Dorchester. }	45	15 0	1st quarterly.	" 17	9 8 9
Archibald Campbell.....	N. half 16	12th	100	15 0	On account.	July 25	15 12 6
Angus Johnson.....	part 13	14th	100	15 0	do	Aug. 8	25 0 0
Hugh Douglas.....	S. half 9	10th	100	12 6	In full.	Sept. 7	55 6 3
Hugh Douglas.....	9	2nd range North on } Edgeware road. }	100	12 6	On account.	" 2	15 12 6
Benjamin Noble.....	N. half 9	10th	100	12 6	do	" "	15 12 6
James Aikins.....	1	South on Edgeware road	100	12 6	do	" 25	20 0 0
Hugh McKay.....	N. half 15	13th	100	15 0	do	Oct. 9	25 0 0
John Marriott.....	18	South on Edgeware road	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	" 11	18 15 0
O'Neil Cloes.....	17	do do do	100	12 6	On account.	" 14	13 5 0
Richard Penhale.....	10	do do do	100	12 6	do	Nov. 18	25 0 0
Simon Westlake.....	{ 14 } { 14 }	do do do } 1st range N. do }	200	12 6	do	" 29	15 12 6
Archibald Nichol.....	15	14th	200	15 0	do	Dec. 4	21 5 0
1835.							
John Marriott.....	18	South on Edgeware road	100	15 0	do	Jan. 3	18 15 0
James Warren.....	8	do do do	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	" 23	18 15 0
James Lewis.....	Broken 19	11th	20	12 6	do	Feb. 10	3 0 0
O'Neal Cloes.....	17	South on Edgeware road	100	12 6	On account.	April 13	25 10 0
William Luton.....	17	2nd range, North on do	100	12 6	do	" 24	15 0 0
R. L. McKenny.....	24	South on do	77	12 6	In full.	July 10	43 19 9
Archibald McGlashen.....	B. 9, 10, 11	14th	220	15 0	1st quarterly.	Aug. 3	41 5 0
Dugald Campbell.....	N. half 17	13th	100	15 0	On account.	" 13	10 0 0
Peter Ferguson.....	1	South on Edgeware road	100	12 6	In full.	Sept. 30	44 12 6

DETAILED STATEMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	Price.	Description of Payment.	Date.	AMOUNT.
MIDDLETON.							
John McDonald.....	41, 42 & 43	3d S. on Talbot road, east	12	6	On account.	1832. Oct. 19	£ s. d. 25 0 0
George Tillson.....	Brok. 7 & 8	5th	49	15 0	On account.	1835. May 16	10 0 0
Lewis Batchelder.....	2 and 4	5th	35	15 0	1st quarterly.	Oct. 7	65 16 3
John McDonald.....	6	3rd	200	15 0	On account.	Dec. 10	25 0 0
Tot. in Middleton.....£							125 16 3
HOUGHTON.							
Thomas Burger.....	17	N. & S. on Lake road	185	12 6	On account.	1832. June 8	13 1 7½
David Burger.....	13 and 14	North do	200	12 0	1st quarterly.	1833. March 8	31 5 0
John Barrett.....	W. half	17th	83	12 6	1st quarterly.	April 24	12 19 4½
Charles Loxley.....	3	North on Lake road	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	June 21	15 12 6
David Prockunier.....	19	South do	117	12 6	On account.	June 27	50 0 0
Thomas Fiuch.....	8	N. & S. do	200	15 0	1st quarterly.	Sept. 4	37 10 0
Alexander Vance.....	3	South do	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	1834. Feb. 26	18 15 0
David Prockunier.....	19	do do	117	12 6	In full.	Mar. 13	32 14 1
Joseph Merrill.....	W. half	13rd	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	Sept. 4	18 15 0
William Benman.....	Broken	19th	45	15 0	On account.	Oct. 8	21 5 0
Richard Cook.....	2	North on Lake road	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	Oct. 13	18 15 0
John Ellsworth.....	4	South do	105	15 0	1st quarterly.	Nov. 8	19 13 9
Stephen Vanderbury.....	2	6th	200	15 0	1st quarterly.	Nov. 20	37 10 0
John Foster.....	9	North on Lake road	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	Dec. 1	18 15 0
Timothy Abbott.....	E. part	28th	79	15 0	On account.	1835. Jan. 7	11 0 0
Alexander Wallace.....	W. half	37th	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	Feb. 21	18 15 0
David Loucks.....	13	South on Lake road	134	15 0	On account.	Mar. 7	18 15 0
Peerness Dowling.....	W. half	9 East of North road	100	15 0	On account.	April 20	25 0 0
Jesse Smith.....	W. half	12 West do	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	April 24	18 15 0
Adam Dennis.....	14	South on Lake road	136	15 0	On account.	May 4	15 0 0
James Hulton.....	10 and 11	do do	268	15 0	1st quarterly.	June 18	50 5 0
Jesse P. Bull.....	12	do do	134	15 0	1st quarterly.	June 18	25 2 6
Sanders Griffin.....	5	North do	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	June 23	18 15 0
John Ellsworth.....	4	South do	105	15 0	On account.	Oct. 30	21 5 0
Tot. in Houghton.....£							569 3 10½
SOUTHWOLD.							
Michael Naddy.....	12	North rear of Luke road	100	12 6	On account.	1832. Feb. 18	14 0 0
William Crane.....	1	South of Lake road	112	12 6	1st quarterly.	Mar. 13	17 10 0
Elijah E. Duncombe.....	S. ½ i. triangular	D. S. on Edgeware road	116	12 6	1st quarterly.	Mar. 16	18 2 6
James Dodd.....	N. half	1 D.	110	12 6	1st quarterly.	April 2	15 12 6
William Mulligan.....	26 and 27	4th	228	12 6	1st quarterly.	May 9	35 12 6
Henry Arkill.....	{ 2, 3 & 4	{ C. D. }	416	12 6	1st quarterly.	June 11	65 0 0
William Pracy.....	{ 2, 3 & 4	{ C. B. }	625	12 6	1st quarterly.	June 11	97 13 1½
Mrs. M. McNickel.....	7	East on River road	100	12 6	On account.	July 28	15 0 0
Benjamin Lloyd.....	14	North on Union road	100	12 6	In full.	Sept. 7	62 2 2
Adam Fulton.....	4	East Mill road	100	12 6	On account.	Nov. 16	31 5 0
John Fulton.....	2	East River road	100	12 6	On account.	Nov. 16	12 12 6
John Carley.....	4	South on Lake road	104	12 6	1st quarterly.	Nov. 17	16 5 0
John Finlayson.....	6	East of Union road	39	12 6	On account.	Nov. 21	3 0 0
William Bor.....	16	North rear	100	12 6	On account.	Dec. 22	12 7 6
Walter Chase.....	14	South of Lake road	113	12 6	On account.	Dec. 28	18 15 0
Richard Wilson.....	Lot 23	4th	176	12 6	On account.	Dec. 29	27 10 0
Samuel Fulton.....	5	East Mill road	100	12 6	On account.	Nov. 16	23 17 6
William Pracey.....	Brok. 3 & 4	A.	150	12 6	1st quarterly.	1823. Jan. 16	23 2 2½
William Crane.....	2	South on Lake road	113	12 6	On account.	Jan. 18	22 0 0
Benjamin Lloyd.....	15	North on Union road	106	12 6	On account.	Feb. 9	26 0 0
Carried forward, £							557 7 6

DETAILED STATEMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	Prices.	Description of Payment.	Date.	Amount.	
SOUTHWOLD.								
				s. d.	Bro't forward £	1833.	557 7 6	
James Best.....		1 North on Lake road...	90	12 6	1st quarterly.	Mar. 18	14 1 5	
John Campbell.....	Brok. 5 & 6	West on Union Road...	100	12 6	On account.	" 21	15 12 6	
Samuel Wallace.....	}	Triangular piece of the N. part 7 N. of Lake Road.	50	12 6	1st quarterly.	" 26	7 16 3	
Daniel Ferguson.....		14	South on Union Road...	100	12 6	do	April 9	15 12 6
Uwen Cameron.....		13 North on Lake Road...	100	12 6	do	" 19	15 15 0	
Daniel Campbell.....		9 North on Union Road...	100	12 6	On account.	" 30	46 17 6	
Duncan Campbell.....		8 South on ditto.....	100	12 6	do	June 3	46 10 0	
John Partridge.....		1 B.....	200	12 6	In full.	July 26	125 0 0	
James Watson.....	}	2 North Rear and Small 1 North Lake Road....	100	12 6	do	" 31	22 15 6	
Israel Morse.....		1	South on ditto.....	101	12 6	On account.	Sept. 5	18 15 0
Wm. Shore, Jun.....		2 B.....	200	12 6	2d quarterly.	June 11	36 17 6	
1834.								
John Dyer.....	11	South on Lake Road...	104	12 6	On account.	Jan. 6	6 15 0	
Chas. Duncombe.....	15	do do.....	160	12 6	In full.	" 14	105 12 4 1/2	
John Fulton, (short credited in a former account).							5 14 0	
James Dodd.....	N. half 1	D.....	100	12 6	On account.	Jan. 30	15 12 6	
John Mason.....	Broken 14	North on Lake Road...	80	12 6	do	Mar. 17	17 10 0	
Abel Stafford.....		243	143	15 0	do	April 10	27 0 0	
Edward H. Molloy.....		15 South on Union Road...	100	12 6	In full.	May 28	50 10 3 1/2	
Montgomery Smith.....	Part 8	South on Lake Road...	3	12 6	do	" 31	1 17 6	
John Dyer.....		11 do do.....	104	12 6	do	July 19	31 1 7	
Henry Arkill.....	}	2 and 3 D. }	116	12 6	do	Oct. 4	222 1 8	
			C. }					
Wm. Shore, Jun.....		2 B.....	200	12 6	3d quarterly.	" 16	36 5 0	
Geo. Sutherland.....		8 North on Union Road...	100	12 6	On account.	Nov. 3	50 0 0	
Lawrence Doyle.....	10, 11, 12	North on Lake Road...	300	12 6	do	" 4	46 17 6	
Joshua Mines.....	Part 14	do do.....	8	12 6	In full.	" 13	5 16 10	
John Campbell.....	}	6 & small } West on Union Road.	100	12 6	On account.	Dec. 12	18 12 6	
			Core 5 }					
1835.								
Jacob Misener.....		7 West on River Road...	100	12 6	do	April 22	17 10 0	
David Gilbert.....	2 & 4	.....	170	12 6	do	May 5	36 0 0
Wm. Shore.....		2 B.....	200	12 6	In full.	June 13	32 10 0	
James Stuard.....		} Core between 4th Concession and Lots on North 13th Talbot Road.....	82	15 0	1st quarterly.	" 16	15 7 6	
John Campbell.....			8 East on River Road...	100	12 6	On account.	July 1	17 10 0
Thomas Hill.....		9 South on Lake Road...	82	12 6	In full.	" 8	50 11 3 1/2	
Hiram Strawn.....	1 and 2	} On Town line between Southwold & Dunwich }	238	15 0	On account.	" 17	75 0 0	
Hugh Wade.....	2		East rear of River Road	100	12 6	do	" 18	25 0 0
Robert Constable.....	6	East on ditto.....	100	12 6	do	Sept. 23	15 12 6	
Edward Harris.....		} On Town Line between Southwold and Dunwich... }	87	15 0	1st quarterly.	Oct. 6	16 6 3	
Tot. in Southwold..... £							1881 4 11 1/2	
BLANDFORD.								
Colonel Delatre.....	}	22 }	433	12 6	1st quarterly.	1832. Nov. 2	67 13 1 1/2	
Edward Butler.....			33 }	162	12 6	In full.	" 26	101 5 0
			95 }					
Edward Butler.....	Part 10	10.....	64	12 6	do	Feb. 1	40 0 0	
Colonel Delatre.....		44.....	200	12 6	1st quarterly.	" 21	31 5 0	
Michael Overholt.....	S. half 5	3.....	100	15 0	On account.	July 9	15 0 0	
Roger R. Hunter.....	6 and 7	0.....	400	12 6	In full.	Oct. 12	250 0 0	
Colonel Delatre.....	}	22 }	433	12 6	2d quarterly.	Nov. 2	71 14 3 1/2	
			33 }					
H. R. Goodman.....		95 }	200	15 0	1st do.	Dec. 28	37 10 0	
Carri'd forward £							614 7 5 1/2	

DETAILED STATEMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	Prices.	Description of Payment.	Date.	Amount.
					Bro't forward, £	.....	614 7 3½
		BLANDFORD.				1834.	
Hon. William Allan.....	{ 1 and 2	3th }	600	15 0	In full.	Jan. 11	450 0 0
Jacob Overholt.....	S. half 4	2d }	100	15 0	On account.	Feb. 15	17 10 0
Roger R. Hunter.....	Broken 12	4th }	16	25 0	In full.	Mar. 24	20 0 0
Colonel Delatre.....	4	1th }	200	12 6	2d quarterly.	Feb. 21	33 2 6
						1835.	
Michael Overholt.....	N. half 4	2d }	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	Jan. 28	18 15 0
						1834.	
Colonel Delatre.....	{ 2 2d } { 3 2d } { 9 5th }	}	433	12 6	On account.	Nov. 27	69 14 2½
						1835.	
Captain Andrew Drew...	6 and 7	5th }	400	15 0	1st quarterly.	Jan. 28	75 0 0
Captain Andrew Drew...	N. half 5	2d }	100	15 0	do	Jan. 28	18 15 0
						1833.	
Captain Andrew Drew...	{ 8 and 7 } { 9 & 10 } { 6 and 7 } { 5 12th }	{ 2d } { 3d } { 11th } { 5 12th }	1600	12 6	do	April 19	250 0 0
						1835.	
Rear Admiral Vansittart...	{ 7 and 8 } { 7, 9 & 10 } { 6 and 7 } { 5 12th }	{ 2d } { 3d } { 11th } { 5 12th }	1600	12 6	In full.	Mar. 10	835 2 6
Rear Admiral Vansittart...	{ 6 2d } { 7 and 8 } { 4 4th }	{ 2d } { 4th } { 4th }	600	15 0	do	Mar. 24	450 0 0
Colonel Delatre.....	2	2d }	200	12 6	On account.	Feb. 21	37 10 4½
Colonel Delatre.....	{ 3 3d } { 9 5th }	}	433	12 6	do	Oct. 30	90 15 7
					Total in Blandford	.....	2031 1 7½
		WESTMINSTER.				1832.	
George Routledge.....	24	3rd }	107	12 6	On account.	April 19	17 0 0
Harris Perkins.....	N. half 22	3rd }	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	Aug. 27	15 12 6
John Archer.....	S. half 22	3rd }	100	12 6	do	Aug. 27	15 12 6
John Archer.....	20	3rd }	200	12 6	do	Sept. 3	31 5 0
Charles Bowler.....	Gore 23	8th }	55	12 6	On account.	Sept. 24	51 5 0
James Beattie.....	N. half 10	3rd }	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	Oct. 30	15 12 6
William Kerr.....	N. half 17	3rd }	100	12 6	On account.	Nov. 5	12 10 0
Amos Clark.....	S. half 17	3rd }	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	Nov. 29	15 12 0
						1833.	
Johathan Dawson.....	22 and 23	9th }	180	12 6	On account.	Jan. 31	87 10 0
John Frank.....	N. half 15	3rd }	100	12 6	1st quarterly.	Mar. 11	15 12 6
Henry Legg.....	S. half 20	7th }	100	12 6	do	May 6	15 12 6
John Ware.....	Broken 17	9th }	89	12 6	do	" 8	13 18 1½
Joseph Mitchell.....	19	8th }	200	12 6	do	" 8	31 5 0
George Thomas Cluis.....	20	9th }	147	12 6	do	June 4	22 4 10½
Benjamin Cook.....	N. half 22	7th }	100	12 6	do	July 9	15 12 6
James McIntosh.....	S. half 20	7th }	100	15 0	do	" 13	18 15 0
Alexander McIntosh.....	N. half 20	7th }	100	15 0	do	"	18 15 0
Thomas D. Hawthorne.....	17	7th }	200	15 0	do	Aug. 2	37 10 0
Harris Perkins.....	N. half 22	3rd }	100	12 6	On account.	" 29	12 0 0
Jacob Manning.....	4	4th }	200	15 0	1st quarterly.	Sept. 23	37 10 0
Isaac Manning.....	1	4th }	200	15 0	do	Oct. 11	37 10 0
Samuel Lewis.....	Gore 23	8th }	55	12 6	In full.	Sept. 24	13 7 6
Jacob Manning.....	1	6th }	200	15 0	1st quarterly.	Dec. 3	37 10 0
Henry M. Manning.....	3	5th }	200	15 0	do	"	37 10 0
Thomas Anderson.....	12 and 14	4th }	400	15 0	do	" 10	75 0 0
A. F. H. Borel.....	13	4th }	200	15 0	do	"	37 10 0
George Routledge.....	24	3rd }	197	12 6	On account.	June 5	12 10 0
John Shore.....	19	4th }	200	15 0	In full	Dec. 23	150 0 0
					Carried forward, £	.....	800 13 0

DETAILED STATEMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	Price.	Description of Payment.	Date.	Amount.
					Bro't forward, £	1834.	800 13 0
WESTMINSTER.				s. d.			
William Shore.....	{ 163 } G. 14, 150		230	15 0	1st quarterly.	Jan. 6	52 10 0
Amos Clark.....	S. half 173d		100	12 6	On account.	" 29	16 15 0
John Frank.....	S. half 153d		100	15 0	1st quarterly.	" 10	18 15 0
John Shore.....	205th		200	15 0	do	May 23	37 10 0
George Thomas Claris....	209th		147	12 6	2d quarterly.	June 4	23 11 10
A. F. H. Borel.....	134th		200	15 0	In full.	" 2	115 14 6
George Routledge.....	243d		197	12 6	On account.	" 7	26 15 0
Abraham Bratt.....	66th		200	15 0	1st quarterly.	" 16	37 10 0
Lewis Odell.....	N. half 175th		100	15 0	do	" 19	18 15 0
William Cooper.....	N. half 46th		100	15 0	do	" 27	18 15 0
John Johnson.....	N. half 155th		100	15 0	On account.	Aug. 4	17 10 0
James Blakie.....	S. half 235th		100	15 0	1st quarterly.	" 6	18 15 0
Walter Ireland.....	S. half 234th		100	15 0	On account.	" "	12 10 0
Richard Rose.....	135th		200	15 0	1st quarterly.	" 18	37 10 0
Leonard Odell.....	S. half 64th		100	15 0	On account.	" 23	18 10 0
Sarah McMillan.....	167th		200	15 0	1st quarterly.	Oct. 9	37 10 0
Arthur Hosley.....	25 and 26	West Gore adjoining Delaware.	115	15 0	do	" 20	21 11 3
Walter Leidlow.....	N. half 94th		100	15 0	On account.	" 23	17 15 0
Thomas Nichol.....	S. half 94th		100	15 0	do	Dec. 4	18 10 0
Amos Clark.....	S. half 173d		100	12 6	do	" 12	7 10 0
						1835.	
Sarah McMillan.....	236th		184	15 0	1st quarterly.	Jan. 6	34 10 0
Leonard Lewis.....	S. half 157th		100	15 0	do	" 17	18 15 0
Samuel Lewis.....	S. half 196th		100	15 0	do	" 20	18 15 0
John McKinnon.....	19	West Gore adjoining Delaware.	100	15 0	On account.	Feb. 16	48 0 0
George Tennent.....	N. half 225th		100	15 0	1st quarterly.	" 4	18 15 0
Major Richard Airey.....	33d		200	15 0	In full.	" 24	150 0 0
Walter Ireland.....	3	West Gore adjoining Delaware.	63	15 0	1st quarterly.	April 17	11 16 3
Amos Clark.....	S. half 173d		100	12 6	On account.	June 2	10 10 0
Dennis Ragin.....	N. half 157th		100	15 0	1st quarterly.	Sept. 18	18 15 0
George Routledge.....	243d		197	12 6	In full.	Nov. 6	31 0 0
George Graham.....	15	West Gore adjoining Delaware.	100	15 0	1st quarterly.	" 23	18 15 0
James Scott.....	N. half 196th		100	15 0	do	Dec. 12	18 15 0
Total in Westminster £							1793 11 10

FORKS OF THE THAMES.

				WESTMINSTER.				1832.	
John B. Askin.....	4	East on Wharnclyffe Highway.	50	20 0	On account.	Feb. 18	16 15 0		
George J. Goodhue.....	1	West on do.....	100	12 6	In full.	Mar. 9	65 10 1		
John Kent jun'r.....	S. half 5	Do.....do.....	44	20 0	do	" 17	36 11 9		
John Kent jun'r.....	N. part 33	Broken Front.....	94	20 0	On account.	" 28	17 5 0		
John O'Neil.....	7	East on Wortley Road	52	20 0	do	" 25	15 0 0		
John Kent jun'r.....	N. part 33	Broken Front.....	94	20 0	In full.	June 26	77 17 6		
Joshua Odell.....	5	East on Wortley Road	51	20 0	On account.	Oct. 15	14 5 0		
Solomon Sherrick.....	1	do do	40	20 0	do	" "	22 3 9		
Richard Dicey.....	2	West do.....	46	20 0	do	Dec. 10	12 15 0		
						1833.			
Henry Sherrick.....	{ 1 } do do	{ do do }	53	20 0	do	May 23	15 0 0		
Dennis O'Brien.....	{ N. half 5 } Brok. 6	{ West on Wharnclyffe Highway }	84	20 0	2d Quarterly.	Aug. 5	24 8 8		
Michael McLaughlin.....	S. part 33	Broken Front.....	50	20 0	In full.	Nov. 1	42 9 4		
Harvey Sheppard.....	6 and 7	East on Wortley Road	106	20 0	do	" 6	77 1 3		
Carri'd forward £							437 2 5		

DETAILED STATEMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	Price.	Description of Payment.	Date.	AMOUNT.
BEDFORD.							
Thomas Holderness.....	E. half 19	12th.....		s. d.	2nd instal. & int.	1833. Mar. 19	£ s. d. 11 6 4
William Holderness.....	Broken 19	13th.....			.....	.....	11 6 4
Christian Sander.....	E. half 25	10th.....			1st instalment.	May 18	10 0 0
Jabez Dart.....	Broken 18	13th.....			.....	Oct. 8	10 0 0
George Delong.....	" 24	12th.....	18		1n full & interest.	22	8 13 1½
Joseph Taggart.....	W. half 19	12th.....			2nd instal. & int.	Nov. 14	11 7 9
Christian Sander.....	E. half 25	10th.....			.....	Dec. 7	10 6 8
1834.							
Oliver Houghton.....	E ½ 23 & 24	11th.....	50	10 0	2d & 3d do. & do.	Mar. 31	14 6 2
Jonathan Houghton.....	W. half 21	12th.....			3rd do. and do.	.....	11 18 4½
Christian Sander.....	E. half 25	10th.....			.....	April 10	10 10 0
Benjamin Tett, (paid on account of lumber sold).....					.....	Nov. 26	12 14 4½
1835.							
Benj. Tett, do do.....					.....	Nov. 30	56 11 1½
Heman Abel.....	N. half 18	12th.....			1st instalment.	Dec. 26	10 0 0
1836.							
John Brewer.....		17th.....			2nd do. and int.	Aug. 22	14 16 0
Joseph Holderness.....	Broken 20	13th.....	50	10 0	In full.	Dec. 18	20 5 6
Oliver Houghton.....	Brok: 23 } and 24 }	11th.....			.....	22	9 9 1.
							233 11 6
Less 5 per cent. Commission paid for collection of £56 11s 1½d., as above, for Lumber.....							2 16 8
							£ 230 14 10
Omitted.							
							1836.
Jonathan Houghton.....	W. half 21	12th.....			4th instal. and int.	Feb. 10	13 0 11
Jonathan Houghton.....	W. half 21	12th.....			In full and do.	17	13 1 10
Nett proceeds in Bedford.....							£ 256 17 7
Nett proceeds in Sheffield.....							408 19 9
Nett proceeds in London District.....							9047 2 4
							£ 9707 19 8
Deduct							
Amount paid David Leahy to repurchase land in Bedford erroneously by the Agent, in consequence of the Surveyor's per centage not having been marked in the Map.....							£215 0 0
Do. paid Samuel M. Benson for the same purpose.....							150 0 0
Grand Total of Nett proceeds.....							£ 9342 19 8

GEORGE H. MARKLAND.

TORONTO, December 13, 1836.

Upper Canada.

STATEMENT of Moneys received by the Treasurer of the Board of Education on account of Sales of School Lands in the London District, between the 1st January, 1836, and 14th January, 1837.

NAME.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	Price.	Date.	Description of Payment.	AMOUNT PAID.
SOUTHWOLD.							
Jesse Zavitz.....	16	North Union Road.....	100	18 6	Feb. 8	On account.	£ s. d. 100 0 0
John McIntosh.....	3	West Mill Road.....	100	12 6	April 13	do	15 12 6
Duncan McLarty.....	2	East do.....	100	12 6	May 5	do	15 12 6
James Dodd.....	N. half 1	D.....	100	12 6	June 10	do	15 12 6
Carried forward.....							£ 146 17 6

DETAILED STATEMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	Price.	Date.	Description of Payment.	Amount Paid.
SOUTHWOLD.							
Angus McIntosh.....	5	West River Road.....	100	s. d. 15 0	1836. June 17	Bro't forward, £ 1st quarterly.	146 17 6 18 15 0
George P. Keeler.....	4	South Lake Road.....	104	12 6	July 5	On account.	17 10 0
John McNicol.....	7	East River Road.....	100	12 6	" 9	In full.	45 12 4
David Gilbert.....	23	4th.....	176	12 6	" "	do	51 10 8½
Jesse Zavitz.....	16	North Union Road.....	100	18 0	" 11	do	39 3 0
Patrick Kilday.....	Gore 6	East do.....	39	12 6	Sept. 1	On account.	5 0 0
George Robb.....	7 and 8	North do.....	200	12 6	" 21	In full.	84 5 3
John Prefer.....	4	West River Road.....	100	12 6	Nov. 10	do	64 1 8½
William Decow.....	13	Gore, 4th con.....	169	15 0	" 22	1st quarterly.	31 10 0
John McCormick.....	10	South Lake Road.....	104	25 0	" 25	do	32 10 0
John McIntosh.....	3	West Mill Road.....	100	12 6	Dec. 9	On account.	31 5 0
John Kerr.....	12	Gore, 4th con.....	149	15 0	" 19	1st quarterly.	27 18 9
James Lumby.....	3	On Town line.....	119	15 0	" 20	On account.	22 10 0
Alexander Campbell.....	4	West Mill Road.....	100	12 6	" 26	do	15 12 6
1837.							
Nicol McCall.....	9	Gore, 4th con.....	98	15 0	Jan. 4	1st quarterly.	18 7 6
Patrick O'Neil.....	N. half 10	North Lake Road.....	100	15 0	" 7	On account.	17 9 1½
Elijah E. Duncombe.....	1	{ D & triangular lot, S. on Edgeware Road. }	116	12 6	" 14	do	37 10 0
Total in Southwold...£							707 8 4½
YARMOUTH.							
1836.							
Robert Taylor.....	N. half 10	11th.....	100	15 0	Feb. 8	On account.	21 14 6
John Marlatt.....	18	South Edgeware Road.	100	15 0	" "	do	18 15 0
Jacob M. Crane.....	22	{ 1st Range N. Edgeware Road. }	100	12 6	" 23	do	11 5 0
John Campbell.....	S. half 6	10th.....	100	12 6	Mar. 7	do	5 0 0
John McGregor, Junior... James McGregor.....	15 16	{ 2nd Range N. Edgeware Road. }	100 100	12 6 12 6	" 29 "	do do	7 0 0 15 12 6
John McLarty.....	4	10th.....	200	12 6	May 20	do	11 5 0
Edward Teeple.....	20	South Edgeware Road.	100	12 6	Aug. 1	In full.	60 1 6½
Daniel Mann.....	6	do do	100	12 6	Sept. 13	do	20 10 11
John Marlatt.....	18	do do	100	15 0	Oct. 6	do	20 14 1½
William Shore.....	1	North do.....	100	12 6	" 15	On account.	20 0 0
Archibald Taylor.....	S. half 14	11th con.....	100	12 6	" 25	do	20 0 0
Simon Westlake.....	14	South Edgeware Road.	100	12 6	Dec. 5	do	15 5 0
Robert Simpson.....	9	2nd Range North.....	100	12 6	" 29	In full.	41 2 9½
Duncan McCullum.....	S. half 17	11th.....	100	12 6	" 31	On account.	26 0 0
John Littell.....	21	South Edgeware Road.	100	12 6	" "	In full.	64 8 6
1837.							
Richard Gilbert.....	15	1st Range North.....	100	12 6	Jan. 11	On account.	16 15 0
Richard Penhale.....	10	South Edgeware Road.	100	12 6	" 14	In full.	10 11 4½
Total in Yarmouth...£							406 1 3½
BLANDFORD.							
1836.							
Colonel Philip Delatre....	4	4th.....	200	12 6	Feb. 21	In full.	33 10 0½
Colonel Philip Delatre....	2	2nd.....	200	12 6	" "	do	4 2 9½
Colonel Philip Delatre....	3	3rd.....	200	12 6	" "	do	4 2 9½
Colonel Philip Delatre....	Broken 9	5th.....	33	12 6	" "	do	0 13 8
Captain Andrew Drew....	6 and 7	5th½.....	400	15 0	Sept. 6	On account.	66 13 4
Total in Blandford...£							129 2 7½
MIDDLETON.							
1836.							
Joseph Kitchen.....	4	3d N. Talbot Road East.	200	15 0	Jan. 28	1st quarterly.	37 10 0
David Stillwell.....	N. half 2	3rd do do	100	15 0	" "	do	18 15 0
Peter Mabee.....	S. half 9	3rd do do	100	15 9	" "	do	18 15 0
Alexander White.....	S. half 10	3rd do do	100	15 0	Mar. 15	On account.	18 10 0
Henry Wade.....	N. half 10	2nd do do	100	15 0	" 26	1st quarterly.	18 15 0
Burdsey W. Smith.....	N. half 12	2nd do do	100	15 0	" "	do	18 15 0
John McDonald.....	6	3rd do do	200	15 0	April 5	On account.	76 10 0
Total in Middleton....							207 10 0

DETAILED STATEMENT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME.	Lot.	Concession.	Acres.	Price.	Date.	Description of Payment.	AMOUNT PAID.
HOUGHTON.							
1836.							
William Emery.....	1	North on Lake road....	100	15 0	Jan. 20	Half payment.	£ 37 10 0
Martin Rohur.....	19	do do	83	12 6	Mar. 2	On account.	10 15 0
Edward Bower.....	E. half 4	6th	100	13 0	April 27	do	17 10 0
Thomas Burger.....	Broken 18	North on Lake road....	17	15 0	May 23	do	8 5 0
Albert G. Searls.....	W. half 12	West of North road....	100	15 0	June 1	do	18 15 0
Sanders Griffin.....	5	North on Lake road....	160	15 0	" 14	do	19 5 0
Francis Thurston.....	W. half 13	West of North Road....	100	15 0	" 16	1st quarterly.	18 15 0
Alexander Vance.....	3	South of Lake road....	100	15 0	Nov. 26	On account.	28 0 0
1837.							
Andrew Miller.....	W. half 4	6th	100	15 0	Jan. 2	1st quarterly.	18 15 0
Tot. in Houghton							172 10 0
WESTMINSTER.							
1836.							
Isaac Manning.....	14th .....	.....	200	15 0	Jan. 19	On account.	33 10 0
Charles Decker.....	6	Gore adjoining Delaware	100	15 0	" 23	do	20 0 0
Samuel Sutton.....	14	do do	100	15 0	" 25	1st quarterly.	18 15 0
Peter McKinnon.....	17	do do	100	15 0	" 29	On account.	15 0 0
Thomas Anderson.....	14	4th	200	15 0	Feb. 4	do	37 10 0
George Thomas Claris...	20	9th	147	12 6	" 16	do	25 0 0
Jacob Manning.....	1	6th	200	15 0	" 20	do	53 0 0
John Frank.....	S. half 15	3d	100	15 0	Mar. 8	do	42 0 0
Walter Jackson.....	N. half 10	5th	100	15 0	Aug. 15	1st quarterly.	18 15 0
George Thomas Claris...	20	9th	147	12 6	Oct. 10	In full.	81 10 4
Jacob Manning.....	1	6th	200	15 0	Nov. 7	On account.	24 15 0
Total in Westminster £							319 15 4

FORKS OF THE THAMES.

John Wilson.....	2	WESTMINSTER. E. Wharnclyffe highway.	50	20 0	1836. July 21	In full.	41 8 9
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ABSTRACT.

SOUTHWOLD.....	£ 707 8 4½
YARMOUTH.....	406 1 3½
BLANDFORD.....	129 2 7½
MIDDLETON.....	207 10 0
HOUGHTON.....	172 10 0
WESTMINSTER.....	319 15 4
WESTMINSTER, (FORKS OF THE THAMES).....	41 8 9
Less 5 per cent.....	£ 1983 16 4
Nett Amount.....	99 3 10
	£ 1884 12 6

[No. 22.]

L E T T E R

From Receiver-General, transmitting certain Returns of Casual and Territorial Revenue.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, December 7, 1836.

Sir,

In compliance with His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's directions to furnish certain information required by the Address of the Commons' House of Assembly, conveyed in your letter to me of the 5th instant, "so far as the Records in my Office may enable me to do so." I have the honor herewith to transmit the following Documents, viz. :—

- No. 1.—A Return of Moneys becoming due to Government from the Canada Company, shewing the periods when and how payable. The number of acres sold not known at this Office.
 No. 2.—A Return of Fines under Imperial Statutes received during the last five years, ending the 30th June, 1836.
 No. 3.—A Return of Fines under Provincial Statutes received during the same period.
 No. 4.—A Return of Rents of Mills, Ferries, &c., received during the same period. And
 No. 5.—A Return of Patent and Survey Fees on Grants of Land and Leases under all Regulations, also for the same period.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver-General.

JOHN JOSEPH, Esq.,
Civil Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.—A.

RETURN of Moneys becoming due by the Canada Company for Lands purchased from the Crown in Upper Canada, shewing the periods when and how payable, viz. :—

- In the year ending 1st July, 1837, £20,000 Sterling, to be paid in semi-annual instalments, on 20th December, 1836, and 20th June, 1837.
 In the year ending 1st July, 1838, £20,000 on 20th December, 1837, and 20th June, 1838.
 In the year ending 1st July, 1839, £20,000 on 20th December, 1838, and 20th June, 1839.
 In the year ending 1st July, 1840, £20,000 on 20th December, 1839, and 20th June, 1840.
 In the year ending 1st July, 1841, £20,000 on 20th December, 1840, and 20th June, 1841.
 In the year ending 1st July, 1842, £20,000 on 20th December, 1841, and 20th June, 1842.

JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver-General.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, December 7, 1836.

B.

Upper Canada.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Acres of Crown Lands sold, with the Amount sold for, and the Amount received as Principal and Interest thereon, with the Balance of Purchase-Money remaining due and unpaid to 24th November, 1836, inclusive.

No.		No. of Acres.	Princ. Cur. £ s. d.
1	No. of acres of Crown Lands sold by the Commissioner for the Sale of Crown Lands to the 24th Nov. 1836, inclusive, the average price being 9s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c'y per acre..	89,487 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	Amount for which sold to the above period, payments to made in cash	£40,525 12 3	} 48465 14 7
3	Amount Sales of Town and Park Lots to ditto, ditto ditto.....	7,040 2 4	
4	Amount received in cash as Instalments to the above period.....	22,253 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 25674 7 0
5	Amount ditto ditto ditto on Town and Park Lots.....	3,420 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6	Amount of Interest received on Instalments to the above period...	617 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 684 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Amount ditto ditto ditto ditto on Town and Park Lots.....	66 15 0	
8	Amount of Purchase-Money remaining due and unpaid to the above period.....		22791 7 7

THE COMMISSIONER FOR CROWN LANDS' OFFICE,
Toronto, December 14, 1836.

R. B. SULLIVAN.

C.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, December 23, 1836.

SIR,

I have the honor, in compliance with His Excellency's commands of the 5th instant, herewith to transmit such portions of the Returns required by the Address of the House of Assembly of the 3rd instant, as this Office is enabled to supply.

In reference to the estimate of vacant and grantable lands, I beg leave to state for His Excellency's information, that the limited period within which it was necessary that the Returns should be completed, precluded me from calling in time upon the Government Agents for Returns of Locations made by them in the Townships under their superintendence, and as this Office is not in possession of any recent statements of the locations made

by the Honorable Colonel Talbot, in the large tracts under his charge, an estimate could not at once be prepared, the particulars of which could be implicitly relied on.

I would further beg leave to state, that of the vacant lands remaining at the disposal of the Crown, by far the greater part have, for several years past, been offered to the public for location, and are, for the most part, looked upon as of a very inferior description.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN MACAULAY,
Surveyor General.

JOHN JOSEPH, Esquire,
Secretary to His Excellency,
&c. &c. &c.

C. 2.

SCHEDULE shewing the Amount of Crown Reserves which appear to remain at the disposal of Government.

TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES.
Ross	7,374	Collingwood	6,215
Westmeath	7,738	Nottawasaga	8,336
Pembrooke	1,500	St. Vincent	5,677
Horton	5,747	Sunnidale	4,159
Macnabb	6,700	Luther	11,200
Hinchinbrooke	8,769	Matchedash	6,633
Olden	10,913	Rama	347
Oso	6,768	Melancthon	3,400
Kenebec	8,921	Euphrasy	10,200
Eldon	3,176	Adelaide	2,131
Fenelon	7,242	Ashfield	9,865
Verulam	7,887	Warwick	7,063
Ops	8,036	Brooke	8,006
Somerville	10,338	Enniskillen	10,700
Mondonte	400	Sarnia	2,400
Flos	500	Moore	4,500
Tiny	400	Plympton	6,937
Carried forward.	104,359	Brought forward.	104,359
		Total Acres	212,428

There are no Crown Reserves remaining at the disposal of Government in Townships surveyed previously to 1825. Estimate and Statement shewing the quantity of Crown Land which appears to be grantable by the Township Plans, 1,576,326 acres.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Acres Returned and Sold to the Canada Co.

DISTRICT.	ACRES.	DISTRICT.	ACRES.
Eastern	41,553	Brought forward	635,077
Ottawa	45,503	Niagara	1,245
Bathurst	61,261	London	120,599
Johnstown	51,461	Western	72,529
Midland	84,918		829,430
Newcastle	93,442	Huron Block in the London and Western	
Home	134,594	Districts	1,100,000
Core	122,345		
Carried forward	635,077	Total	1,929,430

Surveyor General's Office, Toronto, 23rd December, 1836.

JOHN MACAULAY, S. G.

No. 2.—D.

RETURN of Fines under Imperial Statutes received at the Receiver General's Office, for the years ending the 30th June, 1832, 3, 4, 5, and 1836, respectively, and credited in the Public Accounts, viz.

For the year ending 30th June, 1832.	Sterling.	Sterling.	For the year ending June 30, 1835.	Sterling.	Sterling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
From Adiel Sherwood, Esq. Sheriff Johnstown District	7 10 9½		Brought forward, £	3 12 0	142 8 11½
From Richard Leonard, Esq. Sheriff Niagara District...	46 18 8½		From Richard Leonard, Esq. Sheriff Niagara District...	5 9 1½	
1833.		54 9 6	From Adiel Sherwood, Esq. Sheriff Johnstown District	25 8 6	
From Adiel Sherwood, Esq. Sheriff Johnstown District	10 4 3½		1836.		34 9 7½
From A. H. Powell, Esq. Sheriff Bathurst District.....	4 16 9		From Charles C. Small, Esq. Clerk of the Crown.....	110 14 0	
1834.		15 1 0½	From A. H. Powell Esquire, Sheriff Bathurst District...	35 2 0	
From Adiel Sherwood, Esq. Sheriff Johnstown District	62 11 0		From Eben Reynolds, Esquire, Sheriff Western District...	10 14 8½	
From William Hands, Esq. Sheriff Western District...	4 10 0		From Richard Bullock, Esq. Sheriff Prince Edward District.....	23 8 0	
From A. H. Powell, Esquire, Sheriff Bathurst District...	5 17 0				179 18 8½
1835.		72 18 0	Total received during the 5 } years ending June 30, 1836. }		£356 16 10½
From Alex. McDonell, Esq. Sheriff Ottawa District....	3 12 0				
Carried forward, £	3 12 0	142 8 11½			

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 7, 1836.

JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver General.

No. 3.—E.

RETURN of Fines under Provincial Statutes received at the Receiver General's Office, for the years ending the 30th June, 1832, 3, 4, 5, and 1836, respectively, and credited in the Public Accounts, viz.

During the year ending June 30, 1832.	Currency.	Sterling.	Year ending June 30, 1834.	Currency.	Sterling.
	£. s. d.	£ s. d.			
From Alex. McDonell, Esq. Inspector, Home District ..	10 0 0		Brought forward, £	10 0 0	192 18 6
From Anthony Lesslie, Esq. Inspector, Bathurst District	10 0 0		From do. of the Niagara Dist't.	21 0 0	
From Elias Jones, Esq. Inspector, Newcastle District	2 10 0		" Gore District.....	14 10 0	
From John Claus, Esq. Inspector, Niagara District ..	30 0 0		" Midland District ..	10 0 0	
From Robert Kirkpatrick, Esq. Collector, Chippawa	2 10 0		" Johnstown District	7 10 0	
From Magistrates of the Niagara District	20 5 0		" London District...	2 0 0	
From do of the London District	11 10 0			55 0 0=	49 10 0
" Newcastle District	10 0 0		Year ending June 30, 1835.		
" Midland District..	10 0 0		From Magistrates of the Niagara District.....	17 10 0	
" Eastern District..	10 0 0		From do of the London District	18 0 0	
" Johnstown Dist'..	37 10 0		" Gore District.....	25 0 0	
			" Home District....	10 0 0	
Year ending June 30, 1833.			" Midland District ..	1 0 0	
From Magistrates of the Niagara District.....	21 10 0		" Johnstown District	4 0 0	
From do. of the Midland Dist't.	12 10 0			75 10 0=	67 19 0
" Johnstown District	15 0 0		Year ending June 30, 1836.		
	49 0 0=	44 2 0	From Magistrates of the Niagara District	1 5 0	
Year ending June 30, 1834.			From ditto of the Johnstown District.....	17 0 0	
From Magistrates of the Home District.....	10 0 0		From ditto at Rideau Canal..	41 0 0	
Carried forward, £	10 0 0	182 18 6	From ditto of the London District.....	12 10 0	
				71 15 0=	64 11 6
			Total am't. rec'd. during the } 5 years ending June 30, 1836 }		364 19 0

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 7, 1836.

JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver General.

No. 4.—F.

RETURN of Rents of Mills and Ferries, &c., received at the Receiver-General's Office during the Years ending 30th June, 1832, 3. 4. 5, and 1836, respectively, and credited in the Public Accounts, viz.:—

During the year ending June 30, 1832.	Currency.	Sterling.	Year ending June 30, 1834.	Currency.	Sterling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
On account of rent of the Ferry below the Falls at Niagara	2 10 0		Brought forward, £	194 2 6	226 2 6
do. of Ferry from Wolf Island to Kingston	3 15 0		do. Ferry below the Falls	1 5 0	
do. Ferry at Niagara	42 0 0		do. Ferry from Wolf Island to Kingston	5 0 0	
do. Ferry at Queenston	53 2 6		do. Ferry at the Government House at Credit	1 0 0	
do. Ferry at River Trent	10 0 0		do. Ferry at the King's Mills at the Humber	30 0 0	
do. Ferry at Gananoque	2 0 0		Year ending June 30, 1835.	231 7 6	208 4 9
	113 7 6	102 0 9	On account of the Ferry at Niagara	50 10 0	
Year ending June 30, 1833.			do. Ferry at Queenston	106 5 0	
On account of rent of Ferry below the Falls	2 10 0		do. Ferry from Sandwich to Detroit	14 1 3	
do. King's Mills at Humber	66 3 9		do. Ferry at Fort Erie	75 0 0	
do. Ferry at Queenston	53 2 6		do. Ferry at the Government House at Credit	1 0 0	
do. Ferry from Sandwich to Detroit	14 1 3		Year ending June 30, 1836.	246 16 3	222 2 7½
do. Ferry at the Government House at the Credit	2 0 0		On account of the Ferry at Niagara	50 10 0	
	137 17 6	124 1 9	do. Ferry at Queenston	53 2 6	
Year ending June 30, 1834.			do. Ferry at Fort Erie	75 0 0	
On account of the Ferry at Niagara	1 10 0		do. Fishery at St. Clair Rapids, Township of Sarnia, W. D.	87 10 0	
do. Ferry at Queenston	106 5 0		do. Ferry at the Government House at Credit	1 0 0	
do. Ferry from Sandwich to Detroit	9 7 6			267 2 6	240 8 3
do. Ferry at Gananoque	2 0 0		Total received during the 5 years ending June 30, 1836	896 18 1½	
do. Ferry at Fort Erie	75 0 0				
Carried forward, £	194 2 6	226 2 6			

JOHN H. DUNN,
Receiver-General.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 7, 1837.

G. 1.

LETTER accompanying the Returns from the Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests' Office, dated Toronto, 9th January, 1837.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WOODS AND FORESTS' OFFICE,
Toronto, 9th January, 1837.

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you copies of my Accounts Current as Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests, in which are detailed the Revenues arising from the Sale of Crown Timber for the years 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835, inclusive.

These, I trust, will afford the information required by the Address of the House of Assembly, enclosed to me in your letter of the 5th December last.

Mr. Shirreff's Returns, and those of the other Collectors acting under my authority, have not yet been received for the year 1836. I am, therefore, unable to include the last year in the present Returns; but as soon as I am furnished with the information required, I shall lose no time in forwarding a Return for that period also.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

PETER ROBINSON.

JOHN JOSEPH, Esq.,
Civil Secretary.

Upper Canada.

GOVERNMENT in Account Current with Peter Robinson, Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests, from 1st January to 31st December, 1831, inclusive.

PAYMENTS.		Pro. Currency.	RECEIPTS.		Pro. Currency.
Dr.	1831.	£ s. d.	Cr.	1831.	£ s. d.
To Chas. Shirreff, Esq., for expenses incurred in collecting the duties on Crown Timber at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown		714 6 4	By balance in the hands of the Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests, as per Account Current B., the 31st December, 1830.....		3138 3 3½
To Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., for expenses incurred in collecting the Duties upon Crown Timber in the Newcastle and Midland Districts.....		329 17 9	By amount of Duties collected by Chas. Shirreff, Esq., at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown in the year 1831.....		7928 11 9
To D. M'Donell, Esq. for expenses incurred in collecting the Duties on Crown Timber in the Eastern & Ottawa Dis'ts		243 0 0	By amount of Duties collected by Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown up to the 31st December, 1831.....		1243 10 0
To J. H. Cumming, for Printing.....		1 2 0	By amount of Duties collected by Duncan M'Donell, Esq., on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown up to 31st December, 1831.....		480 3 5
To Robert Stanton, for Printing.....		2 14 8			
To J. S. Howard, for Postage.....		3 19 9			
To J. S. Howard, for Postage.....		4 3 10½			
To paid into the hands of the Receiver-General of the Province.....		1200 0 0			
To paid into the hands of the Receiver-General of the Province.....		5000 0 0			
To allowance for Messenger up to June 30, '31, at 25l. st'g p. ann.—12l. 10s. st'g		13 17 9½			
To balance in the hands of the Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests.....		5287 6 3¾			
Total.....		£ 12800 8 5½	Total.....		£ 12800 8 5½

Amounting to the sum of Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Five Pence, Half-penny, Pro. C'y.—Dollars at 5s. each. Errors excepted. PETER ROBINSON.

G. 2.

Upper Canada.

GOVERNMENT in Account Current with Peter Robinson, Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests, from 1st January to 31st December, 1832, inclusive.

PAYMENTS.		Pro. Currency.	RECEIPTS.		Pro. Currency.
Dr.	1832.	£ s. d.	Cr.	1832.	£ s. d.
To Charles Shirreff, Esq., for expenses incurred in collecting the Duties on Crown Timber at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, as per Abstract.....		461 15 10½	By balance in the hands of the Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests, as per Account Current B., the 31st December, 1831.....		5267 6 3¾
To Duncan M'Donell, Esq., for expenses incurred in collecting the Duties on Crown Timber in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts, as per Account Current		250 0 0	By amount of Duties collected by Chas. Shirreff, Esq., at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown in the year 1832.....		4380 8 11½
To Samuel S. Wilmot, for expenses incurred in collecting the Duties upon Crown Timber in the Newcastle, Midland, and Johnstown Districts, as per Account Current.....		290 16 0	By amount of Duties collected by Duncan M'Donell, Esq., on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown up to the 31st December, 1832.....		572 9 4
To David Campbell, Esq., for collecting the Duties upon Crown Timber in the Township of Seymour, in the Newcastle District, as per Account Current		67 10 0	By amount of Duties collected by Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown up to the 31st December, 1832.....		1436 9 5½
To Alexander Mathison, to indemnify him, as per the Lieut. Gov.'s authority		138 15 9	By amount of Duties collected by David Campbell, Esq., on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown up to the 31st December, 1832.....		188 4 8½
To Robert Stanton, for Printing.....		4 14 4			
To J. S. Howard, for Postage.....		7 9 8			
To J. S. Howard, for Postage.....		5 7 9¾			
To paid into the hands of the Receiver-General of the Province.....		3000 0 0			
To balance in the hands of the Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests this date		7638 9 4			
Total.....		£ 11864 18 9½	Total.....		£ 11864 18 9½

Amounting to the sum of Eleven Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Four Pounds, Eighteen Shillings, and Nine Pence, Farthing, Provincial Currency.—Dollars at 5s. each. Errors excepted. PETER ROBINSON.

6 Returns of Casual & Territorial Revenue. (No. 22.)

G. 3.

Upper Canada.

GOVERNMENT in Account Current with Peter Robinson, Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests, from 1st January to 31st December, 1833, inclusive.

PAYMENTS.		Pro. Currency.	RECEIPTS.		Pro. Currency.
Dr.	1833.	£ s. d.	Cr.	1833.	£ s. d.
To an error in Samuel S. Wilmot's account, erroneously credited to the Government in my account current for the year 1831.....		44 15 2½	By balance in the hands of the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, as per account current B. the 31st Dec. 1832		7638 0 4
To an error in Samuel S. Wilmot's account erroneously credited to the Government in my account current for the year 1832.....		913 12 3	By cash received from Charles Shirreff, Esq., on account of duties on Timber cut on the waste lands of the Crown, collected by him at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, in the year 1833.....		596 3 8
To Charles Shirreff, Esq., for expenses incurred in collecting the duties on Crown Timber at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown.....		596 3 6	By cash received from Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., on account of duties on Timber cut on the waste lands of the Crown, in the Newcastle, Midland and Johnstown Districts, collected by him in the year 1833.....		799 17 3½
To Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., for expenses incurred in collecting the duties on Crown Timber in the Newcastle, Midland, and Johnstown Districts.....		254 13 4	By cash received from David Campbell, Esq., on account of duties on Timber cut on the waste lands of the Crown, in the Township of Seymour, collected by him in the year 1833.....		156 14 6½
To David Campbell, Esq., for collecting the duties upon Crown Timber in the Township of Seymour, in the Newcastle District.....		67 10 0	By cash received from Duncan McDonell, Esq., on account of duties on Timber cut on the waste lands of the Crown, in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts, collected by him in the year 1833.....		375 17 3
To Duncan McDonell, Esq., for expenses incurred in collecting the duties on Crown Timber in the Eastern and Ottawa Districts.....		188 4 7			
To Alex. Ferguson for advertising.....		0 5 6			
To William Tully do.....		1 11 8			
To J. S. Howard for postage.....		10 11 2½			
To paid into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province.....		3500 0 0			
To Robert Stanton for stationery.....		8 10 9			
To J. S. Howard for postage.....		9 17 8½			
To balance in the hands of the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests this date		3971 5 10½			
Total, £		9567 1 7	Total, £		9567 1 7

Amounting to the sum of Nine Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-Seven Pounds, One Shilling, and Seven Pence, Provincial Currency—Dollars at 5s. each. Errors excepted. PETER ROBINSON.

G. 4.

Upper Canada.

GOVERNMENT in Account Current with Peter Robinson, Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests, from 1st January to 31st December, 1834, inclusive.

PAYMENTS.		Pro. Currency.	RECEIPTS.		Pro. Currency.
Dr.	1834.	£ s. d.	Cr.	1834.	£ s. d.
To Chas. Shirreff, Esq., for expenses incurred in collecting the duties on Crown Timber, at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown		522 1 5	By balance in the hands of the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, as per account current B. the 31st Dec. 1833		5971 5 10½
To Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., for expenses incurred in collecting the duties on Crown Timber, in the Newcastle, Midland, and Johnstown Districts.....		97 16 4	By Cash received from Charles Shirreff, Esq., on account of duties on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown, collected by him at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, in the year 1834.....		2522 1 5
To D. McDonell, Esq. for expenses incurred in collecting the duties on Crown Timber, in the Eastern & Ottawa Dist's		152 14 7	By Cash received from Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., on account of duties on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown, in the Newcastle, Midland, and Johnstown Districts, collected by him in the year 1834.....		233 8 9½
To Watkins and Harris for a Cash Box		0 15 0	By do. from Duncan McDonell, Esquire, on do. do. in Eastern and Ottawa Districts, in the year 1834.....		303 19 6½
To J. S. Howard for Postage.....		10 10 11½			
To J. S. Howard, for do.....		10 15 9½			
To paid into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province.....		2000 0 0			
To balance in the hands of the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests this date		4236 1 7			
Total.....£		7030 15 7½	Total.....£		7030 15 7½

Amounting to the sum of Seven Thousand and Thirty Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, and Seven Pence, Three Farthings, Provincial Currency—Dollars at 5s. each. Errors excepted. PETER ROBINSON.

G.

Upper Canada.

GOVERNMENT in Account Current with Peter Robinson, Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests, from 1st January to 31st December, 1835, inclusive.

PAYMENTS.		Pro. Currency.	RECEIPTS.		Pro. Currency.
Dr.	1835.	£ s. d.	Cr.	1835.	£ s. d.
To Charles Shirreff, Esq., for expenses incurred in collecting the duties upon Crown Timber, at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown		468 6 8	By balance in the hands of the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, as per account current B, the 31st December, 1834		4238 1 7
To Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., for expenses in collecting the duties on Crown Timber, in the Newcastle, Midland, and Johnstown Districts		299 0 11	By Cash received from Charles Shirreff, Esq., on account of duties on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown, collected by him at the Chaudiere Falls, Bytown, in the year 1835		7701 14 2
To Wellesley Richey, for travelling expenses		2 1 0	By Cash received from Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., on account of duties on Timber cut on the Waste Lands of the Crown, in the Newcastle, Midland, and Johnstown Districts, collected by him in the year 1835		891 6 1½
To John McNaughton, for Surveying ..		23 9 10			
To J. S. Howard, Esq., for Postage		1 14 7½			
To J. S. Howard, Esq., for do		5 18 7½			
To John McNaughton, for Surveying ..		5 15 5			
To paid into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province		1000 0 0			
To paid into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province		1714 5 5			
To paid into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province		2500 0 0			
To balance in the hands of the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests this date		6798 9 4			
Total	£	12819 1 10½	Total	£	12819 1 10½

Amounting to the sum of Twelve Thousand, Eight Hundred and Nineteen Pounds, One Shilling and Tenpence Half-penny, Currency. Dollars at 5s. each. Errors excepted.

PETER ROBINSON.

No. 5.—H.

RETURN of Patent and Survey Fees on Grants of Land and Leases under all Regulations, received during the 5 years ending the 30th June, 1832, 3, 4, 5, and 1836, and credited in the Public Accounts for their respective periods, viz.

During the year ending the 30th June, 1832.	Sterling.	Year ending June 30, 1833.	Sterling.	Sterling.
	£ s. d.			
From Samuel Ridout, Esq., as agent to the Officers of the Land Granting Department, for Patent Officers' full and half fees on grants of land and leases ..	1230 4 10	Brought forward, £	.....	2183 9 5½
From individuals for survey fees, regulations of 1796	27 16 10½	Patent Officers' proportion of full and half fees from Saml. Ridout, Esq. agent	1287 10 4½	
From individuals for survey fees, regulations of 1797	1 4 0	From individuals survey fees, regulations 1796 ..	29 14 0	
From individuals for survey fees, regulations 1804	308 5 0	From individuals survey fees, regulations 1797 ..	4 19 0	
From individuals for survey fees, regulations 1819	14 17 0	From individuals survey fees, regulations 1804 ..	360 9 0	
From individuals for Government's proportion of patent fees under all regulations	601 1 0½	From individuals survey fees, regulations 1819 ..	9 18 0	
Carried forward, £	2183 9 5½	From individuals for Government's proportion of patent fees under all regulations	653 15 7½	
		Carried forward, £	.....	4529 15 6½

RETURN OF PATENT AND SURVEY FEES, &c.—(Continued.)

Year ending June 30, 1834.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Year ending June 30, 1835.	Sterling.	Sterling.
Brought forward, £		4529 15 6½	Brought forward, £	2305 11 6½	7356 10 10½
Patent Officers' fees from Samuel Ridout, &c.....	1426 18 1½		Patent fees under regulations prior to July, 1796	74 4 4½	
Individual survey fees regulations of 1796.....	17 6 6		Patent and survey fees regulations, 1796.....	33 7 2½	
Individual survey fees regulations of 1797.....	1 4 9		Patent and survey fees regulations, 1797.....	29 16 7½	
Individual survey fees regulations of 1804.....	157 7 9		Patent fees on leases.....	92 2 9	2535 2 5½
Individual survey fees regulations of 1819.....	4 19 0		Year ending June 30, 1836.		
Government proportion patent fees.....	1218 19 2½	2826 15 4½	Patent and survey fees regulations, 1804.....	1943 2 10	
Year ending June 30, 1835.			2nd Moiety do. do. 1804.....	2 15 5	
Patent Officers' fees from Samuel Ridout, Esquire, agent, &c.....	456 6 3		Patent and survey fees do. 1819.....	98 6 4	
Patent and survey fees collected from individuals at the Receiver General's Office, under regulations of 1804.....	1761 14 5		2nd Moiety do. do. 1820..	44 0 0	
Patent Officers' fees, 1804	11 8 4		50 acre grants do. do. 1830	76 5 4	
2nd Moiety of patent fees, 1804.....	18 18 6½		Patent and survey do. do. 1796.....	37 10 7	
2nd Moiety of do. 1820...	29 6 8		2nd Moiety do. do. 1796..	5 17 3½	
Half fees on 50 acre grants 1830.....	27 17 4		Patent and survey do. do. prior to 1796.....	107 9 11	
Carried forward, £	2305 11 6½	7356 10 10½	Patent and survey do. do. prior to 1797.....	31 3 9	
			2nd Moiety do. on Ld. Bd. grants, 1804.....	15 2 10	
			Patent fees on leases.....	146 5 0	2507 19 3½
			Total amount received during the 5 years ending June 30, 1836.....		12399 12 7½

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 7, 1836.

JOHN H. DUNN, Receiver General.

LETTER from Inspector-General accompanying Crown Seizures.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Toronto, December 8, 1836.

SIR.

I have the honor, in conformity with the instruction contained in your communication of the 5th instant, to transmit such information for the House of Assembly on the several subjects contained in their Address as can be procured in my Office.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
Inspector-General.JOHN JOSEPH, Esq.,
Civil Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN of the Crown's proportion of Seizures received from Collectors, from 1st January, 1831, to 31st December, 1835.

PORTS.	SEIZURES.	AMOUNT CURRENCY.	PORTS.	SEIZURES.	AMOUNT CURRENCY.
Niagara.....	No. 44—one third.	£ s. d. 20 14 1	Niagara.....	Brought forward, £	76 0 9
do	" 46 do	51 19 11	do	No. 48—one half..	8 0 6½
do	" 47—one half..	3 6 9	do	" 49 do	8 10 8½
	Carried forward, £	76 0 9	do	" 50 do	4 12 10½
				Carried forward, £	97 4 10½

RETURN OF CROWN'S PROPORTION, &c.—(Continued.)

PORTS.			SEIZURES.			AMOUNT CURRENCY.			PORTS.			SEIZURES.			AMOUNT CURRENCY.		
			Brought forward, £			97 4 10½						Brought forward, £			114 16 10		
Niagara.....	No.	51—one half..	6	4	7½	Sandwich.....	No.	25—one half..	2	6	1	do	26	do	0	13	4
do	"	52 do	8	18	8½	do	"	27 do	6	9	7½	do	28	do	7	11	6½
do	"	53 do	0	7	6	do	"	31 } do	8	15	3½	do	32 }	do	17	6	5
do	"	54—one third..	30	18	7	do	"	32—one third..	43	18	5½	do	34	do	4	12	7
do	"	55—one half..	7	8	10½	do	"	35—one half..	0	17	11½	do	36	do	5	13	6
do	"	56 do	12	17	8½	do	"	37 do	0	14	3	do	38	do	0	7	0
do	"	57 do	6	10	0½	do	"	39 do	5	11	0	do	40	do	20	10	7
do	"	58 do	2	19	3	do	"	41—one third..	13	1	0	do	42	do	5	3	0
do	"	59—one third..	24	8	10½	do	"	43—one half..	138	5	9	do	43	do	3	12	7
do	"	60—one half..	0	7	4½	do	"	44—one third..	12	0	7	do	44	do	1	3	9½
do	"	61—one third..	29	11	9½	do	"	45—one half..	9	14	5½	do	45	do	3	8	9
do	"	62—one half..	23	1	7½	do	"	46—one half..	0	11	0	do	46	do	30	7	8½
do	"	63 do	9	13	1½	do	"	49 do	1	3	9½	do	49	do	3	11	11½
do	"	64—one third..	52	4	5½	do	"	53 do	4	15	7½	do	53	do	3	16	4
do	"	65—one half..	9	14	10½	do	"	54 do	1	12	4½	do	54	do	1	13	7½
do	"	66 do	10	18	6½	do	"	55 do	0	14	0	do	55	do	1	4	6
Queenston.....	"	24 do	12	9	11½	do	"	56 do	3	1	0	do	56	do	2	1	0½
do	"	25—one third..	13	2	11½	do	"	58 do	3	0	8½	do	58	do	5	3	7
do	"	26—one half..	3	14	1½	do	"	59 do	63	9	2	do	59	do	1	12	2
do	"	27—one third..	25	10	11	do	"	60 do	15	9	1	do	60	do	1	3	4
do	"	29—one half..	18	6	5½	do	"	61 do	1	5	2½	do	61	do	0	15	1½
do	"	30 do	3	0	7½	do	"	62 do	25	5	0½	do	62	do	5	0	2½
do	"	31 do	0	7	0	do	"	63 do	17	16	4½	do	63	do	11	0	3½
Chippawa.....	"	22—one third..	21	14	6½	do	"	64 do	3	0	8½	do	64	do	2	8	5½
do	"	23 do	22	14	6	do	"	65 do	13	8	5½	do	65	do	63	9	2
do	"	24 do	15	17	6	do	"	66 do	1	12	7½	do	66	do	1	12	2
do	"	25 do	12	4	6½	do	"	67 do	15	9	1	do	67	do	1	3	4
do	"	27 do	55	0	11	do	"	68 do	1	5	2½	do	68	do	0	15	1½
do	"	28—one half..	11	10	0½	do	"	69 do	25	5	0½	do	69	do	5	0	2½
do	"	29 do	9	4	6	do	"	70—one third..	17	16	4½	do	70	do	11	0	3½
do	"	30—one third..	14	13	7½	do	"	71—one half..	3	0	3½	do	71	do	2	8	5
do	"	31—one half..	11	15	11½	do	"	72 do	9	14	4½	do	72	do	21	6	2
do	"	33 do	7	11	3	do	"	73 do	42	2	5	do	73	do	16	12	0
do	"	34—one third..	21	4	9	do	"	74 do	0	19	6	do	74	do	0	19	6
do	"	35 } one half..	19	13	3½	do	"	75 do	0	18	3	do	75	do	1	3	3
do	"	36 } do	7	7	2½	do	"	76—one third..	3	6	5½	do	76	do	2	5	4½
do	"	18 do	21	12	1½	do	"	77—one half..	5	0	2½	do	77	do	5	13	4
do	"	19 do	15	16	11½	do	"	78—one third..	17	16	4½	do	78	do	11	0	3½
do	"	20 do	33	2	2½	do	"	79 do	3	0	3½	do	79	do	2	8	5
do	"	21—one third..	33	4	4½	do	"	80 do	9	14	4½	do	80	do	21	6	2
do	"	22 do	22	0	9½	do	"	81—one half..	16	12	0	do	81	do	42	2	5
do	"	24—one half..	22	0	9½	do	"	18 do	0	19	6	do	18	do	0	19	6
do	"	25—one third..	17	3	4	do	"	19 do	0	18	3	do	19	do	0	18	3
do	"	26—one half..	2	19	8½	do	"	20 do	3	6	5½	do	20	do	2	5	4½
do	"	27 do	10	4	8½	do	"	21—one third..	5	13	4	do	21	do	0	17	3
do	"	28 do	8	10	0	do	"	22 do	4	9	11	do	22	do	5	5	6
do	"	29 } do	12	16	9	do	"	23 do	5	3	6	do	23	do	6	9	2
do	"	30 } do	64	16	1	do	"	17—one half..	0	19	6	do	17	do	5	3	6
do	"	31—one third..	18	13	4	do	"	18 do	3	6	5½	do	18	do	6	9	2
do	"	32 do	13	9	8½	do	"	19 do	2	5	4½	do	19	do	5	5	6
do	"	33—one half..	0	10	0	do	"	20 do	0	17	3	do	20	do	6	9	2
do	"	35 do	7	0	4½	do	"	21—one third..	2	19	3	do	21	do	2	19	3
do	"	37 do	1	12	6	do	"	22 do	0	19	6	do	22	do	2	19	3
do	"	39 do	22	16	5½	do	"	23 do	0	19	6	do	23	do	0	19	6
do	"	40—one third..	3	10	0	do	"	17—one half..	0	19	6	do	17	do	0	19	6
do	"	41—one half..	1	7	6	do	"	18 do	0	18	3	do	18	do	0	18	3
do	"	42 do	21	13	9	do	"	19 do	3	6	5½	do	19	do	2	5	4½
Dover.....	"	52—one third..	2	16	11½	do	"	20 do	5	13	4	do	20	do	0	17	3
do	"	33—one half..	8	17	1½	do	"	21—one third..	4	9	11	do	21	do	4	9	11
do	"	34 do	24	5	11½	do	"	22 do	5	5	6	do	22	do	5	3	6
Stanley.....	"	1 do	16	10	6½	do	"	23 do	6	9	2	do	23	do	6	9	2
Oakville.....	"	2 do	17	8	2	do	"	24 do	2	19	3	do	24	do	2	19	3
do	"	3 do	6	1	11	do	"	25 do	2	19	3	do	25	do	2	19	3
			Carried forward, £			114 16 10						Carried forward, £			1800 0 10½		

RETURN OF CROWN'S PROPORTION, &c.—(Continued.)

PORTS.	SEIZURES.	AMOUNT CURRENCY.	PORTS.	SEIZURES.	AMOUNT CURRENCY.
	Brought forward, £	1800 6 10½		Brought forward, £	2372 19 5½
Kingston.....	No. 235—one half.	3 13 6	Prescott.....	No. 110—one half..	4 4 3½
do	" 236—one third.	50 12 5	do	" 111 do	5 10 1½
do	" 238—one half..	9 9 0	do	" 112 do	6 17 6
do	" 239 do	4 1 1½	do	" 113 do	2 11 5½
do	" 240 do	4 19 5½	do	" 114 do	12 11 10½
do	" 241 do	7 7 9	do	" 115 do	14 10 10½
do	" 245 do	2 14 0	do	" 116 do	1 0 11
do	" 246—one third.	33 11 5½	do	" 117 do	2 0 7½
do	" 247 do	14 19 10	do	" 118 do	1 6 4½
do	" 248—one half..	1 10 4	do	" 119 do	1 6 4½
do	" 249 do	0 16 6	do	" 120 do	2 7 3½
do	" 250—one third.	96 9 10½	do	" 121 do	10 6 8½
do	" 251—one half.	7 6 3½	do	" 122 do	3 2 2½
do	" 252—one third.	17 8 10	do	" 123 do	3 19 11½
do	" 253—one half..	9 5 7½	do	" 125 do	9 19 7½
do	" 254—one third.	36 16 1	do	" 126 do	4 17 13½
do	" 255 do	16 2 2	do	" 127 do	0 10 0½
do	" 256—one half..	1 1 3½	do	" 128 do	3 17 9½
do	" 259—one third.	26 6 10	do	" 129 do	12 14 2½
Brockville.....	" 110—one half..	10 4 7½	do	" 130 do	1 9 4½
do	" 111 do	2 7 8½	do	" 133 do	10 0 6½
do	" 112 do	0 16 6	do	" 134 do	14 9 11
do	" 113 do	3 12 3	do	" 135 do	11 11 0½
do	" 114—one third.	15 15 9½	do	" 136 do	18 0 10½
do	" 115 do	17 19 5½	do	" 137 do	1 12 11½
do	" 117—one half..	1 1 6	do	" 138 do	19 11 1
do	" 118 do	3 12 0	do	" 139 do	1 11 4½
do	" 119 do	7 5 7½	do	" 140 do	8 11 6½
do	" 121 do	4 19 1½	Cornwall.....	" 29 do	1 7 6½
do	" 122 do	0 13 10	do	" 30 do	} 26 15 5½
do	" 123 do	0 1 3	do	" 31 do	
do	" 124 do	0 17 9	do	" 32 do	
do	" 125 do	1 16 6	do	" 33 do	
do	" 126 do	0 11 6	do	" 36 do	
do	" 127 do	4 3 2	do	" 41 do	
do	" 128 do	0 10 3	do	" 43 do	
do	" 129 do	0 11 9	do	" 43 do	
do	" 131 do	5 3 0	do	" 44 do	
do	" 132 do	3 8 2	do	" 45 do	
do	" 136 do	0 7 6	do	" 47 do	
do	" 137 do	0 17 4	do	" 49 do	
do	" 138 do	15 16 6	Colborne.....	" 2—one third.	15 1 2½
do	" 142 do	3 1 11	do	" 3—one half.	6 17 7
do	" 143 do	5 18 6	do	" 4 do	2 2 6
do	" 146—one third.	19 10 6½	River aux Raisins..	" 15 do	0 12 3
do	" 147—one half..	4 13 11½	do	" 16 do	2 3 0
Gananoque.....	" 2 do	0 18 4	do	" 17 do	1 0 3
Prescott.....	" 93 do	8 2 6	do	" 18 do	16 13 1½
do	" 94 do	13 6 3	do	" 19 do	0 11 4
do	" 95 do	8 12 5½	Burwell.....	" 1—one third.	15 12 5
do	" 96 do	5 0 0½	do	" 2 do	139 6 1
do	" 97 do	0 19 8½	Amherstburgh.....	" 13—one half.	6 7 5½
do	" 98 do	19 13 5½	do	" 14 do	3 10 4½
do	" 99 do	1 2 11½	do	" 15 do	0 5 1
do	" 100 do	8 5 3½	do	" 16 do	4 19 10
do	" 102 do	3 8 7½	do	" 17 do	15 7 9
do	" 103 do	3 3 6½	do	" 18 do	14 13 3½
do	" 104 do	3 0 2½	do	" 19 do	3 15 11½
do	" 105 do	0 16 1½	do	" 20 do	7 3 6½
do	" 106 do	6 8 10	Dalhousie.....	" 1—one third.	20 0 0
do	" 107 do	3 10 2½	do	" 2—one half..	2 10 8
do	" 108 do	2 14 7½	Johnstown.....	" 1 do	0 15 0
do	" 109 do	3 0 0½			
	Carried forward, £	2372 19 5½		Total, currency...£	2919 13 2½

GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

Upper Canada.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown,
from 1st January to 31st December, 1836.

AUTHORITY.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	AMOUNT		
			STERLING.	£	s. d.
Lord Goderich's Despatch of the 23d May, 1831.....	The Hon. and Right Rev. Alex. McDonell, R. C. Bishop of Regiopolis.....	His salary from 1st July to 30th June, 1836, inclusive.....	500	0	0
Lord Goderich's Despatch of the 23d May, 1831.....	The Hon. and Right Rev. Alex. McDonell, R. C. Bishop of Regiopolis.....	The allowance to Roman Catholic Priests in this Province for same period.....	1000	0	0
Mr. Secretary Stanley's Despatch of the January 12, 1834.....	The Hon. Duncan Cameron, Secretary and Registrar.....	His salary for same period..... His commutation in lieu of Fees.....	£300	0	0
Lord Bathurst.....	Colonel Thomas Talbot.....	His pension for same period....	400	0	0
Lord Bathurst.....	Sir David William Smith.....	His pension for same period... His annual compensation as late Agent for the collection of Fees to the Officers of the Land Granting Department for the same period.....	200	0	0
Mr. Secretary Spring Rice's Despatch of the 5th September, 1834.....	Samuel Ridout, Esquire.....	His pension from the 1st July, 1835, to the 30th June, 1836..	200	0	0
Colonial Secretary, 11th June, 1830.....	William Chewett, Esq., late Acting Surveyor-General.....	His commutation in lieu of Fees as an Officer of the Land-Granting Department for the same period.....	360	0	0
Mr. Secretary Spring Rice, 5th September, 1834.....	Thomas Merritt, Esq., Deputy-Surveyor of Woods.....	The pension to the family of the late Major-General Encas Shaw for the same period....	47	0	0
Colonial Secretary.....	Miss Sophia Shaw.....	Being in fulfilment of an agreement with the said Company relative to surveys.....	100	0	0
His Majesty's Government agreement with the Company.....	The Hon. William Allan, one of the Commissioners of the Canada Company.....	Being to enable him to pay the salaries of the Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland for the year 1836.....	309	8	7½
Lord Aberdeen's Despatch of 22d February, 1835.....	The Hon. John H. Dunn.....	Being the Lieutenant-Governor's additional salary for the half year ending 31st December..	1441	10	0
Lord Goderich's Despatch of 2d April, 1832.....	Lieutenant-Col. William Rowan, Civil Secretary.....	His allowance for rent of a house from 1st July, 1835, to 30th June, 1836.....	250	0	0
Sir George Murray's Despatch of 25th January, 1830.....	The Hon. and Right Rev. Chas. James Stewart, Lord Bishop of Quebec.....	His salary for the same period..	150	0	0
Mr. Secretary Spring Rice's Despatch 20th August, 1834.....	The Hon. J. B. Robinson, Spenker of the Legislative Council....	His salary for the same period..	360	0	0
His Majesty's Warrant of 17th July, 1827.....	The Honorable Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands & Surveyor-General of Woods	His salary for the same period..	1000	0	0
Lord Bathurst.....	The Hon. John H. Dunn, Receiver-General.....	His salary for the same period..	200	0	0
Lord Aberdeen's Despatch of 28th March, 1835.....	The Hon. George H. Markland, Inspector-General.....	His salary for the same period..	200	0	0
Mr. Secretary Spring Rice's Despatch 5th September, 1834..	Samuel P. Hurd, Esq., Surveyor-General.....	His salary for the same period..	600	0	0
Lord Goderich's Despatch of 20th December, 1830.....	The Hon. Joseph Wells, Treasurer U. C. College.....	Being the allowance in aid of the Funds of said College for the same period.....	1000	0	0
Mr. Secretary Stanley's Despatch 22d December, 1833..	The Hon. and Right Rev. Alex. McDonell, R. C. Bishop of Regiopolis.....	His pension from the 1st July, 1835, to the 30th June, 1836..	100	0	0
Mr. Secretary Stanley's Despatch of 5th September, 1834	John Beikie, Esq., Clerk Executive Council.....	His salary for the same period..	200	0	0
Order in Council 8th January, 1823.....	Mr. Joseph Spragge, Master of the Central School.....	His salary and allowances for the same period.....	230	0	0
Lord Bathurst, April 12, 1817..	Mr. William Bell.....	Salary as Presbyterian Minister at the Perth Settlement, for same period.....	100	0	0
Lord Bathurst, June 8, 1813....	Capt. Wm. Jarvie late Incorporated Militia.....	His pension for the same period	108	16	11
Lord Bathurst, June 8, 1813....	Lieutenant Daniel McDougal late Incorporated Militia.....	His pension for the same period	72	13	10
			Carried forward, £ 10091 0 8½		

AUTHORITY.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	AMOUNT STERLING.
		Brought forward, £	10091 0 8½
Lord Glenelg, July 1, 1835.....	D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. late Auditor of Land Patents.....	His commutation in lieu of fees as an Officer of the Land-Granting Department, from July 1, to September 11, 1835.....	43 8 5
O. C. December 23, 1835.....	Mr. Seneca Ketchum.....	Being to assist in opening a road in the t'ps. of Mono & Anaranth	11 5 0
His Majesty's Government.....	Mr. J. C. Taylor, Master of the Gov't. School at Peterboro'...	His salary from July 1, 1835, to June 30, 1836.....	67 10 0
Orders in Council.....	Samuel P. Hurd, Esq. Surveyor General.....	Being the amount of his account audited in Council January 7, 1836, for certain surveys.....	120 16 3½
The Lieutenant Governor.....	Lieut. Colonel Wm. Rowan....	To defray the expenses of special Messengers to New York, with despatches addressed to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.....	105 12 9
O. C. January 7, 1836.....	The Hon. G. H. Markland....	Being the amount of his account of disbursements for fitting up the East Wing of the Public Offices.....	308 15 0½
Order in Council.....	Mr. Henry Lizars, extra Clerk in the Surveyor General's Department.....	His salary for the year 1835....	82 2 6
O. C. May 9, 1834, and June 4, 1835.....	James G. Chewett, Esq.....	Being an advance from this fund to enable him to complete the Pier at Toronto Harbor, until the same shall be provided for by the Legislature.....	382 15 4½
Lord Glenelg's despatch of July 29, 1835.....	The Hon. Peter Robinson.....	Being on account of the expense of locating and provisioning commuted pensioners at Pentanguishene.....	932 6 9
O. C. January 13, 1836.....	The Hon. Peter Robinson.....	Being the amount expended by him for a road from the Talbot River to Balsam Lake.....	506 2 3½
Lord Goderich, February 7, 1831, and February 1, 1832.....	The Hon. Peter Robinson.....	Being on account of the expense of locating and subsisting Emigrant settlers.....	945 11 7
Lord Goderich, February 7, 1831, and February 1, 1832.....	Anthony B. Hawke, Esq.....	Being on account of ditto.....	1350 0 0
Lord Glenelg, July 29, 1835...	Anthony B. Hawke, Esq.....	Being on account of the expense of subsisting and locating commuted pensioners at Pentanguishene.....	180 14 1¼
The Lieutenant Governor.....	Anthony B. Hawke, Esq.....	Being to enable him to pay for a Bridge across a Branch of the Nottawasaga River.....	22 10 0
The Lieutenant Governor.....	Samuel P. Hurd, Esq., Surveyor General.....	Being the amount of his account audited in Council January 15, 1836, for the Contingent expenses of his office, for the half year ended June 30, 1835	49 16 2
Order in Council.....	Robert Stanton, Esq., Government Printer.....	Being the amount of his account for printing and advertising for the half year ended December 31, 1835, audited in Council January 15, 1836.....	10 11 10½
Order in Council.....	Samuel P. Hurd, Esq., Surveyor General.....	Being the balance of his account for the survey of the Townships of Ross, Westmeath and Pembroke, audited in Council January 19, 1836.....	451 6 9½
O. C. January 15, 1836.....	C. A. Hagerman, Esq., late Collector of the port of Kingston.	Being the amount of his claim on the Crown fund, conditionally admitted.....	211 5 1¼
The Lieutenant Governor.....	Samuel P. Hurd, Esq., Surveyor General.....	Being the amount of his account of the Contingent expenses of his office, for the half year ended December 31, 1835, audited in Council January 19, 1836.....	70 9 9
6th Geo. 4, chap. 114—Imperial Act.....	Lieut. Colonel William Rowan, Civil Secretary.....	Being the proportion of seizures of forfeited goods by Collectors of Customs, payable to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, from April 15, 1833, to December 31, 1835.....	1213 7 6½
		Carried forward.....£	17157 9 1¼

AUTHORITY.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	AMOUNT. CURRENCY.
		Brought forward, £	17157 9 11½
Lord Goderich's despatch of 2nd April, 1832.....	Lieut. Colonel William Rowan, Civil Secretary.....	Being the amount of the Lieutenant Governor's additional salary, from the 1st, to January 25, 1836.....	34 3 0½
Lord Aberdeen, 22nd February, 1835.....	Francis R. Foote, Esquire, Assistant-Commissary General..	Being the amount disbursed by him on account of the expense of an Exploring party.....	764 5 0½
Lord Aberdeen, 22nd February, 1835.....	Lieut. John Carthew, R. N.....	Being the balance due him on account of ditto.....	370 1 2½
Colonial Secretary.....	Oncida Joseph, Indian Chief..	His pension from 1st July, 1835, to the 30th June, 1836.....	15 0 0
O. C. 18th Feb. 1836.....	Mr. Abraham Patrick.....	Being the amount of a patent fee refunded.....	8 11 0
Lieut. Governor.....	Mr. Edmund J. Ridout.....	To remunerate him for services performed as extra Clerk in the Surveyor Gen'l's Office in 1835	77 4 5
O. C. February 11, 1836.....	Mr. Thomas Steers.....	To remunerate him for services performed as an extra Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office in the year 1835.....	47 0 6
Lieutenant Governor.....	The Hon. Peter Robinson.....	Being to defray the expense of certain improvements on the road leading from Westminster to Bear Creek, London Dist..	45 0 0
Lieutenant Governor.....	Mr. William Hawkins, Deputy Provincial Surveyor.....	Being an advance on account of the expense of exploring the country east of Lake Huron..	90 0 0
Lord Glenelg's despatch, November 29, 1835.....	John Joseph, Esquire, Civil Secretary.....	Being to enable him to pay for Stationery furnished the Government Office.....	105 3 4½
Orders in Council.....	John Radenhurst, Esq. Acting Surveyor General.....	Being the amount of several accounts for surveys.....	1778 19 11½
Order in Council.....	Peter Carroll, Esquire, Deputy Provincial Surveyor.....	Being the amount of his account audited in Council, 29th April, 1836, for the survey of the Huron Tract.....	134 5 4½
Lord Goderich's despatch of February 7, 1831, and February 1, 1832.....	Peter Carroll, Esq. one of the Executors to the Estate of the late Roswell Mount.....	Being the balance due the said estate, as per account audited in Council the 29th April, 1836, for locating and subsisting emigrant settlers.....	486 0 2½
Order in Council 7th February, 1835.....	Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	Being the amount of fees on writs of Election and disbursements in transmitting the same, audited in Council 15th August, 1836.	442 4 1
Recommendation of Council.....	The Hon. G. H. Markland....	Being an advance from this Fund until the same shall be made good by the Legislature, for the support of Light Houses in this Province.....	900 0 0
The Lieutenant Governor.....	John Joseph, Esq. Civil Sec'y..	Being to enable him to pay the expense of postage of public letters to and from the Government Office, from the 1st Jan. to 30th September, 1830.....	570 11 7½
Recommendation of Council.....	R. Stanton, Esq. Gov't. Printer..	Being an advance from this Fund in part payment of his accounts against the Provincial Gov't..	450 0 0
Imperial Act, 6th Geo. 4.....	Lieut. General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.....	Being a balance due to him on account of his proportion of seizures, for the period of his Government of this Province..	174 5 4
O. C. May 28, 1836.....	The Hon. John Macaulay.....	Being an advance from this Fund to enable him to defray the expense of maintaining the Penitentiary at Kingston.....	1044 0 0
His Majesty's Government.....	James Givins, Esq. Chief Superintendent of Indian affairs in Upper Canada.....	Being on account of annuities payable to certain Indian Tribes for lands ceded to the Crown.	3005 3 9½
O. C. July 19, 1836.....	James Fitzgibbon, Esq.....	Being the amount of his expenses in proceeding to Cornwall on a special service.....	47 14 5½
O. C. August 25, 1836.....	John Joseph, Esq. Civil Sec'y..	Being to enable him to make the necessary disbursements for repairs to the Government House	1805 0 0
		Carried forward, £	29052 3 2½

14 Return of Casual & Territorial Revenue. (No. 22.)

AUTHORITY.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	AMOUNT CURRENCY.
		Brought forward, £	29052 3 23
Colonial Secretary.....	The Hon. John H. Dunn, Receiver-General.....	Being to enable him to pay the Ministers of the United Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada their salaries for 1836....	699 19 103
Mr. Secretary T. Rice's despatch of August 5, 1834.....	The Hon. John H. Dunn, Receiver-General.....	Being to enable him to pay the salaries of the Missionaries of the Church of England in this Province for the year 1836....	2565 12 6
O. C. June 30, 1836.....	The Honourable Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	Being to enable him to defray the expense of repairs on certain roads in the Townships of Adelaide, Warwick, Plympton and Saruia.....	270 0 0
His Majesty's Government.....	John Radenhurst, Esq. Acting Surveyor-General.....	Being on account of the purchase of certain Maps, touching the boundary line between this Province and the United States.	180 0 0
O. C. May 16, 1836.....	The Hon. Duncan Cameron, Secretary & Registrar.....	Being the amount of his account of disbursements for assistance in his office.....	82 11 5
Lord Glenelg's despatch of July 30, 1835.....	Mr. James Davidson.....	Being to compensate him for a lot of land, to which he was heir at law, which was granted to the Canada Company.....	315 0 0
O. C. May 26, 1836.....	Mr. Alexander McDonell.....	Being to remunerate him for a lot of land surrender'd to the Crown	180 0 0
O. C. July 22, 1836.....	Mr. J. T. Wilson, one of the Teachers of the Central-school	Being the am't. of his salary from the 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1836	67 10 0
Recommendation of Council....	Robert S. Jamrson, Esq. Attorney-General.....	Being an advance on account of his salary, until the same shall be provided for by the Legislature.....	360 0 0
O. C. July 25, 1836.....	Wm. Chisholm, Esq. Commissioner, Burlington Canal....	Being an advance from this Fund until the same shall be provided for by the Legislature, for repairs to the said Canal....	675 0 0
The Lieutenant Governor.....	John Radenhurst, Esq. Acting Surveyor-General.....	Being the amount of his account of the contingent expenses of the Surveyor-General's Department for the half year, ended 30th June, 1836, audited in Council 4th August, 1836....	71 2 74
Orders in Council.....	R. Stanton, Esq., Gov't. Printer	Being the amount of his account for printing, &c. for the half year, ended June 30, 1836....	29 6 103
Orders in Council.....	R. Stanton, Esq., Gov't. Printer	Being the amount of his account for books furnished the office of the Secretary and Registrar, audited in Council August 15, 1836.....	108 16 103
O. C. July 22, 1836.....	Mrs. Rebecca Sylvester, Assistant Teacher Central School ..	Being the amount of her salary for the quarter ended June 30, 1836.....	11 5 0
Lieutenant Governor.....	J. Joseph, Esq., Civil Secretary	Being to enable him to defray the expense of postage of public letters through the U. States	11 0 45
Recommendation of Council....	R. Stanton, Esq., Gov't. Printer	Being an advance from this fund on account of printing the Statutes of the year 1836, until the same shall be provided for by the Legislature.....	500 0 0
His Majesty's Government.....	James Givens, Esq. Superintendent of Indian affairs in U. C.	Being on account of annuities payable to certain Indian tribes, for lands ceded by them to the Crown.....	2942 2 113
His Majesty's Warrant.....		The Lieutenant Governor's allowance in lieu of the fees which heretofore formed part of his emoluments, from July 1, 1835, to June 30, 1836....	1000 0 0
Total, sterling.....			£39121 11 103

[No. 23.]

REPORT

Of Select Committee on the Bill to vacate the Seats of Members in certain cases.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee, to which was referred the bill to vacate the seats of Members in certain cases, beg leave to report—that they have given the important matter referred to them their best consideration, and find that from the earliest period of Parliamentary history to the present time the Commons themselves have been particularly cautious and guarded, when passing bills of supply or granting subsidies to the King, in preventing any of their members from being concerned in the collection of any such sums so granted, by adding to such bills a clause providing “that no Knights of Shires, or Esquires, Citizens, or Burgesses, returned to such Parliament, should be collectors for the tax so levied.”

The first precedent of this kind upon record will be found in Rot. Parl. 47, Edward III. No. 4, 5, 12, Abridgement, p. 116.—From whence it appears demonstratively to have been the sense of Parliament in those days, that those who had a vote in the granting of a tax should have no share in the collecting of it: and that consequently a place bill is no novelty in the Constitution.

That by the 4th Richard II., called the “Capitation Tax,” it was enacted “that no Knight, Citizen, or Burgess of this Parliament, should be collector of this money; but that the King, should appoint such as should levy it, according to the meaning of the grant, throughout the Kingdom.” So sensible was this Parliament of the great partiality of their own members in collecting this tax, even in those early times that they would not trust themselves with it.

That by the Act of the 13th Henry IV. the Commons voted the first tax upon Land, and this bill was also passed with a proviso “that no Knights of Shires, Citizens, or Burgesses of this present Parliament should be either Collectors, Assessors, Comptrollers, or Commissioners, to collect, to receive, or raise the said Tax.

That by the Act of the 7th Edward VI., cap. 12, clause 22, which provided for the grant of a subsidy to the King, it was also enacted “that members of Parliament should not be Commissioners or Collectors for raising the said subsidy.”

That by the Act of 5th Wm. III. cap. 7, clause 57, it is enacted “That no member of the House of Commons shall at any time be concerned directly or indirectly, or any other in trust for him, in the farming, collecting, or managing, any of the sums of money, duties, or other aids granted, to their Majesties by this Act, or that hereafter shall be granted by any other Act of Parliament, except the Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Officers and Commissioners for managing the Customs and Excise, not exceeding the present number in each office, and those appointed to be Commissioners for putting in execution an Act, entitled “An act for granting” to

to their Majesties an aid of four shillings in the pound for one year for carrying on a vigorous war against France, as to their executing only the authority of the said Act by which they are appointed Commissioners.

That by the Act of the 12th William III., cap. 10, clause 89, it is enacted “That no Commissioner or Farmer, or Collector of the Customs, shall hold his seat in the House of Commons.”

That by the Act of the 6th of Anne, cap. 7, clause 25, it is enacted “That no person who shall have in his own name, or any person or persons in trust for him, or for his benefit, any new office or place of profit whatsoever under the Crown, which at any time since the five and twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and five, have been created or erected, or hereafter shall be created or erected, nor any person who shall be, a Commissioner or Sub-commissioner of prizes, Secretary or receiver of the prizes, nor any comptroller of the accounts of the Army, nor any commissioner of transports, nor any commissioner of the sick and wounded, nor any agent for any Regiment, nor any commissioner for any wine Licenses, nor any Governor or Deputy Governor of any of the Plantations, nor any commissioner of the Navy employed in any of the Out Ports, nor any person having any pension from the Crown during pleasure, shall be capable of being elected, or of sitting, or of voting, as a member of the House of Commons, in any Parliament which shall be hereafter summoned and holden.”

That by the Act of the 1st Geo. I. cap. 56, entitled “An Act to disable any person from being chosen a member of, or from sitting and voting in, the House of Commons, who has any pension any number of years from the Crown,” it was enacted “that any such person so disqualified, sitting and voting in the said House of Commons shall forfeit £20 per diem to the prosecutor.”

And, lastly, that by the Act of the 15th Geo. II., cap. 22, entitled “An Act to exclude certain officers from being members of the House of Commons,” it was enacted “That the returns of such members should be declared void, and that a penalty of £20 should be exacted for each day that such member sit or vote after being disabled by this Act.”

With reference, to the above recited precedents, authorities, and acts, all which have been framed for the express purpose of more effectually securing the independence of the members of the House of Commons, your Committee, with the same view, beg leave to recommend that a bill should be brought into your Honorable House, enacting, that if any person being chosen a member of the Commons' House of Assembly in this Province shall except of either of the undermentioned offices, the said acceptance of office being during such time as he shall continue a member of the said House, his election shall be void and

his seat vacated, and that thereupon it shall be lawful for the Speaker to issue his warrant, in the usual form, for the election of a new member, in the room of the Member whose seat shall be vacated, viz:—

1. Judge of Court of King's Bench,
2. Judge of the District or any Court of Record hereafter to be appointed.
3. The Receiver General.
4. The Surveyor General.
5. The Inspector General.
6. Member of the Executive Council.
7. Collector of the Customs.
8. Attorney and Solicitor General.
9. Sheriffs.

Your Committee further beg leave to recommend that nothing in the said Bill should extend to the

rendering ineligible or disqualified any person being a member of your Honorable House who may have accepted either of the aforesaid offices to be again elected to serve as a member of the Commons' House of Assembly in this Province, and that a clause should be inserted in the said bill expressly declaring and enacting that such person shall be capable of being again elected, as if his seat had not become void as aforesaid;—and your Committee with this view beg leave to report a bill herewith.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
7th Jan. 1837.

[No. 24.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Petition of President and Directors of Desjardin's Canal Company.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the President and Directors of the Desjardin's Canal Company, beg leave to report:—

That it appears, from the abstract statement of the Company's affairs, herewith presented, that the sum of £12,000 has been already loaned to the said Company by Acts of the Provincial Legislature, that there has been borrowed from an individual the sum of £1000, and that the further sum of £5000 is required to finish the work, which statement is strengthened by the accompanying letter of the Civil Engineer employed by the Company.

Under these circumstances, and considering that the money advanced must be unproductive until the work shall be completed, your Committee have felt it their duty to recommend that a further loan should be made to the said Company on the security of the Canal, and have agreed to the following resolution, which they respectfully recommend to the adoption of Your Honorable House:

Resolved—That there be granted to His Majesty the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, to be loaned to the Desjardin's Canal Company on the security of the said Canal.

All which is submitted.

W. CHISHOLM,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
7th Jan. 1837.

To His Excellency Sir F. B. HEAD, K. P. O. M.
&c. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

The President and Directors of the Desjardin's Canal Company, respectfully beg leave to Report—

That the Dejesardin's Canal Company obtained a charter in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six for the construction of a ship canal from Burlington Bay to Dundas: but in consequence of a very inadequate capital having been considered as sufficient for the undertaking, great difficulties have arisen in carrying on the work. That in the beginning of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two the expenditure was found to have exceeded the amount of stock collected, which made it necessary for the Company to apply to the Legislature for a loan of five thousand pounds, and afterwards of seven thousand pounds; but even those sums having been found insufficient, they again applied to the late House of Assembly for a further loan of six thousand six hundred pounds, which (as the nature of the work was fully understood, and the expense from experience ascertained) the Board felt confident would have enabled them to complete it. They however regret to have to state that, notwithstanding the very favorable Report of the Committee to whom their petition was referred, it was not acceded to.

The increased expense of this work has, in a great measure, arisen from the great delays and many interruptions in its progress which it has been its fate to experience, as the expenses incurred in making preparations for recommencing must unavoidably form a very important item in a work where machinery is used.

The Directors, aware of this fact, and also that a small sum, compared with the former expenditure, would complete the work and give the country and stockholders the benefits derivable therefrom, have, on their own personal security, (as individuals,) borrowed the sum of one thousand pounds, hoping that the present Parliament would enable them to reimburse that sum. With the money thus obtained they were, during the past summer, enabled to enter into a contract for the completion of a large section of the Canal when the height of the water made

it favorable for giving out such contract. This contract is not yet completed.

The Board feel happy in being able to state, that, however much the sum required to complete this work may exceed what was formerly anticipated, it will yet yield a fair return for the whole of the outlay;—but this, they would submit, depends upon its speedy completion.

With this Report they beg leave to submit an

Abstract of their Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, also an Abstract of the Company's Affairs, and an Estimate of the sum required for completing the Canal.

JOHN PATERSON,
President.

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, Dec. 26, 1836. }

ESTIMATE of the Expense of completing the Desjardin's Canal.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due on Contract to Messrs. Lyon & Howard, for excavating 30,000 cubic yards, (completed about 19,000).....	1165	6	8
Excavating 4360 cubic yards, enlarging present Basin, at 1s. 8d.....	363	6	8
Timbers and Planking round same.....	254	10	0
Making Passing Places for Vessels to pass each other.....	320	0	0
Piling 160 perches in length, with a double row of piles, and 160 perches, with a single row of piles—say 792 piles, at 15s.....	594	0	0
String Pieces and Planking over same, so as to form Tow-Path.....	540	0	0
Forming Tow-Path on Bank, to where piling commences.....	345	10	0
Forming Tow-Path along Burlington Heights.....	252	0	0
Erecting two Houses at Swing Bridges, for use of Men who will swing the Bridges.....	250	0	0
Erecting Office.....	100	0	0
	£	4184	13 4
Add 10 per cent. for Contingencies.....		418	9 0
	£	4603	2 4

ROBT. W. KERR.

DUNDAS, Dec. 29, 1836.

Estimate as above.....	£4603	2	4
Due to Colonel Wells.....	1000	0	0
Due sundry Accounts.....	350	0	0
	£5953	2	4

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Desjardin's Canal Company for 1836.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
To paid A. Armstrong, for taking timbers, &c. out of Coffier Dams, per contract.....	31	0	0	By balance on-hands, per Abstract last year.....	347	1	9		
To paid H. King, for securing Piling Machine, &c. per contract.....	7	10	0	By Government Debentures do. £1000 proceeds of.....	1018	5	3		
To paid L. Johnson, being the balance due him for contract on Swing Bridges.....	235	0	0	By old Stock collected... £120 10					
To paid Lyon & Howard on contract for Dredging.....	918	4	5	By new subscribed Stock collected.....	137	10			
To paid Lyon & Howard for Contingent Account.....	151	18	5		258	0	0		
				By the Honorable Joseph Wells, received for six months at interest...	1000	0	0		
				By Interest.....	3	2	11		
Carried forward..	£	1843	12	10	Carried forward.....	£	2626	9	10

Brought forward.....£	1343 12 10	Brought forward.....£	2626 9 10½
To paid sundry other Contingent Accounts.....	29 8 0½		
To paid Debts formerly contracted..	300 18 3		
To paid Salary.....	35 0 0		
To paid discount allowed on Stock collected, for prompt payment....	6 10 0		
To balance in Treasurer's hands—	£887 2 2½		
To balance in Agent's hands.....	23 18 6½		
	911 0 9		
	2626 9 10½		2626 9 10½

DUNDAS, Dec. 26, 1836.

ROBERT W. KERR, Secretary.

ABSTRACT of the State of the Company's Affairs, 1836.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To amount due the Provincial Legislature, not including interest £5000				By cash on hands, as above.....	911	0	9
To ditto ditto ditto 7000	12000	0	0	By amount owing to the Company...	1363	17	10
To due Colonel Wells, borrowed at interest.....	1000	0	0	By amount due on 505 shares of subscribed stock..... £1605 0 0			
To due sundry individuals, about....	350	0	0	By amount due on 295 shares of unappropriated stock.....	3687	10	0
	13350	0	0	By balance.....	5292	10	0
					5792	11	5
					13350	0	0

DUNDAS, Dec. 26., 1836.

ROBERT W. KERR, Secretary.

DUNDAS, 9th January 1837.

William Chisholm, Esq., M. P. P.

SIR,

Annexed you have, as requested, a statement of the amount of stock collected, as correctly as it can be made from the books or documents in this office. It would have been thus given at first but for the uncertainty that exists with regard to the stock account; for although I have written to those persons supposed to hold stock, requesting them to send in their scrips, &c. that the amount might be placed to

their credit, they have not done so; I have therefore to give it you in its present state.

The first item is taken from a document signed by A. Steven, Esquire; (the then Secretary,) and is of course correct; but the next item is only an approximation, taken from some loose documents without any connexion. The remaining items I am able to give with more certainty.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

ROBERT W. KERR.

Secretary, D. C. C.

DESJARDIN'S CANAL.

November 1831—Stock collected on 373 shares subscribed.....	£3970 18 2		
November 1831—Stock collected on 427 shares forfeited.....	508 15 0		
		£4479 13 2	
1832 to 1835—Stock collected.....	397 16 10		
1832 to 1835—Stock supposed to have been forfeited.....	368 11 6		
		766 8 4	
1835—Stock collected.....		80 15 0	
1830—Stock collected.....		258 0 0	
	£	5584 16 6	
Stock collected as above on 505 shares not forfeited.....		4707 10 0	
Stock collected as above on 295 shares forfeited.....		877 0 6	
	£	5584 16 6	

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, Dundas, Jan. 9, 1837.

ROBERT W. KERR, Secretary.

DUNDAS, 25th November, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,

In obedience to the request of the Honorable the Committee of Inspection on Canals, &c. &c., dated the 22nd inst., I proceeded to examine the state of the works on the Desjardin's Canal.

And beg leave respectfully to Report, that, on examination of the works, I find them in a much more forward state than I anticipated; and I am more confirmed in my opinions, as stated in my Report of last year, that the banks will stand, when completed, without sliding into the cut, notwithstanding the apprehensions of many on that head.

The whole distance from the bridge to the Basin is 2½ miles, of which part 1½ miles at the lower end is completed to the depth of 8 feet, with the exception of a few bars, which require bottoming, and can be taken out in less than one week.

Thence 8 chains, the only part not operated upon, and which has only 15 inches of water upon it, consequently requires 6 feet 9 inches excavation; this part is now in operation, and is difficult, as it requires cross dredging by hand to 3 feet deep, to enable the machine to float over it before it can operate. I recommended the construction of a plank dam below the machine, which can be done in one day—then letting the creek into the head of the cut, which will raise the water sufficiently to enable the machine to work. Should the water not be sufficiently high next Spring, I think they will adopt my plan.

Thence to the Basin, about ¼ of a mile, the whole of this section has been operated upon, and various depths, mostly 7½ feet, a short distance 3 to 5 feet; but I have no hesitation in saying, that, as far as the cut is concerned, it can be completed in 5 weeks,

from end to end, to the depth of 8 feet, by the Dredging Machine alone.

I would also recommend, earnestly, should the funds be available, and as the machine is on the spot, that one or two lie-by, or meeting, places be formed on the north side of the Canal, which, without doubt, will be required. Also it is my opinion, that the Basin ought to be enlarged; and, provided the Directors make preparations for the above by excavating the top part, and to be in readiness by the time the machine has completed the cut, it would not require the machine more than 3 weeks to bottom and complete this extra work.

The towing path will require to be continued from the embankment made by the excavation to the bridge, being about 45 chains; piles and plank will be the materials required for the greatest part of it.

The Dredging Machine operates well; and for purposes of this nature I have never seen its equal in this country. The excavation of the cut is 40 feet bottom, and in consequence of the machine working lengthwise it leaves the sides perpendicular, and without slope for a certain distance from the bottom, until it rises to the loose muck which forms its own slope. I do not think this any harm to the work, as the abrasion of the water by the paddle wheel will soon form the slope; and some years hence, when the muck is settled in the bottom, the lower end of the cut will require about one foot dredging out, and will afterwards be permanent and stand well.

Your obedient servant &c.

JOHN JACKSON,

Civil Engineer.

The Chairman and Committee
on Canals &c.

[No. 25.]

REPORT

Of Select Committee on that part of His Excellency's Speech relating to a Great Western Railroad.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred that part of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech at the opening of the present Session, which relates to the subject of a Great Western Railway, and also the Petition of the President and Directors of the London and Gore Railroad Company, beg leave to transmit the following as their first Report:—

That having given the important matter referred to them, that of "a Great Western Railroad," as being of infinite benefit to the Province, as well as promoting our friendly intercourse with the neighboring States, in connection with the before mentioned Petition, their best consideration, your Committee are of opinion that the route taken up by the London and Gore Railroad Company, from the head of Lake Ontario to the Town of London, is the proper

one for accomplishing the object recommended by His Excellency; and to give so laudable a purpose full effect your Committee recommend that the charter of the London and Gore Railroad Company should be amended; if they do not at present possess sufficient authority, so as to enable them to continue their line of route from the Town of London to Point Edward, at the foot of Lake Huron.

Your Committee are deeply impressed with the belief, that the facilities which will be created by the completion of "a Great Western Railroad," for all kinds of travelling and goods passing in transitu, and the transportation of the surplus products of the portion of country through whose vicinity it will pass, to their proper markets, besides increasing to an incalculable degree our powers of production, will add greatly to the value of the waste lands of the Crown in the western portion of the Province, particularly in the rear of the north-western coast of

Lake Huron, the exploring of which hitherto has been neglected. And your Committee will add, that the completion of the work will afford the most ample facilities to our neighbors of the American States, who will find it to their advantage to pass through the Province on their way to the great western interior of their country, by which means the tolls and profits of the work, and the necessary resources for keeping it in repair will be increased in a degree commensurate with the business which the improvement will create.

Your Committee are aware that the London and Gore Railroad Company have already made their survey to the Town of Chatham, and determined to prosecute the work to that point as soon as they have sufficient means, and when this work is completed, all travellers, with their commodities, can avail themselves of a daily water communication by steamers from Chatham to Sandwich or Detroit, so that those who may be desirous of passing from Detroit on the Railroad from that place to the Town of St. Joseph, near the head of Lake Michigan, can be accommodated.

Your Committee beg leave to suggest that the commencement and vigorous prosecution of the work will excite a spirit of emulative enterprise, and activity throughout the western country hitherto lying dormant. That a considerable portion of the people of this Province occupying some of the best lands in the country through which it is intended said Rail Road shall pass are completely shut out from market for want of a proper internal communication. That the completion of this road would have the effect of securing to this Province the principal part of the travel now crossing Lake Erie in American bottoms, and diverting the same to Lake Ontario, and by that means through the St. Lawrence Canal—thereby rendering the work truly a great national undertaking.

That your Committee would recommend that the stock of the said Company be increased to the sum of £500,000, and that a loan of £200,000 be granted to the said Company, on the following terms and conditions, and that the same be secured out of the Public Revenue, upon the terms contained in the Resolution hereunto annexed :

1st. That the London and Gore Railroad Company shall produce to the Receiver-General satisfactory evidence, by the affidavits of the Treasurer and two of the Directors of said Company, and by the affidavits of such other Directors or Agents of said Company as the Receiver-General shall reasonably require, that the sum of £1250 shall have been paid in by the Stockholders of the said Company upon the Capital Stock thereof, and actually expended in the construction of said Railroad, the said Receiver-General shall issue and deliver to the said Company Government Debentures, in sums not less than £50, at the option of the said Company, to the amount of £3750, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable half yearly, and redeemable in twenty years. And when and so often as the said Company shall produce like evidence to the Receiver-General of further sums not less than £250 at each time having been paid in by the Stockholders of said Company upon the Capital Stock subscribed, and actually laid out as aforesaid, the said Receiver-General shall issue and deliver to the said Company Government Debentures for three times the amount so paid in, in sums not less than £50, at the option of the said

Company, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable half yearly, and redeemable in twenty years, until the whole amount of the said Debentures shall equal the sum of £200,000.

2nd, No part of such debentures shall be delivered to the said Company, until the acceptance thereof shall be signified to the Receiver-General, by the filing in his office of a certificate of such acceptance, under the corporate seal of the Company and the signature of their President.

3rd, Each certificate of acceptance so executed and filed as aforesaid, shall be recorded in the office of the Registrar of the Province, and shall thereupon become and be, to all intents and purposes, a Mortgage of said Railroad, and every part and section thereof, and its appurtenances to the Province, for securing the payment of the principal and interest of the sums of money for which such Debentures shall from time to time be issued and accepted as aforesaid.

4th, The said Debentures shall be made payable to the said Company, or their order, and may be assigned and transferred by the said Company, and that the said Company shall enter upon books, to be kept by them for that purpose, each and every Debenture, together with the name or names of such person or persons, or bodies corporate, as they shall assign the same to, and furnish from time to time an account thereof to the Receiver-General.

5th, The said Company shall make provision for the punctual redemption of said Debentures, and for the punctual payment of the interest which shall accrue thereon, in such manner as to exonerate the Treasury of this Province from any advances of money for that purpose, and the tolls and income which shall accrue from the use of the said road, when the same or any part thereof shall be constructed, after paying the necessary repairs and expenses of conducting the business thereof shall be pledged for the payment of the said interest.

6th, No part of such Debentures so authorised as aforesaid shall be issued to the said Company, until full and satisfactory evidence shall have been given to the Receiver-General, and approved by the Attorney or Solicitor-General that no prior lien or incumbrance has been created or exists on said road, or its appurtenances, except such lien or incumbrance as may have been created under any law that may be passed in reference thereto.

7th, In case the said Company shall make default in the payment of either the interest or principal of said Debentures or any part thereof, it shall be made lawful for the Receiver-General to sell the said Road and appurtenances at auction to the highest bidder, giving at least six months notice of the time and place of such sale, by advertisement, to be published once in each week, in the *U. C. Gazette*, and in two Public Newspapers in the Gore, London, and Western Districts, or to buy the same at such sale for the use and benefit of this Province, subject to such disposition, in respect to the said Road, or its proceeds, as the Legislature may thereafter direct.

8th, That the said Company shall expend, in the laying out and construction of said Road, all the monies paid in by the Stockholders of said Company upon the stock subscribed, together with the monies to arise from the sale or transfer of said Debentures, and shall annually render to each branch of the Provincial Legislature a true account thereof, verified by the oath or affidavits of the

Treasurer, and any two of the Directors of said Company.

9th, That the said Company shall have liberty to increase the capital stock of said Company to £500,000, such increase stock to be subject to all of the provisions touching the original capital stock of £200,000.

Your Committee have agreed to the subjoined Resolution, which they earnestly recommend to the adoption of your Honorable House.

All which is respectfully submitted,
ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB,
Chairman.

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty

the sum of £200,000, to be advanced by way of loan to the London and Gore Railroad Company, as circumstances may require, on the credit of the public revenue. That the same, together with the interest, be secured to the Province by the said Railroad and all its works, tolls and income, and that no part of the said sum of £200,000 shall be advanced to the Company until the regular payment of the interest thereon shall be further secured by personal obligations, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council; and that the style and title of the said Company, be henceforth changed to that of "the Ontario and Huron Railroad Company."

[No. 26.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on the Petition of the President and Directors of the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The special Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the President and Directors of the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company, beg leave to Report:—

That they have carefully examined the Petition and the accompanying Documents, comparing the facts stated with the evidence derived from these Documents, and adding the light afforded by the personal knowledge of a portion of the Committee. The subject has also been considered in that more enlarged view of it, which the action of the House, in acceding to, or denying, the prayer of the Petitioners, is to stand as a precedent. On the subject of legislative patronage to objects of improvement generally there exists now little doubt; for it seems on all hands to be conceded that the resources of any country are more especially developed when the enterprise of associations for its improvement can look with confidence for aid from the Government where the means of the association are inadequate to the accomplishment of the object in hand. The present condition of the Province affords ample proof that the facilities of business are not keeping pace with the wants of the community; nor is this state of things to be imputed to any want of enterprise in the people; for evidence exhibits itself in every part of the Province of a disposition to invest private capital in works of public utility—and in general those works are only retarded by the inability of their projectors to raise the necessary funds for their completion. Hence, the conviction is forced upon us that, under existing circumstances, the patronage and credit of the Province should be extended, if possible, to every meritorious undertaking of the kind in question.

In regard to Railroads which pass from the one to the other of the great Lakes which separate

us from the neighboring States, they are becoming objects of particular interest, from the fact, that through this Province, at one place or another, lie the most convenient routes of travel for emigrants and business men of those States to and from their Western Settlements and the efforts now making, and likely to effect the object of drawing an increased amount of that travel to Lake Ontario, very justly call our attention to the means of securing to the people of this Province the advantages of that sort of transit. Of works calculated to secure this object, the Erie and Ontario Railroad is undoubtedly one; along its route is a high way on which there is great travel, which, as the Petitioners justly apprehend, will be drawn to the other side of the River by the Railroad now constructing there, unless they are enabled to complete theirs, when their fears will be set aside by the superior advantages of their own road. On the general merits of the application your Committee entertain no doubt, nor does the amount of money asked, £5000, appear unreasonable; as to the security the Petitioners propose, it consists of a pledge of the work already done, on which they have expended £4000, together with the rest of the road as it is finished. This security your Committee would consider ample, when proper provisions are made that the sum loaned shall be faithfully applied to the prosecution of the work.

For further information on the subject your Committee beg leave to refer to the Petition:—they Report herewith a Bill to authorise a loan of £5000 to the Company for the purpose of completing the said Railroad.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID THORBURN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
19th Jan, 1837.

M. Laing, Esq., President of the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company.

Sir.

In compliance with a Resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, I have made an estimate of the value of the stock of this road when the same shall be completed, which estimate, as far as it regards cost, is founded on the actual expense of the work which has already been done, together with the estimates formerly submitted to the Board of the expense of the work between the Falls and Queenston. I have not, however, taken into the account the wharves and buildings at the extremities of the work, as the expense of them will be provided for in the charges which the Company will be enabled to make for Storage, which is excluded from the estimate of the receipts of the Road. The following charges against the receipts of the Road.

The cost of the Road \$47,000, and cars necessary to do the business contemplated in the estimate \$4000, = \$51,000, the annual interest of which is \$3,050, which, divided among 240 days, which constitute the business part of the season, will be \$12 75

Provision for the renewal of the perishable parts of the work is the next charge, as follows:—

Cost of 9 miles of wood work, at the price paid for timber already laid, \$9090 renewable in 8 years, is \$1136 25 per year, or for the period of 240 days, per day.....	4 74
Cost of Iron, Spikes and Castings for 9 miles of Road, at present prices, \$18,942, renewable in 40 years, is per day, for 240 days.....	1 97
Cost of Cars \$4000, renewable in 8 years, reduced to the same time.....	2 0
Charge for Repairs of Road and Cars, which, after provisions for renewal should be small, should be taken into the account, say the expense of one mechanic and one laborer.....	2 50
Labors of Horses and Drivers.....	6 60
Agent at each end of the road, each per day \$1.....	2 0
President, Secretary, and Treasurer, in a gross sum, \$1000.....	4 16
	\$36 81

This sum is probably near the amount to be provided for to keep up the Road. The probable receipts of the Road are somewhat difficult to estimate—for all experience on the subject shews that a far greater business will be done over the same ground on a Railroad than over a common Highway. The only correct amounts of tonnage on the Portage in any two seasons within my knowledge are those of the first estimate of the Road was made and the present. The average of these, at the average prices, divided among the 240 days, would be, per day.....

And the amount of passenger business deducted from a consideration of the number of stages and teams employed during the navigation season of the present year, at per day.....	10 20
	30 50
	\$40 79

This is a low estimate of the business done on the Portage under the disadvantages of a generally poor road, and with the rapid and certain passage which the Railway would afford, and the addition of the winter business, would probably be increased 50 per cent. with but an addition to the charges in the items of cars and horse power. It is necessary to state that some items taken into consideration on the occasion of the former estimates were rejected from this on account of the difficulty of getting at precise amounts; one of this description is the property of Emigrants, which passes up the Portage in large amounts during the navigation season only.

The articles of wood and lumber down the Portage were also omitted, for the reason that the expense of carrying by common conveyance prevents those articles from becoming objects of traffic in that direction, but with the assistance of a Railway would immediately seek a market below.

Wrought and rough stone from the Queenston Quarries, for the supply of the country about Chippawa, will doubtless afford a portion of revenue to the Railway well worth notice, since a supply from any other source can never come in competition with it.

Respectfully, your obedient Servant,
G. FROTHINGHAM,

Engineer in the service of the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company.

CHIPPAWA, 31st Dec. 1836.

Estimate of the cost of grading and laying the Railroad from Niagara Falls to the brow of the mountain at Queenston, exclusive of the cost of land and fencing, made on a route composed in part of what was in the original survey called "The concession," and part of the Eastern Routes.

From the Falls to the place of crossing the concession the first time is of the "Eastern," and that part which lies between chains 263 and 450 is of the concession, and the remainder of the distance to the mountain I shall infer nearly on the Eastern.

To prepare the ground for rails will require of excavation 30,111 cubic yards, at 8 cents.....

	\$ 3,128 88
Of embankment 34,798 cubic yards, at 10 cents.....	3,479 80
Chains of timber and stone work... 10 per cent on the above for contingencies.....	472 0
	708 6
	\$ 7,788 74
Superstructure, see Exhibit A.....	24,055 87
	\$31,844 61

By reference to the Profile it will be perceived that the survey, as far as it regards inequality of ground, does not admit of much error in point of quantity of earth to be removed, and the Exhibits B. and C. will point out the manner in which that quantity has been arrived at. That portion of the route which lies through uncleared lands is nearly altogether embankment, and consequently the clearing is entered at a low rate. The deep vallies it is proposed to pass on bridge work, consisting of two upright posts framed into a sill at the bottom and a cap piece at the top, with lateral braces, and placed at the distance of 10 feet apart. The rails and over

this work to be of large dimensions, to serve as a substitute for so much of the ordinary wood work as is embraced in the distance. The cost of one chain of such work will be about \$57. The expense of bridge work to pass ravines is not entered as an item in the estimate, for the reason that the yards of earth to an equivalent amount occupy nearly the same space, and were more convenient to embody in the estimate.

The route on which the foregoing estimates were made is not submitted as a definite one recommended, but rather to exhibit to the gentlemen concerned a "practicable route," with the expense of it, in order to shew the limits of expense. The line admits

of some variation without enhancing the cost, as far as regards lateral location; but if it be sought to make the Road more level, considerable addition to the expense must be incurred. The grades adopted do not in any case exceed 2,320 feet per mile, and much of the distance is greatly under that amount— as to the curvature, none will occur of less radius than 1400 feet, and but 20 chains of that, all the other curves being of radii exceeding 4000 feet.

G. FROTHINGHAM,
Engineer in the service of the E.
and O. Railroad Company.

CHIPPAWA, 1st Dec. 1836.

[No. 27.]

REPORT

Of Commissioners for the purchase of a Steam Dredging Machine, and other Documents relating thereto.

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners appointed for carrying into effect the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of this Province of the 5th Wm. IV. chap. 30, entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the purchase of a Steam Dredging Machine," and a subsequent Act of the same, entitled "An Act to raise a sum of money for the purchase of completing a Steam Dredge for deepening the several Harbors in this Province."

Begin leave to make the following Report:—

That Doctor Charles Duncombe, Acting Commissioner, entered into a contract with Messrs. Lyon & Howard, to build and complete a Steam Dredge, and six lighters at the village of Oakville, by the 19th day of June last, for the sum of £3,400, of which £2000 were paid in hand, and £500 to be paid in fourteen days, and the remainder, £900, at the completion of the job, as specified in the accompanying copy of the Agreement, marked A., and Voucher B.

The Commissioners have been unable to pay the balance due on the contract, £1400, as the Act granting that sum was only promulgated on the 29th day of November last.

The undersigned Commissioners addressed a letter this day to Messrs. Lyon & Howard, requesting to know whether they were prepared to deliver the Steam Dredge and Lighters to the Commissioners upon the receipt of £1400, that remains due to them upon the Agreement, (see copy of a Letter C.) and received their answer, (copy of their Letter D.) They also called upon William Chisholm, Esquire, M. P. P., at whose place the Machine and Lighters

were built, to show him the Article of Agreement between the contracting parties, and to ask him if he thought the contract was complied with on the part of the builders, and if he knew how the Steam Dredge operated. (See his reply, copy of his Letter E.) And they likewise called on John Jackson, Esq. Civil Engineer, and Engineer for the Grand River Navigation Company, who had examined the Steam Dredge and Lighters when in operation on the Desjardins Canal, for his opinion on the same, to which he readily replied.—(See copy of his Letter F.)

As the Steam Dredge and Lighters are completed and in successful operation, the Commissioners do not think it necessary to make any remark on that clause of the Act requiring them to satisfy the Receiver-General and Inspector-General that the £1400 will cover the whole cost of the same, other than refer to the accompanying documents.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.
CHAS. DUNCOMBE.
DAVID THORBURN.

January, 17, 1837.

A.

AGREEMENT.

(Copy.)

An Article of Agreement, Bargain, and Contract, entered into, and agreed upon, by and between Charles Duncombe, of the Township of Burford, County of Oxford, District of London, and Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, Acting Commissioner for building a Steam Power Dredging Machine, and Lyon and Howard of Lyonsdale, in Lewis County, in the State of New York, Architects and Engineers, Witnesses;—That the said Lyon and Howard, hath promised and agreed, and by these presents doth promise and agree to and with the said Charles Duncombe, that they will build, finish, and

deliver, in complete order, unto the said Charles Duncombe, David Thorburn, Esquire, M. P.; or Manuel Overfield, Esquire, Commissioners jointly for purchasing a Steam Power Dredging Machine, at the Village of Oakville, in the Gore District, within one month from the date of these presents, a Steam Power Dredging Machine, with six lighters, to which the said Lyon and Howard bind themselves firmly by these presents, to the said Charles Duncombe, or his successor, for and in consideration of the sum of three thousand four hundred pounds of good and lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, to be paid in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and the said Charles Duncombe hath promised and agreed, and by these presents doth promise and agree to and with the said Lyon and Howard, that he will pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Lyon and Howard, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of three thousand four hundred pounds aforesaid, in manner following hereafter:—The said Steam Power Dredging Machine is to be upon the principle and plan of those Steam Power Dredging Machines built by the said Lyon and Howard for the Government of the United States, at Albany, with the following additions, alterations, and improvements, viz:—Adding one fourth to the size of the vessel which carries the Machine, and the same to the frame in which the vessel moves.—one third to the boilers, one half to the size of the cylinders, six inches to the length of the stroke, making it about a twenty horse power Engine—strengthening all the Machinery in the same proportion—adding one fifth to the number of Buckets, and the improvements for hoisting the Buckets and Machinery, to allow the Machine to work in shoal water, without shortening the chain in the common way;—this improvement consists of two inclined planes, erected upon braces and beams built into the Machine, to ensure the greatest possible strength to the Vessel and Machinery, to be worked by Lardner's improved infinite power windlass and chain, made of English scrap iron, running upon iron friction rollers.—also large cast-iron band wheels, hung upon round bearings, which work in composition boxes, and connected with improved disengaging glands, for the purpose of stopping the Machinery in case of accident—also tightening pulleys, made of cast and wrought iron, running in composition boxes, for the purpose of tightening the banks, or loosening them, as the case may require.—also improved cast iron flange wheels below water, instead of wooden drums, as commonly used to force the buckets into the earth, and direct them upwards when filled,—also iron stanchions and frame work about the boilers, lined with sheet iron instead of all brick work, whereby the permanency and durability is increased, while the weight is diminished, together with the expense of transportation from Albany of the Engine and materials, which were necessarily transported by land from below Utica to Oswego, or to Niagara, and parts of the Machinery and materials to Oakville, that the work might progress during winter, in consequence of the early closing of the navigation of the Erie Canal, as also the loss occasioned by the destruction of the storehouse at Oswego, where most of the materials were stored. The said payments are to be made as follows:—Two thousand pounds in hand, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; five hundred pounds in fourteen days, and the remainder at the completion of the job, being the sum

of nine hundred pounds, for which the said Lyon and Howard promise that the whole job shall be completed, without any other or further charges, or costs for building or putting in complete operation, the said Steam Power Dredging Machine and lighters.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 19th day of May, 1836.

(Signed.) LYON & HOWARD, [L. S.]
CHARLES DUNCOMBE, [L. S.]
*Commissioner for building a
Steam Power Dredging Machine.*

In presence of
(Signed,) W. J. SUMNER.

The word "thousand," was interlined between lines 6 and 7, on the preceding page.

The undersigned certify this to be a true copy.

CHARLES DUNCOMBE,
*Acting Commissioner for the
Purchase of a Steam Dredge.*

LYON & HOWARD.

In presence of
DAVID DUNCOMBE.

B.

VOUCHER.

£2,000, Currency.

Received of Charles Duncombe, Acting Commissioner for the purchase of a Steam Dredge, the sum of two thousand pounds, mentioned in an article of agreement, made this day by the said Charles Duncombe, with ourselves, "to be paid in hand."

LYON & HOWARD.

OAKVILLE, the 19th day of May, 1836.

C.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONERS TO
LYON AND HOWARD.

(Copy.)

CITY OF TORONTO,
January 11, 1837.

Messieurs Lyon and Howard.

GENTLEMEN:

Are you prepared to deliver the Steam Dredge and Lighters, built by you for the Commissioners, appointed by an Act of Parliament, for the purchase of a Steam Dredge, to them; upon their paying you the sum of one thousand four hundred pounds, that still remains due to you upon the contract.

We have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants.

(Signed,) CHARLES DUNCOMBE,
DAVID THORBURN.

A true copy.

CHARLES DUNCOMBE,
Acting Commissioner.

D.

Messieurs LYON AND HOWARD TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Copy.)

CITY OF TORONTO,
January 11, 1837.

To Messieurs Duncombe and Thorburn.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your note of this day, inquiring of us whether we are prepared to deliver the Steam Dredge and Lighters to the Commissioners, upon the receipt of the £1,400 that remains due to us—we have to remark, that in consequence of our not receiving the £1,400 at the time specified in the contract, we have been put to very great inconvenience and loss of time and expenses.

With the consent of the Commissioners, we contracted to do a job of Dredging for the Desjardin's Canal Company, which is not quite completed, but which we believe could be completed in about one month after the ice is out of the Canal.

We would deliver the Steam Dredge and Lighters to the Commissioners, upon the payment of the £1,400, and the use of the Machine to complete the job.

Or we will refund to the Government the £2,000 already received within six months, or we will dredge thirty thousand cubic yards in any of the harbours where they may require the work done on Lake Ontario, or Burlington Bay, and retain the Steam Dredge and Lighters.

We have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) LYON & HOWARD.

A true copy.

CHARLES DUNCOMBE,
Acting Commissioner.

E.

CERTIFICATE OF W. CHISHOLM, Esq.

CITY OF TORONTO,
January 11, 1837.

GENTLEMEN,

I have seen the Provincial Steam Dredge and six Lighters, recently built by Messrs. Lyon and Howard at Oakville, and believe them to be in accordance with the contract made with Dr. C. Duncombe, Acting Commissioner for building a Steam Dredge, and the said Steam Dredge and Lighters operate well.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. CHISHOLM,

Messrs. THORBURN & DUNCOMBE,
Commissioners, &c. &c. &c.

A True Copy.

CHARLES DUNCOMBE,
Acting Commissioner.

F.

CERTIFICATE OF JOHN JACKSON, Esq. ENGINEER.

(Copy.)

CITY OF TORONTO,
January 11, 1837.

GENTLEMEN,

I have examined the Steam Dredge and Lighters recently built by Messrs. Lyon & Howard at Oakville for this Province, and believe the Dredge and Lighters are built of the best materials, and in a workman-like manner, and I am satisfied that it will work well, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best Steam Dredge that I have seen in this country.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN JACKSON,
Engineer, G. R. N. Co.

Messrs. THORBURN & DUNCOMBE,
Commissioners, &c. &c. &c.

A True Copy.

CHARLES DUNCOMBE,
Acting Commissioner.

LETTER FROM THE RECEIVER-GENERAL TO MR. SECRETARY JOSEPH.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, January 11, 1837.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, transmitting an extract from an Address of the Commons' House Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as to "whether the third, fourth, and fifth clauses of an Act, entitled 'An Act to raise a sum of money for the purpose of completing a Steam Dredge, for deepening the several Harbors in this country' had been complied with,"—I am to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency, that as far as the above statute applies to this office, it has not yet been acted upon.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obed't humble serv't.

JOHN H. DUNN,
Receiver-General.

JOHN JOSEPH, Esq.
Civil Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

THE RECEIVER-GENERAL AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL TO MR. SECRETARY JOSEPH.

Toronto, January 12, 1837.

SIR,

In conformity with the provisions of an Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, entitled "An Act to raise a sum of money for the purpose of completing a Steam Dredge, for deepening the several Harbors in this Province,"—we beg to state, for the information of His Excel-

lency the Lieutenant Governor, that we have been furnished with a duplicate of the contract, together with an original receipt, from which it would appear that the sum of two thousand pounds was duly paid to the Contractors in one sum, without any detail.

We have also read a communication from the present possessors, declaring their willingness to retain the Steam Dredge, and pay back to the Government the amount advanced to them, and also a statement from competent persons, declaring that the

Machine is one of the best description, and performs the work in a most satisfactory manner.

We have the honor to be,

Sirs,

Your most obedient humble serv'ts.

JOHN H. DUNN.

GEO. H. MARKLAND.

JOHN JESSE, Esq.

Civil Secretary,

&c. &c. &c.

[No. 28.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Thomson.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Thomson, widow of the late Hugh C. Thomson, beg leave to report:—

That a Select Committee of the last Session of your Honorable House, upon the same subject, made the following Report:—

“Your Committee are of opinion that to the personal exertions of the late Mr. Thomson the Province is mainly indebted for the establishment of its Penitentiary, and that he devoted much of his time, and, doubtless, expended considerable from his private funds, in obtaining information relative to the erection and superintendence of the same, expecting, no doubt, to be compensated, to a certain extent, with some situation in the future management of the Institution; but his removal by death about the time of its going into operation, left his family no means of obtaining any remuneration in that way. Your Committee would, therefore, recommend your Honorable House, to grant his widow the sum of £100, as a remuneration to her and her family, for the services performed by Mr. Thomson, and to which sum your Committee consider they are justly entitled.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. ROBLIN,

Chairman.”

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
February 23, 1836.

Your Committee are aware that the facts, as stated in the above Report, are true, and fully concur in the recommendation there made, with the exception that the sum is too small, and this opinion they ground upon their personal knowledge of the great exertions and sacrifices made by the late Mr. Thomson for the public service.

In consequence of the warm interest which, for several years, he had taken in the prosecution of a

plan to introduce into this Province the Penitentiary system of punishment for offences, in accordance with the suggestions of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and with the the unanimous concurrence of the people of Upper Canada, he, with the Honorable John Macaulay, was appointed a Commissioner, under an Act of the Provincial Parliament, for the purpose of collecting information upon that subject in the United States—to their Report upon which, contained in the Appendix of the Journals of your Honorable House of the 3rd Session of the 11th Parliament, your Committee respectfully beg leave to refer your Honorable House.

That the certainty of punishment for several offences, which it had become notorious the law of the land did not, for various reasons, ensure, was provided for by the introduction of this system into the Province, and the consequent decrease of crime there can be no doubt; and your Committee verily believe that this important advantage would not to this day have been attained, had it not been for the exertions made by Mr. Thomson, and that to his unremitting attention and perseverance, and attention to its completion, both as a Commissioner and as a Member of your Honorable House, is, in a great measure, attributable the disease which he contracted whilst attending in this City those duties, and which disease so suddenly terminated his life.

The Committee, before closing this Report, deem it not improper to state, that it is within the knowledge of several Members of your Hon. House that for the two or three years preceding his death, Mr. Thomson, under the expectation of receiving the appointment of Warden of the Penitentiary, had, in the necessary attention to the interests of the public, suffered his private affairs to fall into derangement, and that in consequence at his death, his widow and children were left in very straitened circumstances.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

J. MARKS,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
January 20, 1837.

[No. 29.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on the Petition of James Cull, Esq., Civil Engineer.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred the petition of James Cull, beg leave to report:—

That it appears by a reference to the Journals of your Honorable House that Mr. Cull, in his capacity of Civil Engineer in 1833, entered into an Agreement to construct a Mile of Macadamized Road in Yonge Street, for which he was to be paid the sum of £1,500, together with a sum for Bridges and extras, (as he states,) amounting to about £250.

That when a certain portion of the work was made, the Commissioners, under an impression that the cost of the Road would greatly exceed the estimate, (having advanced the sum of £1,000,) refused to advance any more money. In consequence, however, of a Report by Captain Bonnycastle (to whom it had been previously agreed any dispute should be referred) that Mr. Cull had expended a much larger sum, and was entitled to the sum he demanded, two of the Trustees, Messieurs Small and Denison, advanced a further sum of £200, making together £1,200, when Mr. Cull proceeded with the work.

Mr. D'Arcy Boulton and Mr. C. Thompson, two of the Trustees, appear to have been absent during the latter part of the work, and Mr. Jesse Ketchum, with Messieurs Small and Denison, were the Acting Trustees during their absence. On the return of Mr. Boulton and Mr. Thomson, they, with Mr. Ketchum, being a majority determined on stopping the work by refusing to advance any more money, it was at length agreed to abandon the original contract and to leave to Arbitrators to decide what sum Mr. Cull was entitled to receive, and it was also made a condition that Mr. Cull should give up to the Trustees the management of the Road with the stone tools, and other materials, which he did, and the Trustees proceeded with the work.

The Trustees named as their Arbitrator a Mr. Kennedy, since dead; Mr. Cull named Benjamin Thorne, Esquire, and those two gentlemen named William Chisholm, Esquire, as their Umpire, a Member of your Honorable House.

The Referees, it appears, after a minute and tedious investigation and examination of witnesses, whose evidence appears upon the Journals, awarded to Mr. Cull the payment by the Trustees of £475, exclusive of any compensation to himself, and stated that no charge attached to him for waste or extravagance, whilst the Road was well and skilfully made.

It appears that, notwithstanding this award was unanimously signed by all the Referees, the Trustees refused to comply with its requisitions, unless the House of Assembly would authorise them to do so, and Mr. Cull was induced to petition the House of Assembly to that effect, who appointed as a Committee Messieurs John Willson, Doctor Duncombe, and Werden, who as it appears by the report, after

going again very fully into it, and having had the accounts and witnesses before them, fully acquiesced with the Arbitrators, and recommended that the sum awarded should be paid, together with a reasonable compensation for his time and trouble in making the said Road.

It appears that the Trustees still refused to comply, and the claimants upon the Road petitioned the House, when Mr. Ketchum proposed that Mr. Robinson and Mr. Berczy should be added to the Committee; Mr. Robinson refused to act, and again the Committee reported still more decidedly in favor of Mr. Cull's claim.

Still the Trustees refused to comply, and as it appears by his subsequent petition, Mr. Cull was compelled to bring his action upon the Bond, and obtained a verdict for £475. A demurrer, however, was raised by the Trustees on a misnomer in the Bond, which was tried in the Court of King's Bench, and again decided in Mr. Cull's favor, and as he states, after a delay of about two years this amount was paid.

It appears by a reference to the Arbitrators as well as by the evidence, that this £475 fell short of the sum actually expended £75, and was conceded by the two Arbitrators, because the Arbitrator for the Trustees refused to assent to it, and because the award should be unanimous; and it also appears that not only was the sum of £75 not included, but that nothing whatever was allowed to Mr. Cull for his time and trouble in making the Road.

It is further stated by Mr. Cull to the Committee, that during the long period in which he was kept out of the money due to him by the Trustees, he was exposed to vexatious and expensive suits, having had between forty and fifty brought against him, he was repeatedly capiased, and obliged to go on the limits to prevent his being confined in prison.

Mr. Cull further states that his business was ruined, and all hopes of future advancement in his profession so completely at an end that he was driven to seek a livelihood in a new line of business, and that he directly and indirectly during the period before alluded to, in the loss of money expended, loss of time, and law expenses, suffered to the extent of at least £500.

It appears by the evidence of the witness on the part of the Trustees before the Arbitrators that Mr. Cull had, including the stone laid upon the Road, the Bridges, forming and removing earth, and lowering the hills, done full two-thirds of the mile, and that the sum paid to him was.....£1675 0 0

And besides that, he delivered over tools, stone, and other articles, which cost him..... 170 0 0
If one-third be added as work done by the Trustees..... 538 6 8

The mile of Road will have cost£2383 6 8
Being per lineal yard say £1 6s. 8d.

It is pretty clear that one-third of the mile was done, not only because Bell, a witness for the Trustees, who was also their superintendent, stated it, but Mr. Thompson, one of the Trustees, also admitted it; and Bell also states in his evidence that he in conjunction with Mr. Thompson, offered to complete the mile for £900, without the advantage of the tools and other materials delivered over by Mr. Cull, which the Trustees declined accepting, and it is not to be supposed that he would do it without a profit.

It also appears by a second report of the Trustees that they have since made Macadamized Roads East and West of the City, and it appears the latter Road made under the superintendence of Mr. Denison, is as follows:—

2341 yards of road 20 feet wide, (same width as Yonge Street,) has cost £2841 4s., being for each lineal yard £1 4s. 5d., or 2s. 3d. less than that made by Mr. Cull.

But in this case it seems the Road had been formed a year before by the City Corporation, there was only one bridge, no underground draining, and besides which the stone was found much nearer the Road.

It also appears by the same Report that 2780 yards of Road were made East of the City under the superintendence of Mr. Small, which cost £3745, or per lineal yard £1 7s.

The stone in this Road was only 16 feet wide instead of 20, there was no deep covered draining, no hills of consequence lowered, but the stone was brought a greater distance and at a greater expense.

Viewing all these circumstances, it can scarcely be doubted that the decisions of Captain Bonnycastle, the Arbitrators, and the two former Committees of your Honorable House were founded on justice, and that they exercised a sound discretion in recommending that Mr. Cull was entitled to be paid for his exertions as well as his outlay, more especially when it is considered that a first attempt of this kind must be attended with disadvantages which entitle him to considerable allowance.

Mr. Cull's object is to remove the stigma which has been cast upon him by the reports of the Trustees, and, if possible, again to be enabled with some chance of success to engage in a profession in which he has for many years been employed, and in which he has had great experience, viz: That of constructing roads. He also lays claim to the sum of £75, money actually expended by him, and such compensation for making the roads as your Honorable House in your wisdom may deem meet.

Appended to this report is a declaration, signed by several respectable persons, of the superiority of the road constructed under his management, over that of the other roads which have been since made.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
January 20, 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

I certify that I have examined constantly during the progress of the road made by Mr. Cull on Yonge Street, its construction and nature, and have since had frequent opportunities of seeing it.

I am of opinion that it could not have been better constructed, and am the more borne out in that opinion by the excellent state it is in after nearly three years wear and tear.

I was ordered whilst it was constructing to examine it, by Government.

R. H. BONNYCASTLE,

Captain Royal Engineers.

TORONTO, U. C., January 16, 1837.

I consider the road constructed by Mr. Cull on Yonge Street, the best of any part of that line of road.

J. G. CHEWETT.

TORONTO, January 16, 1837.

I have no hesitation in certifying, that I consider that portion of Yonge Street road which was made by Mr. Cull to be in its general structure, and more especially in the drainage executed upon it, superior to any other portion of the same road, or indeed to any other of the roads yet made out of the City of Toronto.

THOMAS ROY,

Civil Engineer.

TORONTO, January 16, 1837.

As an unprofessional person, I cannot pretend to speak of the above named work scientifically, but I have always believed that the piece of Macadamized Road executed by Mr. Cull to be superior to any other work of the kind which has been done in the neighborhood of this City, and I have always heard it spoken of as such by the public generally.

GEORGE GURNETT.

Alderman.

[No. 30.]

REPORT

Of Select Committee on the Petition of Charles Fothergill, Esq.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Charles Fothergill Esq., on the subject of the Lyceum of Natural History, and of the Fine Arts, &c. &c. &c.

Beg leave to report:—

That, after having taking the subject matter of the said Petition into their fullest consideration, and after having duly weighed all the advantages likely to be derived to the public at large from the establishment in question, which has been not merely *proposed*, but which has been *in fact* partially carried into *execution*, your Committee has no hesitation in strongly recommending it to the notice and patronage of your Honorable House.

It is but too certain that whilst almost every other civilized community, both in Europe and in the United States of America, and also in the Lower Province of Canada, places a very high value upon, and takes a peculiar delight in cherishing, similar Institutions, we are, in Upper Canada, without any thing of the kind; and if much of the strength of nations depends upon an accurate knowledge of their own natural resources.—and if their power and high character are still further sustained by their advancement in Science and in the higher walks of Philosophy—truths that are universally admitted—there can be no question as to the soundness of that policy which would encourage Institutions of the kind, which has been brought under the consideration of your Committee; and when private individuals are found willing to embark so much strength, as is exhibited on the present occasion, *they ought to be encouraged*, especially when the encouragement prayed for cannot, by any possibility, be attended with loss to the public, as in the present instance, for it is merely a *loan*, and that of comparatively small amount, that is prayed for, in order to enable the Directors and Superintendent to proceed with the laying out and planting the grounds already appropriated for the purpose by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and for the completion of a building that will be an ornament to the city, and a credit to the Province at large.

The British Museum of the metropolis of England (a briefly detailed account of which appeared in a late number of the *New York Albion* from the *London Monthly Magazine*.) which is annually visited by hundreds of thousands of persons, and which, from the richness, value, extent, and variety, of its subjects, may be doubtless considered the noblest Museum in the world, had its origin but little more than 80 years ago; and that origin was the private

collection of a single individual—Sir Hans Sloane; and by the acquisitions that were speedily gained from other collectors, soon rose into national importance; and at this time reflects more honor, perhaps, than any other Institution, upon the glorious name of Great Britain.

Your Committee has been led to this notice of the commencement and present magnificence of the British Museum, as the most striking case in point, because, however surprising may be the fact to many, it is certain that the friends of the proposed Institute of Natural History, &c. in Toronto, have already at command, for exhibition, as soon as the establishment can be prepared for their reception, collections *nearly* if not *quite* equal in value and extent (making due allowance for the different circumstances of the two countries) to what may be termed the *original stock* of the British Museum.

Your Committee think it right to name some of these:—Mr. Fothergill, on the first proposal of the establishment, vested in trustees all the collections he had then made; and they have since received great augmentation:—these consisted of nearly *all* the *birds*, and *most* of the quadrupeds, known to the Canadas, with many fish, reptiles, insects, and shells; a number of the most beautiful birds of South America, with more than *forty* beautifully colored snakes, the *Iguannah*, and two small Alligators from that country; a very fine specimen of the *Sharp-nosed Crocodile* from the river Ganges, in Asia; a numerous collection of *Minerals, Fossils*, and *Geological specimens, Indian antiquities, Arms, Dresses, &c.*; a small but valuable collection of *Coins*, and about an hundred very choice specimens of *Art*, by the best masters, both ancient and modern; together with a number of *living animals* which have been collected and maintained at a considerable expense. In all, Mr. Fothergill's contributions amount to nearly *two thousand specimens*, got together at a cost of certainly not less than £1500.

Captain Bonnycastle, of the Royal Engineers, with his accustomed liberality, has consented to deposit his extensive and valuable collections of *Minerals, Fossils*, and other subjects in *Geology, &c.*, amounting to nearly *three thousand* in number, all scientifically classed and arranged.

Major Raines, with the same liberal spirit, has declared *his* readiness to deposit the most numerous and valuable series of *Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins*, ancient and modern, ever brought to this quarter of the world; of such value, indeed, that it would be difficult to appreciate them—but certainly not less than *one thousand pounds!*

Another gentleman has agreed to dispose of the

finest collection of *Shells*, from all parts of the world, probably, *any where* to be seen in the same manner. These consist of more than a *thousand specimens*, arranged in pairs, and in the most perfect state of preservation; many of them are of extreme variety and beauty, and if brought into the London market would realize enormous prices.

A promise has been also made by a gentleman of taste and fortune in England, in consequence of having seen the Prospectus issued by Mr. Fothergill last year relative to the Lyceum, that he will forward undoubted casts from the originals of four of the most celebrated statues of Greece and Rome,—namely, the *Venus*, *Appollo*, *Gladiator Repellens*, and the *Hercules*, as soon as the building is in such forwardness as to receive them.

Besides the above, your Committee is assured, that various minor contributions are already in preparation to be sent from various parts of the country, and from the United States; and it should also be stated that the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and the Natural History Society of Montreal, and several other learned bodies, both in England and the States, have signified their readiness to exchange duplicate specimens; so that in a very short time a splendid display may be anticipated.

In addition to these statements it may be mentioned, that a letter has just been received from Mr. Wm. Smith, an Agent, very well qualified for the task, now travelling in the West, where he expects to be employed for the next 3 years, sent for the express purpose of collecting subjects of Natural History in every department, by the Universities of Tübingen and Stutgard, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, and also by that of Vienna; in which letter he

states that he will with great pleasure supply specimens also for our Toronto Institute.

In fine, without occupying too much of the attention of your Honorable House on one subject, your Committee, deeply impressed with the importance of this measure, which they deem a matter of congratulation to the country, strongly recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the sum of *two thousand pounds* may be loaned for a period of ten years, *without interest*, by which time the establishment may, in all probability, yield a productive income; and to secure the outlay of the said sum for the intended purpose, that it be invested in the hands of three Trustees, to be drawn for as occasion may require in the progress of the works by Mr. Fothergill, the Petitioner, Director and Superintendent, and Chief Proprietor, and that the Hon. John H. Dunn, Robert S. Jameson, Esq., His Majesty's Attorney General, and Captain Bonnycastle, of the Royal Engineers, be those Trustees; and that vouchers be annually produced for the expenditure of said sum, until the whole has been laid out upon the Institute: which vouchers may be the drafts or checks of the aforesaid Director and Superintendent, accompanied by the bills and accounts of the various tradesmen or workmen employed; so that not the slightest ground for suspicion that any part of the money loaned for this express purpose was misapplied might exist.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
20th January, 1837.

[No. 31]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on the Petition of John Haycock, Esq., and Others.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of John Haycock, Esq. and fifty-three others, inhabitants of the District of Gore, praying for a grant of money to Macadamize the road leading from Hamilton to Brantford, by the way of Ancaster in the said District, have examined the statements set forth in said Petition, and would recommend to your Honorable House the propriety of granting a sum of money for Macadamizing said road, and that Toll Gates be erected thereon for the purpose of pay-

ing the interest, and ultimately to liquidate the principal of such sum of money so granted: and if in case such tolls are found insufficient to pay the interest, and ultimately to liquidate the principal, then a tax shall be levied on the said District to make up such deficiency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
23rd January, 1837.

[No. 32.]

R E P O R T

*Of Select Committee on the State of the Library.**To the Honorable the Commons' House of Assembly.*

The Committee appointed to examine into the state of the Library of the Provincial Legislature, beg leave to submit the following Report and Resolution founded thereon:—

Your Committee find that the collection of Books now in the Library is so reduced in number, defective in condition, and the sets so incomplete, from casualties of various kinds, as to be almost useless either for reading or reference.

The number of volumes entered in the Manuscript Catalogue, which is without date, but supposed to have been compiled about seven years since, amounts to one thousand and sixty-six, of which there are lost and missing with little prospect of their being recovered, four hundred and sixty-five, leaving the number in charge of the Librarian six hundred and one.

The Librarian has delivered to your Committee a description and numerical Catalogue of the lost and missing volumes, and also a numerical description and classified list of those at present in his charge, which lists are annexed to this Report, and marked A. and B.

With reference to the question of an augmentation of the Library of the Provincial Legislature, your Committee beg leave to observe, that there is not at this moment a Public Institution of this kind in the Province of Upper Canada, and any one who, being desirous of obtaining information on historical, constitutional, or scientific subjects, and who has repaired to the Library of the Parliament for references and authorities, has invariably found it impossible to push his researches to any extent, especially if his object has been to trace the origin and progress of British Institutions in North America. The collection is indeed singularly deficient in works relating to Science and the Mechanical Arts, Agriculture, Roads, Bridges, Canals, Banking, Statistics, &c.; and it is worthy of remark that there is not in the Library a single volume relating to the Political or Historical state of the Canadas, or the British North American Provinces, with the exception of the Journals and Statutes of the Provincial Legislature, and only one imperfect copy of a History of the United States by an obscure author.

From inquiries made by your Committee it appears that no addition has been made to the Library by the purchase of Books since the year 1815, a period of more than twenty years, and as the necessity of information on all subjects connected with improvements and the march of intellect is daily increasing, your Committee consider that the literary and intellectual character of the Province require that some aid should be given to effect this great object, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to supply this want. With this view they would beg leave to recommend that in the event of a sum of money being granted by your Honorable House to enlarge the collection of Books, a competent person should be authorised to proceed in the Spring of the present year to Montreal, Quebec, and New York, for the purpose of examining and purchasing the works required to fulfil this intention of the Legislature, being persuaded that the expense resulting from this measure would be more than counterbalanced by the facility thus afforded of selecting from the public collections many valuable additions at comparatively little cost, and which could not be otherwise procured.

With respect to the preservation of the books from loss and injury, your Committee intend to frame such a code of regulations as they trust will effect this most essential object, providing against the indiscriminate admission of strangers and persons not entitled to such indulgence into the Library, and making it imperative that none of the volumes should be taken from it by any individual during the recess, nor from the precincts of the Parliament House by the members themselves during the sitting of the Legislature, which they will hereafter submit for the adoption of your Honorable House.

Your Committee would further take the liberty of remarking, that it does not seem advisable, under existing circumstances, that newspapers should be purchased for the Library as formerly, unless a separate room could be provided, where they may be read by those who have liberty of access to the building; for the admission of publications of this kind into the apartment appropriated for the books, would inevitably lead to much political discussion, and thus interrupt the researches of members and others who may resort to it for the purpose of reading or reference.

Your Committee also beg leave to observe, that if the collection of the books is augmented by a vote of your Honorable House it will be necessary to fit up the apartment now in use for the Library with shelves and recesses, this being at present only partially effected, and not more than sufficient for the volumes now in the collection. It is, therefore, recommended that the sum necessary for this purpose should be ordered to be paid from the ordinary contingencies of the Legislature.

In conclusion, your Committee beg leave respectfully to report the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to advance to the Honorable the Speakers of the Legislative Council and this House such sum as they may find requisite, not exceeding £1,000, to be applied under their direction for the purchase of books for the Library of the Legislature, and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same at the next Session of Parliament.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY SHERWOOD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly, Jan. 23, 1837.

A.

NOVEMBER 17, 1836.

The Librarian *pro. tem.* of the Honorable the Legislative Council and Honorable the House of Assembly, to the Committee for examining the state of the Library.

Respectfully Reports:

That in consequence of the destruction of the late Parliament House by fire, and the neglecting to return many books borrowed by Honorable Members at different times, the Library is in a very imperfect condition, many complete works lost, and others rendered imperfect. The following is a list of the books missing, and some account of them:

Names of the Works which are imperfect or lost entirely.	No. of Volumes.	Volumes Lost.	Names of Members who have borrowed them.*
Quarterly Review.....	14	5 and 6	No account.
Rollin's Ancient History.....	8	1	No account.
Gibbon's Roman History.....	12	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9	7th borrowed by Capt. Dunlop —no account of others.
Smollett's History of England.....	5	1, 4	No account.
Russel's Modern Europe.....	6	1	No account.
Bennet's Own Times.....	4	1, 3, 4	No account.
Clarendon's Rebellion.....	6	1	No account.
Lord Bacon's Works.....	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	No account.
Fox's Speeches.....	6	1, 2, 3	1st and 2d Durand—3d Wells.
Smith's Wealth of Nations.....	4	1, 2, 3	No account.
De la Croix on the Constitution.....	2	1	No account.
Swift's Works.....	19	12, 13	John Brown.
Johnson's Works.....	12	1, 8	No account.
Burke's Works.....	12	3, 9	3d Alway—9th no account
Steuart's Works.....	6	1	No account.
Mavor's Universal History.....	25	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 20	No account.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels.....	28	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 21, 23	No account.
Elegant Extracts.....	4	3	No account.
Statutes at large.....	23	16	James H. Sampson.
Ruffhead's Statutes.....	19	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17.	No account.
Clarke's Travels.....	4	1, 2	Allan N. Macnab.
Encyclopædia Britannica.....	29	1, 11, 19, 20	No account.
Chandler's Debates.....	22	17	No account.
Parliamentary Register.....	91	27, 28, 29, 50, 31	29th Solicitor-General—no account of others.
Annual Register.....	54	2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 18, 28, 29, 30, 44, 50, 51, 52, 53.	No account.
Lords' Journals of England.....	64	56, 57, 58, 60	56, 57, 58 were never received —no account of 60.
Claims for War Losses.....	6	4	No account.
Hutell's Precedents.....	4	1, 2, 3, 4	In the Speaker's Room
Selden's Works.....	8	1, 2	No account.
Carver's Travels in Canada.....	1	1	Caleb Hopkins.
Charlevoix' Travels.....	1	1	No account.
Stoke's Constitution of the Colonies.....	1	1	No account.
De Lolme on the English Constitution....	1	1	No account.
Currie's Civil Wars of Ireland.....	2	1, 2	No account.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.....	1	1	No account.
Adams' Latin Dictionary.....	1	1	No account.
Jacob's Law Dictionary.....	2	1, 2	No account.
Ferguson's History of Rome.....	5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	No account.
Gisborne's Survey and other Works.....	6	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	No account.
Hamilton on Finance.....	1	1	No account.
Bossuet's Universal History.....	1	1	No account.
Voltaire's do do.....	6 in 3	All	
Voltaire's Charles XII. and Peter the Great.....	1	1	No account.
Junius' Letters.....	3	1, 2, 3	3d C. Richardson—1st and 2d no account.
Kames' Works.....	6	4, 5, 6	No account.
Ward's Law of Nations.....	1	1	No account.
Mutthias on Population.....	2	1, 2	No account.
Paley's Works.....	6	4, 5, 6	No account.
Pitt's Speeches.....	3	1, 2, 3	2d J. Durand—no account of 1 and 3.
24 copies of the Common Prayer Book...	24	All	No account.
Smollett's Works.....	6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1st J. Brown, 2d Wells—no account of 3, 4, 5, 6
Sully's Memoirs.....	5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	No account.
Verlet's Works.....	9	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	No account.
Vattel's Law of Nations.....	1	1	No account.

ALPHEUS TODD,

Librarian Pro. Tem.

* Those of which no account is given are supposed to have been lost at the fire.

B.

CATALOGUE of BOOKS in the Parliamentary Library.

Whole Number.		No. of Volumes.	Whole Number.		No. of Volumes.
	CRITICAL.			ARGUMENTATIVE, &c.	
25	Edinburgh Review.....	25	284	Lord Bacon's Works.....	10
39	Quarterly Review.....	14	285	Brown on the Characteristics.....	1
42	Elements of Criticism.....	3	291	Fox's Works.....	6
	HISTORICAL.		303	Burke's Works.....	12
50	Rollin's Ancient History.....	8	305	Gregory's Essays.....	2
61	Hooke's Roman History.....	11	306	The Senator.....	1
73	Gibbon's Roman History.....	12	309	Dugald Stewart's Works.....	3
75	Verlot's Roman Republic.....	2	331	Chandler's Debates.....	22
79	Gillie's Greece.....	4	342	Almon's Debates.....	11
82	Wilson's History of Egypt.....	3	352	Commons' Debates.....	10
94	Henry's Great Britain.....	12		VOYAGES & TRAVELS.	
102	Hume's England.....	8	356	Clarke's Travels.....	4
107	Smollet's Continuation.....	5	363	Anacharsis' Travels.....	7
110	Adolphus' continuation of Smollet's	3		POLITICAL, &c.	
116	Bisset's George III.....	6	367	Millar on English Government....	4
119	Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland....	3	368	Ward's Law of Nations.....	1
125	Russel's Modern Europe.....	6	372	Smith's Wealth of Nations.....	4
128	Robertson's Scotland.....	3	374	De la Croix on Constitutions.....	2
132	Laing's Scotland.....	4	377	Grotius' Law of Nations.....	3
136	Robertson's America.....	4	379	Ferguson's Moral & Political Science	2
149	Winterbotham's America.....	4	385	Hargrave's State Trials.....	6
141	History of the Reformation.....	1	386	Puffendorf's Law of Nations.....	1
106	Mavor's Universal History.....	25		BOOKS OF REFERENCE, &c.	
167	Phillips' History of Inland Navigation	1	388	Pinkerton's Geography.....	2
171	Anderson's History of Commerce....	4	389	Pinkerton's Atlas.....	1
175	Mnepherson's Annals of Commerce	4	391	Johnson's Dictionary.....	2
177	Gillie's History of the World.....	2	411	Encyclopaedia Britannica.....	20
178	Anderson's History of France.....	1	415	Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle...	4
202	Parliamentary History.....	24	417	Sheridan's Dictionary.....	2
204	Rapin's History of England.....	2	418	Playfair's Chronology.....	1
205	Tindall's Continuation.....	1	419	Delphin's Spanish Dictionary....	1
206	Blair's Chronological History.....	1	439	French Encyclopedie.....	20
208	Du Halde's China.....	2	451	do do (Planches).....	12
211	Edward's East and West Indies...	3	455	Table do do.....	4
217	Clarendon's History of the Rebellion	6	483	Mavor's Voyages & Travels.....	28
	BIOGRAPHICAL.			PARLIAMENTARY.	
321	Robertson's Charles V.....	4	495	Peckwell on Elections.....	2
324	Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici.....	3	494	Journals of Assembly for 1818, 1823,	
330	Roscoe's Leo X.....	6		4, 6, 7, 8, 1830, 5, 6.....	9
332	Voltaire's Age of Louis XIV.....	2	502	Journals of Legislative Council for	
334	Watson's Philip III.....	2		1820, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1830, 6...	8
336	do do (another copy)....	2	525	Statutes at large.....	23
339	Dalrymple's Memoirs.....	3	527	do (odd vols.).....	2
345	Plutarch's Lives by L'Anghorne...	6	546	Ruffhead's Statutes.....	19
351	Gilford's Life of Pitt.....	6	556	Edits et Ordinances, Laws of Lower	
352	Trotter's Life of Fox.....	1		Canada.....	10
354	Fell's Life of Fox.....	2	580	Parliamentary History.....	24
357	Middleton's Life of Cicero.....	3		Parliamentary Register, II vols.	
359	Memoirs of the House of the Medici	2	671	more (odd).....	31
362	Cox's House of Austria.....	3	678	7 Vols. of the Journals of L. Canada	7
363	Ludlow's Memoirs.....	1	679	Acts relating to Canada.....	1
	RELIGIOUS.		680	Laws of Upper Canada.....	1
269	Blair's Sermons.....	5	681	Journal of Legislative Council of	
269	Paley's Horæ Paulina.....	1		Lower Canada for 1815.....	1
271	Paley's Evidences of Christianity...	2	770	Commons' Journals from 1547 and	
272	Gisborne's Survey.....	1		Index.....	90
273	Rev. T. Brown's Works.....	1			
274	Holy Bible.....	1			

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, &c.—(Continued.)

Whole Number.		No. of Volumes.	Whole Number.		No. of Volumes.
	PARLIAMENTARY. (<i>Continued.</i>)			PUBLIC RECORDS, &c. (<i>Continued.</i>)	
834	Lords' Journals from 1509, with Calendar and Index.....	64	894	Proceedings in Chancery and Calendar.....	3
845	Statutes of the Realm.....	11	898	Inquisitionum Retornatarum Abbr- viatio.....	3
848	Parliamentary Writs.....	3	901	Fœdera.....	3
859	Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland	11	903	Rotuli Scotia.....	2
	ANTIQUITIES, &c.		909	Valor Ecclesiasticus.....	6
860	Adams' Roman Antiquities.....	1	911	Rotuli Hundredorum.....	2
861	Potter's Antiquities of Greece.....	1	915	Inquisitionum post mortem Calen- darium, and Calendar.....	4
	MAPS, ARCHITECTURE, &c.		917	Rotulorum Originalium Abbr- viatio.....	2
862	Map of the County of Essex (Eng- land).....	1	918	Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Seaccarii.....	1
863	Map of North and South America (on the wall).....	1	919	Placitorum Abbr- viatio.....	1
864	Map of Africa (on the wall).....	1	920	Placita de quo Warranto.....	1
865	Map of Asia (on the wall).....	1	922	Doomsday Supplement and Index..	2
866	Map of Europe (on the wall).....	1	927	Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council in England.....	5
867	Map of Canada (on the wall).....	1	929	Rotuli Curia Regis.....	2
868	Canada Company's Map of Canada (on the table).....	1	930	Rotuli de oblatiis et Fenium.....	1
873	Designi di Palladia.....	5	931	Rotuli Normannia in turri Loudi- nensi.....	1
	ESSAYS & LECTURES.		932	Fines.....	1
876	Price on the Picturesque.....	3	933	Excerpta e Rotulis Finium.....	1
878	Blair's Lectures.....	2	935	Sir H. Ellis' Introduction and Index to Doomsday.....	2
883	Drake's Essays.....	5		MISCELLANEOUS.	
886	Dugald Stewart's Works.....	3	938	Karne's Sketches of Man.....	3
	PUBLIC RECORDS, &c.		943	Revolutions in Spain.....	5
887	Registrum Magni Sigilli.....	1	944	Revolutions of Portugal.....	1
888	Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum Cancellariæ Hibernia Calenda- rium.....	1	948	Bennet's own Times.....	4
890	Inquisitionum Cancellariæ Hibernia Reportorium.....	2	969	Shakspeare's Works.....	21
891	Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum.....	1	988	Swift's Works.....	19
892	Rotuli Litterarum Patentium.....	1	1000	Johnson's Works.....	12
			1004	Montesquieu's Works.....	4
			1008	Elegant Extracts.....	4
			1009	Wissel on Hemp.....	1
			1083	Annual Register.....	54
			1066	Selden's Works.....	3

[No. 33.]

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Petition of G. Chalmers and Others, and two Petitions of Jas. Cameron and Others.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred the petition of George Chalmers, and 95 others—the petition of James Cameron, and 90 others, and the petition

of James Cameron, and 35 others, praying that a sum of money may be granted for the erection of Light Houses at Oakville, Port Dalhousie, and Port Burwell, beg leave to report:—

That after due inquiry they deem it a matter of great importance to the shipping interest and com-

merce generally that Light Houses should be erected at the places prayed for in the above petitions, as it appears there is at present not a single Light House on the British side of Lake Ontario from Gibraltar Point at Toronto, around the Head of the Lake to the Niagara River, and a similar deficiency to a great extent, exists on the British side of Lake Erie.

Your Committee deem it also equally important, from the great increase of population, and the consequent increase of trade and commerce upon Lakes Erie and Ontario, that Light Houses should be erected in other parts of these Lakes, as it has frequently happened in stormy weather and dark nights that much property, and even lives, were lost for the want of proper lights to direct them.

Your Committee called before them and examined a number of the most experienced owners and masters of vessels and steamboats upon these Lakes on this subject, who fully concur in the opinion entertained and set forth by your Committee, as will appear by the evidence hereto appended.

Your Committee therefore beg leave to recommend to your Honorable House that a sum of money be granted during the present Session for the erection of suitable Light Houses at the following places, viz.:—Oakville, Burlington Bay Canal, and Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, and Port Burwell, Port Colborne, Port Stanley, and at the Cut at Long Point on Lake Erie.

All which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE RYKERT,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
January 26, 1837.

Captain *Monro*, of the Schooner "*John McKenzie*,"
EXAMINED.

1. Do you consider it important for the safety of navigation and commerce on Lake Ontario that Light Houses should be erected between the Bays of Toronto and Burlington? and at what places?—I think one very necessary at Oakville, and another on Burlington Beach at the entrance of the Canal.

2. What description of Light Houses would you recommend to the different situations?—At Oakville one of the ordinary kind will answer every purpose. At the Burlington Canal I would recommend a revolving light, in order that it may be distinguished from the lights of Fishermen so common at that place.

3. Do you deem Light Houses necessary on the South Shore of Lake Ontario, between Burlington Bay and the Niagara River?—I think a Light House is much required at Port Dalhousie. Here also I would recommend a revolving light, in order that it may be distinguished from the one at Fort Niagara.

4. Do you think a Light House is necessary at Port Burwell on Lake Erie?—I think a Light House almost indispensable at that Harbor.

5. Do you think a Light House necessary at the Cut at Long Point, or at any other part of Lake Erie?—I think Light Houses also very important at Port Colborne, Port Stanley, and at the Cut at Long Point.

We, the undersigned, fully corroborate the answers given above by Captain *Monro*.

(Signed,) JAMES CAMERON, Schooner "*Matilda*."
" CAPTAIN BEYLAN, do. "*Enterprise*."
" CAPTAIN ROSS, } Steamcr. "*Britannia*."
" R. KERN, Mate, }
" CAPT. SUTHERLAND, do. "*Traveller*."
" CAPT. KEMP, } Schooner "*Peacock*."
" CAPT. VOLLAR, }

[No. 34]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Petition of Hugh Richardson and Others.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Hugh Richardson, and others, have agreed to the following report:—

The Pier erected at the Western end of the Bay, fronting the City of Toronto, although not completed to the extent which is requisite, has nevertheless been of infinite service to the navigation, by keeping open the access to the Port for several weeks beyond former periods, so that the Merchants have been enabled to receive and ship goods earlier and later than was ever anticipated, and the channel was kept clear of ice through the increased velocity of the water through the narrow mouth of the Harbor.

In its present state the larger class of Steamboats and Schooners cannot avail themselves of its advan-

tages for landing goods, nor can they lay up under its shelter during storms or in winter; besides which, there is a large rock near its Eastern extremity, which renders the passage by it in the dark weather very dangerous.

By extending it two hundred feet further, as originally intended, in a South Easterly direction, every class of vessels using the Port will reap the benefits to be derived from it, and this fine natural basin will be rendered safe.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the Pier should be carried into ten feet water, that the rock above mentioned should be removed, and a double Railway on the Pier made for small trucks to be used in carrying goods to and from the shore, instead of allowing carts and waggons which shake the cribs and destroy the planking.

Your Committee further recommend the formation of a good road down the bank to facilitate the approach. They have obtained an estimate which is herewith submitted (*vide Appendix*) of the expense necessary to complete the whole work, and have no doubt that it may be permanently finished for two thousand five hundred pounds, which sum they recommend should be granted, and a small toll on goods shipped and landed therefrom, not exceeding the sums charged at other wharves in the same Bay, would not only meet the interest but very shortly repay the principal.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. DRAPER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM.
January 6, 1837.

APPENDIX.

To the Chairman of the Committee of the Honorable the House of Assembly on the Improvement of the Harbor of Toronto.

TORONTO, U. C.,
January 18, 1837.

SIR,

Having had the honor of reporting on the Improvement of the Harbor of Toronto to a Committee of the House in the Session of 1833-4, I beg to refer you to that Report which is as detailed as was then judged necessary for the reasoning on the importance of extending the Breakwater or Pier erected by a grant of your Honorable House, and which it was considered so essentially necessary to finish agreeably to the original intention two hundred feet farther out into ten feet water.

This Report will be found in the Appendix to the Session of 1833-4, page 178, dated January 14, in that year.

This Pier, the necessity for which was suggested by Mr. Hugh Richardson, and with the assistance of his nautical experience planned and estimated by me, was never finished, owing to the original Parliamentary grant not having then gone far enough to embrace the most essential parts of the proposed benefits to be derived from it.

But even in its imperfect state its importance to the shipping interests, and the improvement of one of the finest Harbors in the country, has developed itself so fully that it now needs scarcely any thing more than some demonstration to explain its utility, the Harbor having been kept open at its mouth for

two years past by it the whole of the winters, with the exception of a very few days of extremely intense frost.

The mode in which this benefit has been obtained is fully described in the Report above alluded to, and principally consisteth in narrowing of the currents of the channel, aided by the continual variation in the rise and fall of the waier at the entrance of the Bay, owing to the accumulation or recession of the waters in the different variation of the winds.

As the Merchants of the City have derived the incalculable advantage of receiving and shipping goods and produce at nearly all periods of the year from the establishment of this Pier in its imperfect state, it is self-evident that when it shall be completed according to the original plan and intention, they will be so much the greater gainers, as instead of one or two Schooners of small size only being able to take advantage of its resources, any vessel navigating Lake Ontario will then be able to load and discharge at seasons when they are shut out by the ice from all the other Piers and wharves in the City, and moreover will be able to lay up under its shelter in the winter, without being exposed to the accident which befel the *Highlander*, a large schooner, about a month ago, when that vessel, from not being able to get into shelter, owing to the unfinished state of the Pier, was driven in the great gale from her anchors ashore on the rocks close to it, and but for the trifling protection to seaward which it afforded, would have gone to pieces.

I should enter largely into the great importance of this Pier to the Harbor, but that the Report above mentioned renders it an unnecessary repetition of matter to occupy the attention of the Committee with, and I have already said that every person in the City has witnessed the good effects of it on the Harbor.

I have the honor to accompany this paper with an estimate of the expense of the necessary works to complete the Pier, the road to it, and to remove the rock near to it, which at present renders the navigation of the Harbor dangerous for large vessels in foggy weather, as also to provide iron rails for trucks on the boarded surface of the Pier, so that waggons and carts may be hereafter excluded from passing over it, it being found that great injury has been already sustained by it to the planking and to the cribs, which have never been yet fully loaded.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
R. H. BONNYCASTLE.

ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of Expense of finishing the Breakwater Pier at the entrance of the Harbor of Toronto, Upper Canada, &c.

ITEM	SERVICE.	AMOUNT CURRENCY.
	<i>To carry out Pier 200 feet, with 50 feet head 10 feet water.</i>	
1	25,000 feet Pine Timber, 10 or 12 x 12, at 20s. per 100 feet.....	250 0 0
2	6,600 feet 2 inch Plank, at 10s. per 100 feet.....	33 0 0
3	208 toise of Stone, at 40s. per toise.....	416 0 0
4	752 days of Carpenter's Work, at 7s. 6d. per day.....	282 0 0
	Carried forward.....	981 0 0

ABSTRACT ESTIMATE, &c.—(Continued.)

ITEM	SERVICE.	AMOUNT CURRENCY.
	<i>To carry out Pier 200 feet, with 50 feet head 10 feet water.</i>	
	Brought forward.....	£ 981 0 0
5	For removing a Large Stone at the Entrance of Harbor.....	36 11 0
6	To load the unfinished part of present Pier with Stone,—450 toises of Stone, at 40s. per toise.....	900 0 0
	To make a Double Railway for Trucks used in loading and unloading Vessels, in order to prevent injury to Pier by Carts, Horse, and Waggons.....	
7	4,500 feet of 5 × 6 Scantling, at 15s. per 100 feet.....	33 15 0
8	8,000 lbs. 1½ × ¾ Bar Iron, at 25s. per 100 lbs.....	100 0 0
9	1,000 lbs. of Square Iron, ¼ inch for Bolts, at 27s. per cwt.....	13 10 0
10	Blacksmith's Workmanship.....	50 0 0
11	Carpenter's Workmanship.....	22 10 0
12	Four Truck Waggons, at £7 each.....	28 0 0
13	To form a Road to the Pier for Labor only.....	100 0 0
	Add for Contingencies 1-10th.....	226 10 7
	Total expense Halifax Currency.....	£ 2491 16 7

Total expense necessary, say Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds Halifax Currency.

R. H. BONNYCASTLE.

TORONTO, U. C., Jan. 18, 1837.

[No. 35.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Petition of Donald Cameron, of Thorah.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Donald Cameron, beg leave to report:—

That they have examined said Donald Cameron, and certain documents which he laid before them, and also an extract of a Minute in Council relative to said case, dated May 9, 1836, and must say that the evidence of said Cameron, as well as certain certificates, (largely and for aught your Committee know respectably signed,) go in direct contradiction of said Minute of Council, and particularly that part in which it is stated that the Council have never heard an individual complaint. This your Committee are at a loss to reconcile to the complaint in document No. 4, herewith enclosed, wherein certain (i. e. eleven) persons complain of having been warned off their lands after long residence and performance of settlement duties. But your Committee does not suppose that the Council came to such a conclusion as they have done, impugning and assailing the character of said Donald Cameron and others, upon such testimony alone as we have had be-

fore us. But on the contrary, supposing that there are many facts connected with this matter with which they are unacquainted, and from the serious complaints of Cameron and others, containing charges of injustice, hardship, and falsehood against the Council, and particularly Mr. Smalley, who was employed heretofore to report on this business. Your Committee are of opinion that it is desirable, and indeed due to the Council and Mr. Smalley, that a commission of at least three persons be appointed at the townships of Eldon and Thorah to examine into this matter, and that they be appointed in the following manner, that is to say—one to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and one by the said Donald Cameron, and these two to choose the umpire, and that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to concur in this proposal.

MALCOLM CAMERON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
January 27, 1837.

Extract from former Report.

Notwithstanding Earl Bathurst's instruction to the Lieut. Governor and the above order in Council, and His Excellency's order to Donald Cameron, Esq. to locate his followers in Thorah and Eldon for said Cameron's services and great trouble and expense—and afterwards the above mentioned Cameron and some of his followers, raising the townships of Thorah and Eldon from the low value of less than 7d. per acre to the present great value, and raising the neighbouring townships in proportion in value, and rendering great service to a large body of your Majesty's dutiful and faithful subjects, the present or acting Council are trying to ruin the said Donald Cameron and a large body of locatees of Thorah and Eldon, by trying to deprive them of their right to the lands granted and assigned to them by Lord Bathurst, your Majesty's former Secretary, and the former Lieutenant Governor and Honorable Council.

Wherefore we, your Petitioners, most humbly and earnestly pray that your Majesty will order your Government to protect and see justice done to the locatees and settlers, and Donald Cameron, Esq. who has done so much good to a large body of your Majesty's subjects in this Province, from the unjust proceedings of the above mentioned Council.

To this our humble petition we entreat your Majesty's early consideration, and an answer in behalf of the locatees, to Donald Cameron, Esq. of Thorah, and as your Majesty's faithful subjects are in duty bound, we shall ever pray."

LANCASTER, November 27, 1834.

Wm. McMillan,
Angus McMillan,
Alex. McBean,
John McMillan,
F. McBean,
Allan Cameron,
Duncan McMillan,
Archibald McMillan,
Wm. McMillan,
Malcolm McMillan,
Donald McMillan,
Duncan McMillan,
John ≠ Fisher,
Murdock ≠ McLean,
Peter ≠ McLean,
Timothy Donovan,
John Donovan,
David Donovan,
John McIntosh,
Dugald McIntosh,
Dugald McIntosh,
Archibald ≠ McMillan,
John ≠ McMillan,
Dugald ≠ McMillan,
William McMillan,
Miles McMillan,
Allan McMillan,
Richard Donovan,
Miles ≠ McMillan,
Wm. McMillan,
John McMillan,
Allan ≠ McMillan,
John McMillan,
Dugald McMillan,
Ewan McMillan,
Allan McMillan,

Ewan McMillan,
John McMillan,
Alex. ≠ McMillan,
Donald McMillan,
Dugald ≠ McMillan,
Ewen McMillan,
Alex. McMillan,
Duncan McMillan,
James Benton,
John McMillan,
Miles McMillan,
Angus McMillan,
John McMillan,
Rod'k. Obleman,
Angus Cameron,
Duncan Cameron,
Ronald Cameron,
Angus Kennedy,
Alex. Kennedy,
Duncan Kennedy,
John Kennedy,
Donald McGillivray,
John McGillivray,
Donald McDonald,
Charles McDonald,
Kenneth McDonald,
Rod'k. McDonald,
Angus McDonald,
Hector McDonald,
Alex. McDonald,
Malcolm McDonald,
Laughlan McDonald,
Alex. McLeod,
Kenneth McLeod,
Donald Dewar,
Donald McLeod,

Angus McLeod,
Donald McGillivray,
Norman McLeod,
Norman McDonald,
John McLellan,
Alex. McLeod,
Roderick McLeod,
Donald McLeod,
Kenneth McLeod,
Donald McLeod,
Duncan McPhee,
Donald McPhee,
Alex. McPhee,
John McPhee,
Arch'd. McGillivray,
Hugh ≠ Chisholm,
Arch'd. McInnis,
Alex. McInnis,
Alex. McInnis,
John ≠ Innis,
John ≠ McRae,
Duncan McGillivray,
John ≠ McIntyre,
Murdock McPherson,
John Chisholm,
Donald McDonald,
Angus McDonald,
James McDonald,
Donald McDonnell,
Dugald McGillivray,
Alex. McDougald,
Allan McDonald,
John ≠ McDougald,
Angus McDougald,
Hugh McDonald,
Duncan McDonald,
Alex. McDonald,
Ronald McDonald,
Roderick McDougald,
Alex. Brands,
Donald Chisholm,
Charles McMaster,
Alex. Chisholm,
Alex. McPherson,
Ewen McDonald,
Alex. McInnis,
Donald McDonald,
Donald McDonald,
Roderick McLennan,
Finlay McLae,
John R. McDougald,
Ewen McDonald,
John McDougald,
Arch'd. McInnis,
John McDonald,
John McDonald,
J. ≠ McBean,
J. ≠ Millar,
Peter Grant,
Hugh Grant,
Finlay Grant,
Donald McPherson,
John McBean,
John Pattingall,
Robert Currie,
J. Cameron,
John W. Blue,
Duncan McPherson,
Donald ≠ McLennan,
William Stewart,

John McPherson,
John Anderson,
Alex. ≠ McDonald,
John McDonald,
Angus McDonald,
Ronald McDonald,
Charles LeClair,
Angus McDonald,
William Ayre,
Christopher McRae,
Hugh McDonald,
John Sutherland,
Donald ≠ McDonald,
John Grant,
Donald McIntosh,
Alex. McDonald,
John McDonald,
David Marshall,
Duncan ≠ McDonald,
Alex. ≠ McDonald,
Donald ≠ McDonald,
John ≠ Cameron,
John Sterling,
Joseph Sutherland,
Donald McNeil,
Malcolm McDonald,
Malcolm McNeil,
Niel McDonald,
Jacob Ochiltree,
Norman McDonald,
Donald Gillespie,
Angus McDonald,
Alex. Kennedy,
Wm. McLellan,
Paul Kennedy,
Hugh Kennedy,
Ronald McDonald,
Angus McDonald,
Norman McDonald,
Alex. McDonald,
John Kennedy,
Austin McDonald,
Alex. McDonald,
John McDonald,
Donald McMillan,
Angus McDonald,
Duncan Kennedy,
Donald Kennedy,
Angus Kennedy,
Ronald McDonald,
John McDonald,
Duncan McDonald,
Roderick McInnis,
Kenneth McInnis,
Arch'd. McDonald,
Donald McGillivray,
John McGillivray,
Roderick McDonald,
Ronald McDonald,
Alex. ≠ McDonald,
Angus McDougald,
Arch'd. McDougald,
Donald McDonnell,
Alex. McDonnell,
Donald Cameron,
Donald McDonald,
John McDonald,
Donald McDonald,
Angus McDonald,
Alex. McKenzie,

Angus McDonald,
 Angus McDonald,
 Donald Cameron,
 Donald McDonald,
 John McDonald,
 Alex. McLennan,
 Duncan McDonald,
 Duncan McDonald,
 Angus Cameron,
 John Richison,
 Donald McMillan,
 John Chisholm,
 Hugh McDonald,
 Simon McDonald,
 Lauchlan McDonald,
 Ewen McDonald,
 John McDonald,
 Ronald McDonald,
 Ronald McDonald,
 John McDonald,
 John McDonald,

Donald McDonald,
 Angus McDonald,
 John McDonald,
 Arch'd. Cameron,
 Alex. McDonald,
 Donald McDougald,
 Allan McDonald,
 Allan Fraser,
 Murdock Munroe,
 Hugh Munroe,
 Arch'd. Chisholm,
 Donald Ross,
 John W. Moore,
 John Cameron,
 Peter Cameron,
 Arch'd. Cameron,
 John Cameron,
 Alex. McPhee,
 John McDonald,
 Malcolm McNiel.

THORAH, July 13, 1835.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that we came to the Townships of Thorah and Eldon about eight years ago, and we are well aware that before and when Donald Cameron, Esq. received his grant of land in the above-mentioned Townships, about nine years ago, the said order or grant of land made to him for his services, and heavy outlays might be purchased in the said Townships for from 6d. to 9d. currency per acre—and that until the said Donald Cameron caused roads to be opened from Lake Simcoe through the above-mentioned Townships to the Danford road in Whitby, a distance of more than forty miles, besides different other roads for the convenience of said Townships and their neighborhood, in consequence of which lands raised in value to seven shillings and sixpence currency per acre in said and adjoining Townships—which took place in about three years after the said Donald Cameron received his grant of land, and all this rise in price through the perseverance and means of said Donald Cameron, united with his followers and settlers' labor on said roads, notwithstanding the different orders and reports that passed and circulated since the month of June, 18 till Oct. 1830, in the cause of said Donald Cameron and followers, settlers and locatees of said Thorah and Eldon, and the above orders and reports so well calculated to prevent the followers and settlers of said Donald Cameron from coming to the said Townships, and to mar, and did mar, the interests of Donald Cameron and a great many of his locatees and followers, as they were given to understand by the then acting Council and their numerous subalterns, who sounded their orders and reports so well, that they were to be deprived of their land in Thorah and Eldon, notwithstanding their just and lawful claim to it in the acting Council's Report of 1830. They stated that there was only 20 persons in Thorah and Eldon appeared to come there with Donald Cameron. This statement is as incorrect as the most part of this Council's Report. We do further certify that in the month of October, 1830, there was no less than from six hundred and sixty to seven hundred of Donald Cameron's settlers and followers arrived in the said Townships.

[Signed,]

Kenneth Campbell,
 Alex. Campbell,
 Ewen Campbell,
 Andrew McPherson,
 H. Ewings,
 Ewen Campbell,
 Alex. McEwen,
 D. Cameron,
 Gregor McCulloch,
 Duncan McRae,
 Donald McRae,
 Christopher McRae,
 Angus McLaren,
 John McInnis,
 James Cameron,
 John Cameron,
 Samuel Cameron,
 Priscal Godfrey,

Godfrey Mabee,
 Donald Cameron,
 Archibald McFayden,
 Finlay McRae,
 Alex. McDonald,
 Donald Cameron,
 Donald McDonald,
 Archibald McDonald,
 James McDonald,
 Alex. McDonald,
 James Campbell,
 William McRae,
 John McRae,
 Ronald McDonald,
 Alex. McDonald,
 Donald McDonald,
 Joseph McDonald.

THORAH, August 17, 1835.

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, were warned of the lots we received from Donald Cameron, Esq. in Thorah and Eldon, as his followers and settlers, being located to other persons, notwithstanding that we have been a year and some of us three years previous improving and residing with our families on said lots or half lots, and improved them considerably. This has done us a great injury, as it was the means of bringing us to Toronto (late York) several times, a distance of upwards of 70 miles. This and the like conduct of the acting Council in this case has done much injury to said Donald Cameron, Esquire, and his settlement for the last six or seven years, notwithstanding the great and valuable service he has done to this part of the country and to a large body of His Majesty's subjects therein.

[Signed,]

Archibald McDonald,
 Ewen Cameron,
 James McDonald,
 Donald Cameron,
 James McLaughlin,
 Donald Cameron,

Ewen Cameron,
 John Cameron,
 Archibald McFayden,
 Alex. McEwen,
 Samuel Cameron.

ELDON, June 7, 1834.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of the Court of Requests, Division No. 8, in the Newcastle District, do hereby certify that we have been acquainted with Donald Cameron, Esq. for the last seven years, during which he has at all times made all possible exertions in his power to promote the settlement of this part of the country, and in improving the roads, &c. &c.; and that we are perfectly aware that his exertions and influence and means have been of very great service to this part of the country generally.

[Signed,]

H. EWING, J. P.
 D. WILLIAMS,
 J. FERGASON,
 D. CAMERON,
 KEN. McCASKILL.

We, the Commissioners of the adjoining Division No. 17, of the Home District, do certify that the above certificate is, to our knowledge, no exaggeration of Mr. Donald Cameron's services, which have been of great benefit to this part.

[Signed.] JOHN E. WHITE, J. P. Com'r. C. R.
 " S. M. CAMERON, Com'r. C. R.
 " Dr. CAMERON, Com'r. C. R.
 " Wm. JOHNSON, J. P. Com'r. C. R.
 " Fr's OSBORNE, J. P. Com'r. C. R.

THORAH, Sept. 1834.

THORAH, Nov. 30, 1829.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Townships of Thorah and Eldon, bind and oblige ourselves to pay annually to an eligible Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, for officiating every Sunday in such place of assembly as may be appointed for that purpose, the sum set opposite our respective names, till such time as the sums may be liquidated by the aid of Government, the increase of inhabitants, or any other assistance which may accrue—the payment to be made a year after he has actually commenced preaching:—let it be understood the place of worship will be fixed in the most central place that the congregation will deem fit.

[Signed.]	£	s.	d.
Donald Cameron	7	0	0
Kenneth Cameron	4	0	0
L. M. Cameron	3	0	0
L. Cameron	3	0	0
Archibald McBain	1	10	0
John Mathison	0	15	0
Archibald McMillan	1	0	0
Donald Cameron	1	0	0
Alexander Campbell	1	10	0
Ewen Cameron	1	0	0
H. Ewing	1	0	0
James Cameron	1	10	0
Gregor McCulloch	1	0	0
Duncan Cameron	0	15	0
Alexander McEwen	1	5	0
Thomas Calder	1	5	0
Archibald McPhaden	1	15	0
James McAlpin	1	0	0
Alexander McAlpin	0	15	0
Duncan McIntyre	0	10	0
Andrew McIntyre	0	10	0
S. H. Farnsworth	1	10	0
Donald McLean	0	10	0
Robert Waddle	1	0	0
James Ritchie	1	0	0
William Ritchie	0	5	0
William McRae	1	0	0
John McRae	1	0	0
Angus McLaren	1	5	0
Angus McIntyre	0	10	0
Donald Cameron	1	0	0
James Campbell	1	0	0
Samuel Cameron	1	0	0
John Cameron	1	0	0
Wm. McIntosh	1	0	0
Hector McDonald	1	0	0
John Campbell	1	10	0
James McLaughlan	1	10	0

Archibald McFayden	1	10	0
Colin Campbell	1	0	0
Andrew McPherson	1	0	0
James McPherson	1	0	0
Donald Guthrie	1	0	0
Pascal	1	0	0
Hugh McCorquadaile	0	10	0
Donald Calder	2	10	0
Alexander Calder	0	10	0
Duncan Calder	0	5	0
Mrs. Isabella Calder	0	5	0
Alexander McRae	1	0	0
Donald Rae	0	15	0
Wm. McLeod	0	10	0
A. Ross	1	0	0
Elizabeth McKenny	0	10	0
A. McIntyre	1	0	0
John Campbell	0	10	0
Peter Campbell	0	10	0
Neil Campbell	0	5	0
Donald McLaren	1	5	0
John McGee	0	5	0
Michael McBride	0	10	0
Wm. Gibbs	2	0	0
John McAlpin	0	5	0
Hugh McMillan	0	5	0
Alexander McMillan	0	5	0
Duncan Campbell	1	0	0
George Campbell	0	5	0
Duncan McCoridel	0	5	0
Francis Osborne	2	0	0
Kenneth Cameron	1	0	0
Ann Cameron	0	5	0
Jane McBain	0	5	0
Peter Cameron and Lochlan Cameron	2	10	0
Wm. Brandon	1	10	0
Wm. Parliament	1	0	0
John Hay	0	10	0
James Sutherland	0	10	0
Irvine Johnston	1	0	0
Godfrey Mabec	1	0	0
Alexander Campbell	0	5	0
James Campbell	0	5	0
Archibald Campbell	0	5	0
Gilbert McAlpin	0	5	0
Eachem McEachem	0	10	0
Hugh McEachem	0	5	0
Dugald McDougald	1	0	0
Dugald McEachem	0	5	0
John Cameron	0	10	0
D. Cameron	0	5	0
A. Cameron	1	0	0
D. McLeonard	0	10	0
A. Calder	1	5	0
Robert McKay	0	15	0
Wm. Turner	2	0	0
John Morrison	1	0	0
John Movat	1	0	0
Peter McKaskie	0	10	0
A. Graham	0	10	0
Hugh Chisholm	1	0	0

102 15 0

Copy of a minute in Council made upon the Petition of Donald Cameron and other inhabitants of the Townships of Thorah and Eldon, praying for a grant of one of the Clergy Reserves or any other convenient lot for the use of the Church of Scot-

land in their neighborhood, as they have subscribed above £80 for the support of a Scotch Clergyman.

In Council, the 6th February, 1830.—
Ordered—That it be referred to the Commissioner for Crown Lands, to set apart some vacant lot of 200 acres, that may serve for the accommodation of a Minister of the Church of Scotland as prayed for in the petition, and that an application be made to His Majesty's Government to sustain a grant in trust for that purpose.

Mr. Cameron will please to direct a Lot and acquit Mr Robinson with the No. [Signed] P. Robinson Esq. 12. 1830.

[Copy.]

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS' OFFICE,
Toronto, April 7, 1836.

Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant. I beg to inform you that Lot No. 2 in the 1st Concession of Thorah is vacant, and a memorandum has been entered in my book to reserve it from sale in consequence of its having been selected by you for a Glebe for the Presbyterian congregation of the Kirk of Scotland.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
P. ROBINSON.

D. CAMERON, Esq.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.
Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and
Commander of His Majesty's Forces therein,
&c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of Brock, from the long absence of our much esteemed friend Donald Cameron, Esq. have been constrained to enquire the cause, and being informed he is confined in York Jail to the great damage of our new settlement, humbly pray your Excellency that said Donald Cameron, Esq. be liberated, if it be consistent with the unparalleled laws of our beloved country. Our friend doubtless has his fault, but his unremitting exertions in facilitating the prosperity and settling this part of the country, and his staunch loyalty, must ever have a great influence on the affections of our loyal but little flock.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Brock, April 4, 1832.

[Signed.]

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Charles Low, | Henry Edwards, |
| James Doyle, | Neil McFadden, |
| Thomas Ewart, | John Hume, |
| Arch'd. C. McFadden, | Michael Malone, |
| James Vrooman, | Timothy Doyle, |
| Charles D. Sheldon, | John Doyle, |
| Asst Richardson, | James Doyle, Jun. |
| Philip St. John, | Benjamin White, |
| John Waggoner, | Kenneth Cameron, |
| John P. Parliament, | William Richards, |
| Samuel Humphrey, | James Smith, |
| James Humphrey, | James H. Humphrey, |

- John Irvine,
- Mark McManus,
- Oliver Thomas,
- Andrew Hill,
- Charles Smith,
- Edward Davies,
- William Davies,
- Wm. Williams,
- Wm. McKaskill,
- Alexander McMillan,
- Alexander Chisholm,
- Alexander McKaskill,
- Wm. Williams,
- John Asling,
- Wm. Stroner,
- Wm. Young,
- John Dobbie,
- James McAliff,
- James Taylor,
- Godfrey Maybe,
- Tobias Maybe,
- M. Richardson,
- John Vanhorn,
- Denis L. Lynch,
- Austen Hall,
- Joel Horner,
- Michael Horner,
- John Merry,
- Wm. Richardson,
- W. Saunders,
- Ed. Ferguson,
- Abraham Ferguson,
- Wm. Parliament,
- L. Davidson,
- David Shell,

- L. Cameron,
- Donald W. Right,
- John Brandon,
- Hugh Wilson,
- Walter Wilson,
- Wm. Brandon,
- Neil McKinnon,
- Irvine Johnston,
- Charles Johnston,
- Charles Sproule,
- Adson McWine,
- Patrick Hogan,
- Michael Hogan,
- Matthew Hogan,
- Charles McFadden,
- Hector McFadden,
- Hector McLean,
- John McFadden,
- M. Sullivan,
- Murdock McIntyre,
- Michael Malone,
- James Malone,
- Donald McFadden,
- Neil McFadden,
- Charles McFadden,
- Arch'd. McPhaden,
- John Sullivan,
- Randal Wixon,
- Alexander McPhaden,
- Hector McFadden,
- Malcolm McFadden,
- Hector McDonald,
- Neil McPhadden,
- Neil McIntyre,
- Donald McKinnon.

Donald Cameron, Esq. offered each of us, in the year 1832, our choice of 200 acres of land in the Township of Thorah, free of all encumbrances for settling and clearing 3 or 4 acres on the same before June 1837. We did not consider it worth while going so far back for the sake of 200 acres of land, as the said D. Cameron, Esq., only commenced settling Thorah and Eldon in May 1826, we thought the said land would not be of value for a length of time.

[Signed.] D. WILLIAMS.
SAMUEL UMPHREY.

July 8, 1834.

MARIPOSA, April 22, 1832.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper
Canada, and Major-General Commanding His
Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Townships of Mariposa and Georgina, are sensible that the unremitting exertions of Donald Cameron, Esq. in bringing forward Emigrants to the Townships settling by him, and to the neighboring part of the country, have been the means of raising the land from 6d. per acre to the high price it is at present, and we are fully sensible how far his exertions has enhanced the value of our property in these Townships.

Report of the General Hospital, Toronto. (No. 36.)

[Signed.]

James Donnell,
Neil Paton,
D. Williams,
W. B. Robertson,
John Moout,
James Fitzsimmons,
Edward Coffin,
Donald King, senr.
Peter McIntyre,
Wm. McLeod,
James P. Bromers,
Wm. Smith,
Benjamin Dickolo,
James J. Donnell,
Niel McDonald,
Wm. Doyle,
Wm. Elves,
Wm. McIntosh,
David Brady,
Joseph Fynes,
Wm. Paton,
Alex'r. Chisholm,
Anthony Toran,
John McRae,
Colin Dickolo,
Peter Bushy,
John Donnell,

Donald Munro,
Andrew McPherson,
James Doyle,
James Dority,
John Griffin,
Donald King, junr.
John Campbell,
Norman McLeod,
Peter McArthur,
Christopher McRae,
John Paryton,
Francis Bedard,
Simon Secord,
Samuel Park,
John L. Cheney,
Thomas McDonald,
John Rose,
John Nugent,
Alex'r. M. Campbell,
Benjamin Jefferson,
Titus Odiset,
Wm. McRae,
Wm. Allen,
Neil Patton,
John Currie,
Russel Wilson,
Thomas McDonald.]

Francis Elves,
George Copland,

Daniel Munro.

ADDRESS REPORTED BY COMMITTEE.

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, K. C.
H., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper
Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the
Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament
assembled, humbly recommend Your Excellency may
be pleased to appoint a Commissioner to meet with
a Commissioner to be appointed by Mr. Donald
Cameron of Thorah, to examine into and report upon
certain complaints and charges of said Donald Cam-
eron and others, against the Executive Government
relative to certain lands in the Townships of Thorah
and Eldon, formerly set apart for settlers called fol-
lowers of said Cameron, which Commission shall be
authorised to appoint an Umpire finally to decide
said complaints and charges.

[No. 36.]

R E P O R T

OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

TORONTO, Feb. 2, 1837.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose, for His Excel-
lency the Lieutenant-Governor's information, the
Annual Report of the General Hospital, and like-
wise a Letter from the Medical Officers of the In-
stitution, representing the necessity of an appropria-
tion of funds for the purchase of bedding, the present
stock being worn out and nearly useless.

Permit me at the same time to draw His Excel-
lency's attention to various documents, numbered
from 1 to 6, transmitted on the 7th March, 1836,
from which it will be seen that unless assisted by
the Legislature the Hospital, which has been so be-
neficial to emigrants and the inhabitants, must soon
be closed, from want of support.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obed't. humble serv't.,

JOHN STRACHAN,

Senior Trustee.

JOHN JOSEPH, Esq.,

Private Secretary,

&c. &c. &c.

TORONTO HOSPITAL,

January 12, 1837.

The Medical Officers of this Institution, in trans-
mitting the Annual Report, feel it incumbent upon
them to represent the necessity of an appropriation
of funds for the purchase of Hospital bedding, the
present stock being worn out and nearly useless.

The bedsteads, which are of wood, are also much
in want of repair; but the Medical Officers recom-
mend the substitution of cast iron bedsteads which
are now universally adopted in all Hospitals. It is
impossible to keep the present wooden bedsteads
free from vermin.

This subject is respectfully pressed upon the
early attention of the Trustees.

C. WIDMER.

To the Trustees of

THE TORONTO HOSPITAL.

REPORT of the General Hospital, Toronto, commencing 2d February, and ending 31st December, 1835.

DISEASES.	Remaining from the last Report.	Admitted.	Discharged cured.	Discharged for irregularity.	Discharged relieved.	Discharged incurable.	Die'd.	Died after two days admission.	Remaining in Hospital.	REMARKS.
Fever, Intermittent.....	0	23	20	1	2	0	0	0	0	The great mortality in those cases of Typhus is owing to the circumstance of the patients being removed to Hospital in the last stage of the disease, and when there could be very little hope entertained of their ultimate recovery.
Fever continued.....	0	24	29	0	3	0	0	0	2	
Fever, Typhus.....	0	13	6	0	0	0		2	0	Amputation of Leg.
Inflammation Phlegmonous	0	6	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	
Inflammation Erysipelatous	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Inflammation of the Chest and Lungs.....	5	27	18	0	4	2	3	0	5	
Inflammation of the Throat and Fauces.....	1	8	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels.....	0	8	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Inflammation of the Liver, Kidney, and Spleen....	0	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Ophthalmia.....	6	25	22	1	8	0	0	0	0	
Rheumatism.....	4	18	12	2	8	4	0	0	1	
Small Pox.....	0	7	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	
Measles.....	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Dysentery.....	0	18	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Paralysis.....	6	7	6	0	4	0	0	0	3	
Dyspepsia.....	2	19	14	0	5	0	0	0	1	
Epilepsy.....	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Apoplexy.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Diarrhoea.....	0	18	16	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Consumption.....	2	7	0	0	3	1	5	0	0	
Dropsy.....	0	13	6	0	2	1	2	0	2	
Cutaneous Diseases.....	0	27	10	1	10	6	0	0	6	
Female Diseases.....	0	15	8	0	5	1	0	0	1	
Mania.....	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
Delirium Tremens.....	1	8	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Fracture.....	2	15	7	1	4	0	1	0	4	
Dislocation.....	1	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Burns and Scalds.....	3	8	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Ulcers and Wounds.....	12	26	16	3	9	0	2	0	8	
Distortion of Spine.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Hydroele.....	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Diseased Joints & Bones..	2	8	2	1	2	0	0	0	5	Amputations, 5.
Contusion and Superficial Injuries.....	4	22	13	2	10	0	0	1	0	
Frost Bitten.....	5	6	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Abscess.....	0	10	7	0	2	0	1	0	0	
Cancer.....	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Operations, 2.
Rupture.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Piles.....	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cataract.....	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	
Stricture.....	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Fistula.....	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Obstinate Women.....	1	13	11	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Mothers with their sick children.....	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	61	461	315	17	91	11	32	7	49	Out-Patients, 1212.

C. WIDMER, Surgeon.
 JOHN KING, M. D.
 JOHN ROLPH.
 ROBERT HORNBY, M. D.

[No. 37]

R E P O R T

OF LIEUTENANT CARTHEW, R. N.

LETTER from the SURVEYOR GENERAL accompanying a Report of LIEUTENANT CARTHEW, R. N. of the proceedings of the Exploring Party under his charge.

(Copy.)

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February 3, 1837.

SIR,

With reference to an Address of the Honorable the House of Assembly, dated 30th ult., and in obedience to His Excellency's commands, I now have the honor to transmit you, as noted below, the original plans and documents relating to the survey of the country lying to the North and East of Lake Huron, made under the superintendence of Lieutenant Carthew of the Royal Navy, in the year 1835.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed.) JOHN MACAULAY,
Surveyor-General.

J. JOSEPH, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

DIARY of LIEUTENANT JOHN CARTHEW, R. N., whilst on an Exploring Party, in pursuance of orders received from His Excellency Lieutenant General SIR JOHN COLBORNE, by Letter from CAPTAIN PHILLIPOTS, A. D. C., dated June 17, 1835.

June 20, 1835.—Mr. Hawkins, D. P. S., having delivered me Captain Phillipot's letter, informing me that His Excellency Sir John Colborne required my services to take charge of an Exploring Party to examine the country to the North of the Township of Mara, as far as Lake Nipissing, engaged during the day making enquiries on the subject preparatory to waiting on His Excellency for instructions.

22.—Engaged in conversation with Indians and others to ascertain the difficulties likely to be met with in going through the part of the country referred to. Left home for Toronto 23rd; 24th, 25th, 26th, on my journey to Toronto.

27.—Reported my arrival at Toronto, and paid my respects to His Excellency. At his desire, called on H. P. Hurd, Esq., Surveyor-General, to consult as to the necessary arrangements for the expedition. Received from him every attention and encouragement, Mr. Hurd evincing a great anxiety to afford facilities to the expedition.

July 27 to 14.—Detained at Toronto making arrangements for supplies of provisions and of Surveying instruments, &c. for the expedition. Engaged in frequent interviews with His Excellency, the Commissariat Department, &c.

15.—Received my instructions through the hands of Colonel Rowan, Private Secretary to His Excellency, the Surveyor-General, &c.

16.—Set off from Toronto with Captain Baddeley, R. E., Mr. Hawkins, D. P. S., two chain-bearers, and four men from Penetanguishene.

17.—Arrived at Barric, waited on Mr. Richardson, D. P. S., who I found had his instructions from the Surveyor-General. Produced to him my instructions and appointed him to meet me at Penetanguishene.

18.—Travelled from Barric to the Narrows, thence to Coldwater, leaving five men at the Narrows and orders to wait our return.

19.—Remained at Coldwater to obtain information from Indian Traders and others respecting the country North of the Severn River, whilst Captain Baddeley and Mr. Hawkins, proceeded to Penetanguishene to obtain instruments, cooking utensils, &c. and other necessaries from the Naval Store.

20.—Engaged as above.

21.—Employed as before. At 6 o'clock, P. M., Captain Baddeley and Messieurs Richardson and Hawkins arrived with several voyageurs. Making arrangements with them for proceeding. No instruments could be obtained at Penetanguishene likely to be of service.

22.—Employed all the morning with all hands preparing packs; crossed the Portage and arrived at the Narrows 8 P. M. with all the party.

23.—Engaged during the whole day passing the party, provisions, &c. across Couchyehing Lake; a distance of 5 miles, having only a small boat, and consequently obliged to make many trips.

24.—All the party employed opening the Boundary Line between Mara and Rama to find the Boundary Line between the Home and Newcastle Districts. The old blazed line difficult to find, from the quantity of fallen timber in a thick swamp. Afternoon raining. One man left the expedition, complaining of the work being too hard.

25.—Both Surveyors employed opening the line, men forwarding provisions, &c. Land here low and swampy, but well timbered. White oak abundant. Passed through a considerable extent of alder swamp, and encamped at night on low land.

26.—Opening line and forwarding provisions.—Land generally low, but well timbered.

27.—Surveyors employed opening the line, men forwarding provisions, progress slow on account of continual swamps, obliged to encamp at night in a very wet situation.

28.—Employed as before, advancing the whole day through a thick swamp, sometimes so difficult that we were obliged to pull the men out—encamped in the swamp at night all the party & stores together.

29.—Surveyors continued opening the line; remained myself with the men assisting in forwarding the provisions. At night Messieurs Richardson and Hawkins returned, reporting their having reached the North East corner of Mara on the Main Line between the Home and Newcastle Districts, encamp-

ed with the whole party half a mile from this line. Distance from Couchyehing Lake to this point, ten and a half miles. N. 74 E. the principal part of the route, through Larch and Cedar Swamp, passing a large windfall to the South.

30.—Having brought all the party and provisions to our starting point, engaged chopping an opening to enable us to take observations of the sun and stars. Surveyors running a short distance back on the District Line, proving their compasses, finding variation, &c. Soil light and sandy, small hillocks with water. Timber, beech, birch, maples, black ash, hemlock, bass, and a few fine white pine.

31.—Both Surveyors set off on the Main Line, N 10° W., Mr. Richardson taking the first twenty miles. Mr. Hawkins assisting for the present.— Captain Baddeley and self adjusting instruments for observation of the sun, and preparing for our lateral excursions.

August 1.—Surveyors running the line—men forwarding provisions and canoe—Captain Baddeley and self planting starting post. At 2 P. M., having run the Main Line about 2 miles, Mr. Richardson continued on the Main Line. Captain Baddeley set off on a lateral excursion, N. E. by E.; Mr. Hawkins E. N. E. 4 E., and myself N. W. by W., each accompanied by 2 men with 10 days' provisions.

At first, I met with well timbered land of birch, beech, maple, bass, rock-elm, and occasionally white oak. Soil, a red sand; afterwards pine, hemlock, and black ash; descended over a granite floor, until, at about 2 miles from the Main Line, I came to a line ridge of limestone, horizontal strata, running N. and S. I observed evident marks of water having washed the limestone, as if this had at some period been the boundary of a Lake. To the Eastward, an angle of 50°, about 10 chains in breadth, covered with granite boulders, stunted balsam and cedar—to the West, on an angle of 40°, a gradual descent over rocky land badly timbered, then a cedar swamp probably 10 chains. Encamped here, having advanced about 2½ miles.

2.—Continued my course N. W. by W. through a swamp until I met with another limestone ridge of the same character as that of the preceding day, only more covered with granite boulders; in some places detached slabs of 2 to 12 inches thick—descending this ridge, timber cedar and balsam; shortly afterwards ascended another limestone ridge the same as before, running N. and S. angle on the W. 60°, thick stunted cedar, hemlock and pine on the summit—a gradual descent of ¼ mile to a flat of good land timbered with maple and rock elm—for some distance afterwards, rock elm, balsam and cedar—passed through a lightly timbered flat up to the middle in water—timber, willow, black ash and soft maple.

At 2½ P. M., having travelled about 2 miles this day, arrived at a river about 80 feet wide, with banks 10 feet high, bottom clay, and current about ½ mile per hour—followed the course of the river, which runs W. N. W. varying to W. S. W. for ¼ miles; at the distance of about ¼ mile, crossing a creek, which flows into it from the South, 15 feet wide and 3 feet deep, having a large tract of meadow land on each side. The river flows through an extensive pine windfall; the banks are 6 to 12 feet high; bottom occasionally granite; timber, elm, black ash, soft maple, white ash, pine and hemlock.

3.—Continued following the course of the river W. N. W. for ¼ mile; soil a clay with soft maple,

black ash, elm, white oak, and pine, until I met with a continuation of strong rapids over granite boulders for ¼ miles, the course of the river then varied to N. N. W.; timber the same.

4.—Followed the course of the river, W. S. W. ¾ mile, W. by S. ¼ mile—to another rapid ¼ mile—W. S. W. ¼ miles, during the last ¼ miles, timber hemlock and birch, the banks of the river high.—Here I met with a party of Indians, from whom with difficulty I borrowed a canoe in which to proceed to the Narrows to forward the remainder of the provisions to Penetanguishene.

5.—Entering the canoe, descended the river, our course lay N. E. by N., then N. N. E. ¼ mile—banks high, timber hemlock, bass, maple, pine, elm and ash. We here passed rapids, but not sufficient to obstruct the progress of our canoe, again W. by S. S. W. and S. W. by S. ¾ mile, banks 5 to 6 feet high, the land well timbered, but occasionally rocky. We had then a succession of rapids, which we again passed in our canoe. S. W. by W., S. W., S. W. by S. ¼ mile—banks still high, formed in detached granite masses—our course then continued S. W., S. and by W. and S. ¼ mile—timber, butter-nut, bass, maple, and elm, with hemlock on the banks. Again S. W. by W., W. by S. ¼ mile, then N. E. by E. ¼ mile, N. W. by W., N. ¼ mile—timber, pine, maple and bass. Again W., S., S. W., and W. by S. ¾ mile, S. W. by W., N. E., N. E. by E. ¼ mile, N. E. by N. ¼ mile.—Here we had strong rapids, and although we had been informed that these rapids were to be passed by portages, being unacquainted with them and observing the banks on each side to be at least 20 feet high, we were tempted to pursue our way in the canoe. We thus had the misfortune to overturn the canoe in passing the rapids, and with some difficulty escaped by swimming.

The rapid is formed of detached granite rocks—regaining our canoe we pursued our course N. W. by N., then N. by E. ¼ mile, N. N. E. ¼ mile, and entered another river—the river along which we had passed has been named Blackwater from its very dark color. It now became very remarkable from the contrast with the river we had just entered, which from its transparent blue, I was satisfied must be the Severn, whose waters being entirely from the lake, were not discolored as the rivers proceeding from the uplands; it is not improbable that the Blackwater river partakes of the color of the soil through which it runs, and hence we may conclude that in a great part of its course it passes over a dark loam.

We then shaped our course up the Severn for the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, and proceeding N. W. by W. ¼ mile, S. W. ¼ mile, S. by W. ¼ mile, N. by W., S. W. by S. ¼ mile, and entering Couchyehing Lake, proceeded S. W. by S. for 15 miles to the village at the Narrows. In the Severn we had to make two portages to avoid falls. We arrived at the Narrows at 8 P. M.

6.—Crossed the portage to Coldwater to forward the provisions from thence to Penetanguishene, as I apprehended delay, and returned the same night to the Narrows.

7.—Returned across Couchyehing Lake N. E. by N., observing as we passed along some beautiful limestone on the East shore. We arrived at a portage by which we passed ¼ mile to St. John's Lake—crossed this Lake N. E. by E.—one mile to another portage leading us to Blackwater River at the

same point where I had borrowed the canoe from the Indians. Between St. John's Lake and Blackwater River I passed for 2 miles, travelling N. E. by E. through apparently excellent land free from stone and well timbered. I returned my borrowed canoe.

8.—Made a raft to pass the Blackwater River, intending to make for the Main Line by land. During this work a canoe arrived from Captain Baddeley, who had become alarmed at my absence, and we set off on our return, ascending the River in this canoe. We went E. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here the River is divided by an island, the banks low, land well timbered, then E. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, where we made a portage to avoid a fall, then again E. N. E. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then another portage to avoid rapids. The rapids continue as before, formed of detached granite rock—again N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, N. N. E., N. E., round short angles, and then N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The banks continue 6 feet high, sandy loam, occasionally detached granite, the timber hardwood as before. Our course then lay E. N. E. E. by N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, banks and timber the same, then S. S. by W., S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Hemlock timber on the banks, with hardwood on the back ground. The River here divides into two equal parts, one branch passing to the Westward, the other which I pursued leading S. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. We then encamped on good land well timbered with white oak, maple and butternut.

9.—Continued our course up the River S. E., E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the banks containing sandy loam with pine, hemlock, and birch, of good growth. Again we travelled N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the banks occasionally 20 feet high of sandy loam—pine and hemlock timber.—We passed another rapid, ascending it in our canoe, then proceeding N. by W. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. by E., N. N. E., N. E., N. E. by E., E. E. by S., E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, sandy loam and rock alternating, then N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. W. by W., N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. by W., N. N. W., N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the banks and inland as before—again N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here we had the banks about 8 feet high. On the East side of the River an extensive tract of pine—on the West, hemlock and hardwood; then again N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E., E. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, high banks on both sides of the River. We here came upon the Main Line, and I joined Captain Baddeley and Mr. Hawkins. Mr. Richardson was 2 miles from the River on the Main Line, and had now run 10 miles of the line. I followed up on the Main Line, and joined Mr. Richardson and the rest of the party, passing through a rocky District, with thick alder and larch swamp.

10.—Finding that our stock of provisions was likely to be exhausted before we could obtain any fresh supply, according to our present arrangement, I determined to proceed to Penetanguishene, as well as to forward provisions up the first navigable River beyond Blackwater, as also to hire more voyageurs if they could be obtained. Returning along the Main Line to Blackwater River, took the canoe and again descended the River to the Severn, on the banks of

which River we encamped for the night. I calculate the fall of Blackwater River from the Main Line to its mouth at 100 feet.

11.—Followed the course of the Severn with all expedition, and encamped at the Saw-mill at the mouth of the River in Matchedash Bay.

12.—Crossing Matchedash Bay, arrived at Penetanguishene, and there found Mr. Beeman, who was not yet despatched with the further supply of provisions.

13.—Employed at Penetanguishene engaging 2 more hands as voyageurs—left with 2 canoes, the new men, and a load of provisions—gave orders to Mr. Beeman for forwarding a further supply of provisions. Having found that the country on both sides of the Main Line was so entirely intersected by water that no great progress could be made without canoes, engaged another canoe for the use of Captain Baddeley—encamped that night at Pinery Point.

14.—Arrived at the Severn Mill, made a portage over the first fall.

15.—Proceeded up the Severn River N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. by E., E. N. E., E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. At this point I entered the first Lake, crossed it, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—made a portage of a short distance to avoid a fall. This portage is N. E. by N., leaving the bend of the River to the W. Entering canoe again proceeded N. N. W., then N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. I here met with a party of Indians, by whom I was informed that there was a River running from the Severn N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ a day's journey to a large Lake—again N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S. S. E. round an angle, E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here we met with rapids—again we proceeded E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E. S. E. 2 miles to another rapid, then E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, crossed a portage $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, course E. S. E. to avoid a fall, leaving the River to the N., and here encamped for the night.

16.—Again embarked and following the course of the River E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, crossed another portage of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, E. S. E. to avoid a fall, leaving the River to the South. Here I despatched the new canoe with two men and one month's provisions to proceed by Blackwater River to join Captain Baddeley. Leaving the Severn River, I entered a small Creek, with the intention of joining the party on the Main Line, proceeded N. by W., E. by S., N. by E., N. N. E., N. E., N. W., W., S. W., W., N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This Creek was 20 feet wide at the entrance, with a swamp at each side—made a portage, there not being sufficient water in the Creek for the canoe. The above course led us through an alder swamp where we had much difficulty to pass our canoe, there being many logs and snags—again proceeded N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and entered a small Lake with a rocky shore on the East covered with pine—towards the W. a low shore. I crossed this Lake E. N. E., N. N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and there entered another small Creek not more than 6 feet wide, passing through a thick willow swamp. Here I made another portage to avoid a shallow fall—again went N. by E., E. S. E., N. by W., E. by S. 4 miles, S

S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, then E. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, where I made another portage to avoid a fall of 20 feet—again N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. This last Creek had low banks at its commencement, afterwards rock at intervals. Entered another Lake having high rocky banks of granite—passed along this Lake N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, then N. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the Lake assuming the appearance of a River with high banks covered with stunted pine. Here encamped.

17.—Proceeded through this narrow Lake $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the Lake appearing to continue in the same direction for at least $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but here meeting with another branch of the Lake running N. by E. 1 mile, I proceeded up it, and then S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, when the Lake widens to about 1 mile in breadth, with many islands—then E. S. E., and E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to a portage. The shores of this Lake are altogether rocky, covered with small bad pine—crossed the portage N. E. by N. for $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The first half mile the land appeared good. We then crossed a large prairie intersected by a small Creek, having a North Westerly course—then ascended a high granite ridge, until we had passed about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the portage, when we descended to another Lake through indifferent land.

18.—Entered the canoe again and pursued a N. and N. W. course 3 miles, endeavoring to keep as much to the Eastward as possible. I observed to the S. W. a large piece of water covered with islands, so numerous indeed that it appeared doubtful whether these were islands or not. We had very unfavorable weather, with much thunder and rain, and suffered great delay from the frequent necessity of landing to repair our canoe, injured by striking logs and rocks. Passing through a narrow channel, of about 40 feet in width, entered another Lake apparently of great extent, but of this we were unable to form any correct judgment, on account of its numerous large islands. Its appearance was very beautiful, the islands being well wooded. The islands and main land have bold shores, but granite rock appears to prevail, and the timber, although beautiful to the eye, was principally pine and hemlock. Coasting along the Eastern shore of this Lake seeking for an opening, until we had, as near as I could calculate, passed over about 11 miles, passing numerous very fine and deep Bays, with sandy beaches badly timbered. The wet weather at this time, prevented my using my Diary for noting the courses, which I was only enabled to keep by penciling them on a rough diagram. At length we made a River, about 200 feet wide at its mouth, with deep water. Ascending this River, we went on through low banks, N. E. by E. E. N. E., E., N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile—soil, a rich sandy loam—timber good, soft maple, black birch, ash, and elm—again S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to an old trading post and clearing of small extent on the South bank of the River, then S. S. E., N. E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, where we encamped.

19.—Pursuing our course up the River, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., E. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, we found the River still about 100 feet wide, with low banks well timbered—the land good—again E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, E. by N., E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., N. E. and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, the land appearing every where good, with black birch, soft maple, elm, and pine, of fine growth—then again E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, N. E., E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Here we passed the mouth of a River entering from the North, with a rapid current, and 80 feet in width.

We then proceeded E. S. E., E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, E. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, E. by N., S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, the banks still continuing low with good timber and land, then N. W., S. S. W., S. by W., S., S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, where the banks begin to rise, covered with pine and hemlock. Here is a swift rapid, which, however, we ascended in the canoe. N. W., S., a short angle, S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. We came to falls formed by granite rock, the banks 50 feet perpendicular without strata, then E. by S. a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the entrance of a small Lake covering only about 3 acres of land. Crossing this Lake we arrived at 2 falls, where we made a portage—again in a short time came to another portage to avoid a fall—the three falls were together about 100 feet, with very lofty banks on each side—rocky, and covered with pine and hemlock—these falls occur in the above distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Supposing that the main line must pass near to this spot, I made a deposit of provisions and other necessaries, with proper signal marks, in case the Surveyors should not have got so far north, and should arrive whilst I was pursuing the course of the river higher up, in the hope of meeting with them.

Proceeded up the river S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; N. E. by E., E. by S., N. E. by E., E. S. E., $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; through low banks of a sandy loam, with good timber; and S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, where I made a portage to avoid a fourth fall, of great beauty, flowing over large square blocks of granite, and divided in the middle by a small island—the altitude of the fall, including the rapids above it, about 60 feet; again S. E. by S., S. by W., S. E., E. by S., N. E. by N., S. E. by E., $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; banks very low, with small hardwood timber; soil, a sandy loam. Then E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; N. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; the soil still continuing sandy loam; timber, soft maple, swamp elm, black ash, black birch, and pine. N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; N. E. by N., N. E. an angle; E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; when we encamped. I may observe generally, that the whole course of this river appears to be through a district of good land.

20.—Being satisfied that I must now have passed the course of the Main Line in my progress up this river, and it appearing probable that about this time the surveying party should arrive, I began to descend the river, to wait near the point where I had made the deposit of provisions. After proceeding about 3 miles, I found that the party had passed, as many trees had been thrown into the river since my passage up. This had been done by the Surveyors on their discovering the river, to give notice to me of their having passed, in case I should be following the course of that river. I discovered their encampment of the previous night, landed and followed on the line, sending the canoe round with my two men, and overtook Mr. Hawkins and party crossing the river at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the Main Line, a short distance from the deposit of provisions.

The new supply of provisions arrived very opportunely, as the stock of the Surveyor was nearly exhausted. Finding, on examination, that our present stock would not probably last till an additional supply could be brought up by another river, I despatched two men to Penctanguishene, to bring

provisions up the same river, and took this opportunity of sending home a man I was obliged to discharge as incapable. I also sent orders to Mr. Beeman to hire additional voyageurs and send them up with another canoe. The heavy rains detained us in camp this day, when we were occupied in washing and repairing clothes, repacking provisions, &c.

21.—During this day, in consequence of the continued rain, remained in camp, men employed as before.

22.—Mr. Hawkins and surveying party proceeded on the Main Line; I remained behind, to wait the return of provisions from Penetanguishene. Our allowance of flour was reduced to 3 oz. per day; engaged in washing, &c.

23.—Remained still at the Falls, during which time I occupied myself in drawing a plan of the rivers I had explored.

24.—Set off on a lateral excursion to S. W., with one man, and without provision; found the first mile good land; birch, beech, hemlock, and soft maple timber, intermixed with a little good pine; the soil occasionally clay: continued on this course 3 miles; then easterly back to the Line through a larch swamp, nearly the whole way back to our encampment.

25.—Rain in the afternoon, and detained in camp, by the illness of my man, who was attacked with a violent bowel complaint, from getting wet the previous day.

26.—Remained at the Falls: my man still unwell.

27.—Mr. Hawkins having sent me word that he had crossed the river again, and that I might, therefore, forward the expected supply of provisions up the river, prepared a raft to descend to the branch, to meet our canoes. After completing the raft, found an old deserted canoe on the banks of the river, which I repaired, and set off on our descent of the river. Went down 3 miles to the point where the Line had cut, where I found two men, who had been sent by Mr. Hawkins, anxiously waiting for provisions, their supply being exhausted. Discharged several guns, in the hope of being heard by the canoe-men, to induce them to come on, if within a short distance; late in the evening the canoe arrived with four men and provisions.

28.—Despatched six men on the Line with provisions, detaining one man on account of his continued ill health; employed him to cook.

29.—Descended this river in the canoe with four men, passing through the N. E. branch, and arrived at 12h. 10m. at the mouth of the river where I had entered on the 18th; proceeded through the beautiful lake I had before seen; but pursuing another route, I made the following courses, proceeding at an average rate of four miles an hour.

I here adopted the plan of keeping my course by time, instead of distance, being satisfied that I should thus arrive at greater accuracy.

Proceeded N. W., 2h. 30m.; S. W., W. N. W., W., W. by S., 2h. 45m.; at 5 miles per hour. W. S. W., 3h. 7m.; W. S. W., 3h. 20m.; 6½ miles per hour. W. by S., 3h. 30m.; S. W. by S., 1 mile. S. by W., ¾ mile; and encamped on an island, on account of the rain.

30.—Set off at 9h. 10m. per watch, and followed the courses S. E. by S. ¾ mile; S. ¾ mile; W. 1½ mile; through a bay one mile wide; W. by N.,

9h. 45m.; and arrived at the entrance of the river; at the first Falls, 11h. 10m.; here we were delayed by heavy rain; we crossed a short portage to avoid the fall, which is of considerable height: I should suppose it to be at least 50 feet. Then S. W. by W 11h 30m, W by N 11h 47m, N W by W 11h 50m, N W by W ¼ mile, W by S 12h. Here, to avoid another fall, we were obliged to make another portage. At 12h 55m entered our canoe again, then W by N 1h 27m, and passed a third portage, W by S, W by N, W S W, 1h 40m, and arrived at the fourth fall, made a portage over it, and at 2h 55m took to our canoe again, S E 3h 10m, where, after passing two other falls, we encamped at the seventh fall.

31.—Set off again, but as the compass I had on board would not traverse whilst we were passing so rapidly down the stream, which I was obliged to do, being in haste to get the provisions, I deferred taking the courses, intending to ascend this river again in a laden canoe. Starting from the seventh fall at 7h 52m we arrived at the eighth fall at 8h 40m. At 9h 22m left again, and made the ninth fall at 9h 44m. At 9h 55m, having crossed the portage, got into our canoe again, and at 11h 10m came to the tenth portage. At 11h 20m left this portage and at 11h 30m arrived at the eleventh portage. At 11h 43m entered the canoe, and at 12h left the mouth of the river which opens into Lake Huron, about 8 miles N W of the mouth of the Severn.

Sept. 1.—At Penetanguishene packing provisions.

2.—Hired another voyageur, left Penetanguishene with a canoe laden with provisions, encamped for the night on Pinery Point.

3.—Crossed Matchedash Bay to the entrance of the bay at the mouth of the same river I left on the 31st August, bearing N 12 miles from Pinery Point and about 8 miles from the Severn. Here I arrived at 11h 10m, then N W by W ¼ mile, N W ¼ W, entered the river at 11h 20m. Here the river is 200 feet wide, with a strong current; followed the course of the river N W ¼ W, N N by E ¼ mile, then E N E 4m, E by S 10m, E N E 12m, when I arrived at the first rapids in the ascent. The river has here a very strong current over granite, then again E 5m, and arrived at a fall; this fall is about 50 feet perpendicular; made a portage, and then E N E 12m. I had left the last mentioned fall at 2h 20m, at 2h 32m arrived at the next fall, where we passed a short portage with the river to the east, at 3h 35m set off again, then N W by N, W, N ¼ W 10m, N ¼ ¼ mile, E N E 4m, N 4m, N by W 5m, N by W ¼ W to 4h 25m. When we entered a large lake. At 4h 39m stopped to refresh and gum the canoe. At 4h 55m set off, and at 5h 6m left the lake (being lake No. 1 on this river) and entered the river again. Here the river makes a short angle to the N W to the lake No. 2. I crossed this lake by the following course, N by E 5h 15m, N N ¾ 5h 30m, and at 5h 38m left the lake No. 2. Here I encamped at the 3rd fall on the river.

4.—Ascended the river as follows:—S E by S 8h 15m, E ¼ N 8h 20m, E N E 8h 24m, and made the 3rd lake at 8h 30m. Here is the 4th fall which we crossed by a portage to another lake. At 10h 6m E by N, 11h 18m N N E, 11h 21m N E, 11h 24m E, 11h 26m E S E, 11h 28m S by E, 11h 30m S, 11h 42m S S E. We were here interrupted by strong rapids. The river through its whole course appears to run over broken granite. At 11h 46m

E S E. 11h 50m S E, 11h 53m E S E, 11h 55m S E by E, 11h 58m E, 12h E by S, 12h 3m E, 12h 7m E N E, 12h 10m E, 12h 13m stopped to repair the canoe. At 12h 21m E S E, 12h 27m S E, arriving at the 5th fall—to avoid which we made another portage of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, with the River to the East. At 3h 27m S E, N E by N. Here we found very strong rapids, and had much difficulty in getting the canoe up the River, notwithstanding we made use of rope lines to tow it up. The banks of the River are very high. At 3h 45m E by S, 3h 48m E S E, 3h 50m S E by E, 3h 54m E, 3h 59m E by S. The whole country here is rough and badly timbered, nothing but pine and hemlock of very poor quality. Granite all through this District. From this point, however, it begins to improve, the land becomes low, and the timber, which is hemlock, birch and soft maple, becomes of much better quality. Again we proceed 4h 1m N N E, 4h 3m S $\frac{1}{2}$ E, 4h 5m S S E, when we stopped 5m to refresh. At 4h 10m S E by E, 4h 14m S. Here the River divides, the other branch running to the Eastward. We then went 4h 17m S E, 4h 19m E by N, 5h 22m E N, and arrived at the 6th fall, about 4 feet in height. The soil is here good, a stiff clay—the timber well grown, pine, hemlock, and maple. We made a portage over the fall, and then 5h 30m N E, 5h 32m E, 5h 35m S E, 5h 37m S E by S, 5h 40m S E, 5h 45m N E by E. There are here strong rapids, with high banks. At 6h left the rapids and proceeded N E by N, 6h 4m N by W. Again found heavy rapids, and got the canoe up them with great difficulty—made a portage with the lading, and encamped.

5.—Set off 7h 46m N N W, 7h 50m N N E, and arrived at the 8th portage. At 8h 22m entered a small Lake, then N E, 8h 32m E S E, 8h 35m E by N $\frac{1}{2}$ N, 8h 40m E, when I arrived at the 9th portage. The River is here contracted, and runs through very high perpendicular rocks for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, E N E, then 10h 37m E N E, 10h 39m N N E. Here the River is again divided into 2 channels. They are about equal in size, and the branch running E by N, (W by S of us as we proceeded,) is commonly called the Moon River, and empties into the Lake after a North Westerly course about 24 miles from that mouth of the River which we entered. At 10h 44m made a portage and entered a Lake 1h 42m E by S. This is a small Lake, with one island about the centre—then 1h 57m S E by E, 2h 2m E by S, 2h 10m E by S $\frac{1}{2}$ S, 2h 15m S E by E, where we stopped 10m to refresh, 2h 25m S E by E, 2h 42m arrived at the 11th portage and entered another small Lake. Crossing it, 3h 57m E by S, 4h 22m N by E, proceeded $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and encamped—heavy rain and a strong head wind staying our further progress—the rain continued all night.

6.—The rain continued until 11h. I then set off to the large Lake, which I crossed on the 29th ult., but owing to the heavy rain and hazy weather, I was not enabled to make a drawing of the coast—11h 30m N N E, 11h 45m N E by N, 11h 58m E N E, 12h 2m E, 12h 5m stopped, 12h 10m N E, 12h 30m N $\frac{1}{2}$ W, still continuing violent rain—12h 50m stopped. At 1h N $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 1h 20m N W by W, 1h 36m N W by W, when quitting the Lake we entered a River. Here again the land appeared of more favorable character, the soil a sandy loam, and the banks low and well timbered—1h 43m N by W, 1h 55m N W, and entered a small Lake, the banks still low, but occasionally rocky

—2h 4m N W, when we entered another small Lake—2h 11m N N E, 2h 17m made a portage over rocks, leaving the River to the right. At 4h 36m N by E, 4h 44m N W. The continued rains impeded our progress. Here we entered a large Lake studded with beautiful islands, but the haze and rain prevented my observing its extent—The voyageurs said it extends to the N W 20 or 30 miles, and they name it Rousseau's Lake. 4h 48m N by W, 4h 51m E N E, 4h 55m N, 5h fell in with 6 families of Indians—received information from them that one of our party and two men had been on the shore of this Lake, and that they had met with the main party on the 2nd of September, but they gave me little or no information as to what Lake or what portage the main line might cross. These Indians were very civil, and after making some enquiries as to their mode of life, they took me to their village. I was surprised to find about 40 acres of good clearing, planted with corn and potatoes. I learned from them that they had made this in 4 years. This plantation is on an island in the Lake, but only a small part of the island is good land—The chief's name is Pamosagay. I made the Indians a few presents of tobacco and provisions, as they promised us any assistance we might require. They appear to reside here all the year round, taking plenty of white fish and trout. They trade with Penetanguishene through one of Mr. Mitchell's traders—These Indians were very cleanly, with good wigwams and new canoes.

7.—Left this Indian encampment, having ascertained that the Lake was of large extent and covered with innumerable islands. Proceeded to cross the Lake W $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 8h N 29m $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 8h 32m N E by N, 8h 46m N W, 8h 58m N by E, 9h 12m I left the Lake, making a portage of about 3 acres—the land well timbered, but stoney and uneven, leaving a River also to the South. The fall between the Lake and this point is about 60 feet, this being the 13th portage from Lake Huron. I then launched my canoe in a small Lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, at 10h 45m E—10h 53m left the small Lake, crossing by the 14th portage to a River, 80 feet wide, with low land at the sides and well timbered—proceeded at the rate of 2 miles per hour, then 11h 32m N E, 11h 35m E, 11h 37m S E by S, 11h 40m stopped—the land here well timbered with birch, bass, black ash, and soft maple; the soil clay—11h 43m E by N, 11h 45m E by S, 11h 48m E by N, short angle to N E, 11h 50m E by S, 11h 54m E by N, 11h 58m E S E, 12h 2m E by N, 12h 4m W by N. The fallen timber throughout this River prevented our proceeding more than 2 miles per hour. The land about here continues good with bass, black birch, black ash, maple, pine and hemlock. At 12h 7m arrived at the 15th portage, crossing about 3 acres to avoid a fall of nearly 20 feet. At 1h 35m E by S, 1h 39m S E by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E, entered a Lake, the shores high, but still well timbered, 1h 41m E $\frac{1}{2}$ S, 2h 15m stopped, 2h 17m N E by E, 2h 20m N N E, 2h 30m N, 2h 37m N N E, 2h 40m N by E, 2h 48m arrived at the 16th portage. Crossed this portage 4 miles with one man, to ascertain if the Main Line had passed, and to look out for the party at the other Lake. Night coming on, I fired three guns and returned. Throughout this portage the land was generally good, being well timbered, but very uneven and occasionally rocky.

8.—In the forenoon the heavy rain compelled us to be still; but in the afternoon, as soon as it cleared, I sent the canoe and two men across the

portage to the next lake, with directions to navigate the lake and look out for the main party, remaining behind with the provisions and one man, (Payette) who had sprained his foot in coming up this river, so as to prevent his walking with packs.

9.—At 2 P. M. the men returned, having met with the party on the Main Line, at the head of the next lake, making preparation to cross on a large raft. Two men had returned with them to assist in the transport of provisions over the portage. I had sent no provisions with the canoe, being uncertain whether I had not passed the Main Line, and being desirous that the men should proceed as rapidly as possible.

10.—Employed transporting the provisions across the portage. Crossed the Lake N. Found the Main Line cutting this lake at 41½ miles, and through the lake 1½ mile. Followed the Main Line for four miles, and joined the Surveyor, Mr. Richardson, and party.

This lake is about 5 miles long by 3 wide, with rocky shores. Timber apparently good. I gave directions here, that if any unforeseen difficulty occurred in their progress, the party on the Main Line were to make for this lake, where provisions might be obtained from the Indians, and then proceed down the river to the mouth on Lake Huron, to which point I should also resort with the supplies, if I did not meet with them as expected.

11.—My canoe-men, with the other men of the main party, employed in bringing up provisions.

12.—Rain all day; lying still in camp.

13.—Left the party, to return for more provisions, and with the intention of ascending another river. At this point, finding a great difficulty in going through the country without the assistance of additional guides and men; I addressed a letter to His Excellency, making a general report of the country we had passed, and informing him of the necessity of increasing our expenses, and requesting his authority. This letter I hoped to have an opportunity of despatching by the canoes, which I expected to meet with at the mouth of the river. Returned along the Main Line four miles to the lake; entered canoe, and crossed S. E., S. E. by S., S. by E.; then across the portage to our encampment of the 7th and 8th instant. Found the man there recovered.

14.—Took our departure from this encampment, to proceed down the river by another route. W. by S. 1 mile to a portage of 1 mile; the land good, occasionally granite boulders; the ground inclined to be hilly; the timber, maple, birch, black ash, bass, and elm. Arrived at Roussseau's Lake; crossed this to the beautiful lake I have so often had occasion to notice, and encamped at the first fall.

15.—Left the fall and descended the river. Between the third and fourth fall met Captain Baddeley and two men with provisions. As I had explored the river, Captain Baddeley returned with me to the mouth of it. Here we found Mr. Beeman, with a sloop laden with provisions, which I had ordered to be brought from Penetanguishene, and to be carried to the next river to the northward.

16.—The Canadians here objected to continue with the expedition, asserting that the time had arrived when they must go to their fishing; many of them being under engagements to do so. It was impossible to proceed without the assistance of at least one of the guides; and to induce him to remain

with us, I was obliged to offer him 7s. 6d. a day, for the whole time of the survey, besides other advantages; but unless another man was also engaged at 5s. per day, this man refused to go; and at length the whole party of Canadians left me on their way home to Penetanguishene, Mr. Beeman returning with them to engage more men. After proceeding some distance, Mr. Beeman succeeded in persuading them to return to their duty, and in the evening they resumed their stations.

17.—Took charge of the sloop laden with provisions, intending to make deposits at convenient situations on the lake shore. This was necessary as well on account of the dangerous navigation of this part of the coast, as also on account of the advanced period of the year making the supply of provisions a very precarious matter. Despatched the men, under Mr. Beeman, to Penetanguishene for warm clothing, the whole expedition being unprovided for the inclemency of the season, now setting in. Mr. Beeman was also commissioned to hire fresh hands in the place of any that might wish to remain at home. Captain Baddeley and myself embarked on board the sloop, and sailed 36 miles on the shore to the northward. Here we found a constant succession of rocky islands, with reefs of rock, running into the lake in every direction, for 10 to 15 miles from the main land. Encamped on a rocky island.

18.—Made Parry's Sound. Left Captain Baddeley with two loads of provisions for the surveying party, and a supply for himself, to proceed with his canoe up the river from this bay. Continued along shore with the sloop 24 miles, when I arrived at the old trading post, Shawenagah. Here we met with every attention and kindness from the Trader, (Mr. Morrison,) who afforded us ever assistance in storing our provisions.

19.—Employed unloading sloop, and stowing away the provisions. Rain all day, with adverse winds.

20.—Strong gale from the S. W., which prevented our leaving.

21.—Strong gale from the S. W. Remained at Shawenagah.

22.—The same.

23.—The gale continued during the morning. At noon, the wind having abated, we left the post. Made 9 miles, and encamped on a rocky shore.

24.—Light airs. Entered Parry's Sound; left the sloop, with two canoes and one man, to join Mr. Beeman, who was appointed to meet me at the entrance of the river at the head of this bay. Ran 4 miles up the bay, and encamped.

25.—Sailed 9 miles east, and came to a river, running N. E., about 30 feet wide, at the mouth; but could discover no mark of Mr. Beeman, or any person having been there; and, from the smallness of the river, was satisfied it could not be the one Captain Baddeley had ascended and where Mr. Beeman was to rendezvous. Here I encamped for the night. This is a bay of deep water, with few islands, but many good harbors; the land, however, is rocky, and very indifferent.

26.—Hard gale of wind, and rain, which detained us in camp.

27.—The weather more moderate, but with much rain. Met with an Indian and his wife (Nebewayah.)

28.—The weather still wet; but more mode-

rate. Stood in for the north shore of the bay assisted by the Indian and his wife, who conducted me to the River I was in search of. Here I found provisions and other articles deposited, and hence concluded that Mr. Beeman was at no great distance. In the afternoon, Mr. Beeman, who had been making search after me, joined us. Received information from him that one load of provisions had been despatched up the River.

29.—Remained with Mr. Beeman and party at the mouth of the River, waiting the return of the canoe.

30.—The canoes not returning, remained at the River.

October 1.—The canoe not having returned as we expected, according to the promise of the guide, sent up with it, and the season being very far advanced, spent the day on the look out for the canoe, having resolved, as soon as possible, to communicate with the whole party and call them back from the expedition, as it had been impossible to keep up any further supplies.

2.—The same as yesterday.

3.—Spent the day again at the mouth of the River, where I was obliged to wait, as I had not any man with me that could undertake to guide a canoe up the River.

4.—At the mouth of the River as before.

5.—Set off to endeavor to ascend the River, advanced 6 miles, when we came to a branch running S. W.—made a portage, leaving the River one mile to the Eastward—the portage $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The land rocky in many places, but generally well timbered with maple, black ash, birch, and white oak—could not discover any trace of the canoe—men having crossed this portage, left a note there apprizing them of our having passed, and that I had returned to the mouth of the River.

6.—At the mouth of the River.

7.—Made a trip to the N. W. to the bottom of the Bay. Found some good land well timbered—made an Easterly course about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile—found the land still very good, the timber being black ash, bass, maple, hemlock, red birch, and pine, of good growth. Came to another Lake and returned, but then discovered that the tract of good land was of trifling extent. Returned to the mouth of the River at night—the canoe had not yet arrived.

8.—Remained at the River.

9.—This being the 17th day since the departure of the canoe, I had every reason to conclude that they must have gone on to another River, or had got back to the Lake mentioned on the 10th of September, and according to my intentions before expressed to the Surveyors on the Main Line, set off from here to proceed down the coast. I left one canoe here with provisions, and a direction by letter where to find it, that if the party should come down after my departure they might not be at a loss. The Indians also informed me that the interior was so inundated with water that it appeared probable the party were prevented from proceeding.—Under all these circumstances I set off for Penetanguishene, hoping to meet them there, or at least some tidings of them. Mr. Beeman accompanied me.

10.—Proceeded on the voyage down the coast.

11.—Arrived at Penetanguishene at 10 P. M. on the voyage—observed the comet. It had a very brilliant appearance to the W. N. W.

12.—Got a large Hudson's Bay canoe out of the store for the purpose of returning with the men in

my party, to bring back the other men if we could meet with them.

13.—Found the canoe so leaky after a repair of the day that she was unfit for service, and we were therefore obliged to engage the sloop again. Hired the sloop, left Penetanguishene & made Pinery Point.

14.—Left Pinery Point and sailed 20 miles.—Encamped at night on the Lake shore.

15.—Arrived off Parry's Sound—sent a small canoe in to see if any of the party were there, or if the provisions had been taken away. The canoe returned with information that the provisions had disappeared, and found a note left by Captain Baddeley, saying that the party had provisions for 20 days.

16.—Sailed for Shawenagah.

17.—Arrived at Shawenagah.

18.—Remained at Shawenagah.

19.—Ascended Shawenagah river. The entrance a rough barren rock, with stunted birch and poplar. Went 11h. 27m. E. by N., 11h. 55m. E. and stopped—12h. 10m. E., 12h. 15m. E. by S.—came to a fall where the river is 20 feet wide—the fall 4 feet—12h. 33m. S. E. by E.—12h. 36m. made a portage to avoid a fall, leaving the River $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the South—the portage is over a high rocky country—2h. 20m. E. N. E., 2h. 32m. E., 2h. 35m. S. E. by E., 2h. 37m. E., 2h. 44m. E. by S., 2h. 49m. E., 2h. 51m. E. S. E., 2h. 52m. E. Here made a portage to avoid a fall of three feet. We met with fine timber in this portage, but the land still rocky—3h. 12m. E., and came to strong rapids—made a portage and came to a small Lake $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide—3h. 53m. S. W., 3h. 55m. E. S. E., and encamped after pursuing the River a short distance with low banks on each side—the timber and land of more favorable appearance.

20.—Following the course of the River 9h. 55m. E. 10h. 2m. E. by N. and arrived at a fall, then passed a bay bearing N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 10h. 3m. N. E. by N. 10h. 16m. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. 10h. 30m. E. by N. 10h. 35m. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. Here the banks of the river are low but formed of rock—the timber, pine and dwarf birch, at 10h. 42m. stopped. I was here informed of a lake lying to the N. 3 miles from the river, the lake 4 miles long, 11h. 8m. left a chain of lakes. These lakes are from 90 feet to 1 mile wide with many bays. 12h. informed of a lake bearing E. S. E. 10 miles long by 5 miles wide. I observed the river running from it not of any great size; made a portage of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide over very high rocky land with pine, maple, and birch timber.

21.—Ascended the river, the banks still rock, the timber pine, maple, red birch and hemlock for about 1 mile; came to a lake 16 miles long, with many bays; crossed this lake and followed the course of the river. It is here much contracted and full of fallen timber, making it difficult and tedious to advance with the canoe. The courses were E. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, 10h. 43m. E. 10h. 58m. stopped to repair canoe; 11h. 29m. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. 11h. 55m. E. and stopped again to repair canoe. Here entered a small river and followed its course a short distance, entered another lake, 12h. E. by S. 12h. 7m. left the small lake and entered a creek 15 feet wide, and with much difficulty succeeded in pulling the canoe through for about one mile E. Made a portage over a rough rocky country, making very little progress and advancing with the canoe with great difficulty. Here unfortunately one of the men fell and cut his arm with his axe. We met with an Indian who inform-

ed us he had seen the party on the main line; that they had advanced to within 27 miles of the spot where we were; that they were about to return by another river, and would not come down this; under these circumstances, and the man with the cut arm being disabled, I hastened to descend to Shawenagah.

22.—Arrived at Shawenagah.

23.—At Shawenagah waiting the arrival of the other parties.

24.—Remained at Shawenagah not knowing at what river I should communicate with them, and I could not leave to make further search for them, as the last arrangement made with them was, that they should come down Shawenagah river for further supplies.

25.—At Shawenagah two canoes returned from Parry's Sound and Isle au Sable, bringing three of the party with them, who informed me that the party had left the main line at the 78th mile, and were making lateral excursions until canoes should be sent by me to take them to Penetanguishene.

26.—Sent the guide with 3 canoes and provisions, to bring the remainder of the party down to Isle au Sable, where I was to meet them with the Sloop.

27.—Detained at Shawenagah by a strong south west wind.

28.—The same.

29.—Left Shawenagah, and with great difficulty got round the point. Encamped at night at the end of the Long Bay.

30.—Arrived at Isle au Sable with the Sloop and one canoe to take the party home to Penetanguishene.

31.—Remained waiting for the Surveyors and Capt. Baddeley.

November 1.—The same.

2 and 3.—The same.

4.—About 5 o'clock, P. M., Captain Baddeley arrived with two canoe-men, but had missed the men sent up on the 20th October, and brought alarming accounts of the rest of the party having suffered for want of provisions. About half an hour afterwards the rest of the party made their appearance.

5.—All hands embarked in the sloop and one canoe, and set sail from the Bay. Encamped on the rocks at night.

6.—Head wind. Pulled the canoe and sloop among the rocks. Got round Point Original, and into a bay, where we encamped.

7.—Detained by strong head wind, with heavy rain. Captain Baddeley and Mr. Richardson set off with two men in the canoe, to endeavor to get on by a channel through the rocks, and make a portage.

8.—Pulled with oars to Penetanguishene, where we arrived at 10, P. M.

9.—Engaged at Penetanguishene arranging pay-lists with the Commissary.

10.—Discharged all hands.

11.—Left Penetanguishene for Coldwater, and

12.—Arrived at Coldwater.

To 16.—Remained at home.

17.—Left home for Toronto. Arrived at the Narrows, but the steamboat having ceased running for the season, I was detained there, making frequent attempts to cross the Lake in canoes and other boats.

28.—Arrived at Toronto, reported myself to His Excellency.

To December 2.—Employed making up accounts.

REPORT of Lieut. Baddeley, R. E.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, June 29, 1835.

"The Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Baddeley, R. E., shall proceed to Toronto, Upper Canada, and place his services at the disposal of Major-General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., with reference to the expedition about to explore the North-West of the Matchedash, in the direction of the French River."

(Signed) JOHN EDEN,
Lt. Col. Dep'y. Adjt. Gen.

In obedience to the foregoing orders, I left Quebec the 1st of July, and, proceeding by the route of Bytown, reached Toronto the 12th, where I was detained until the 16th. On the morning of that day I left the Capital of Upper Canada, in company with the other gentlemen of the party, for Lake Simcoe, in the neighborhood of whose waters it was proposed that our labours should commence. Our party from hence consisted of Lieutenant Carthew, R. N., (in charge of the whole,) myself, as geologist, and Messrs. Richardson and Hawkins, Surveyors.

As the settled portion of the country we traversed is already well known, I shall only indulge in a few cursory remarks respecting it.

For two or three miles the road to Lake Simcoe carries you over a level country, little superior in its elevation to that portion on which Toronto stands; beyond this distance a low alluvial ridge is struck, which is said to be continuous both to the eastward and westward, and is esteemed to have been an ancient boundary to Lake Ontario on this side. From hence, as far as the Oak Ridges (a misnomer, as no oak we were informed, is found upon them,) no remarkable feature presents itself; the country carries one uniform aspect of gradually rising, level, and fertility. The Oak Ridges, which should be called rather the Sandy Ridges, while they reverse this appearance for the moment, I believe, a summit, level, or dividing ridge, which throws the natural line of irrigation northward of them into Lake Simcoe, and southward into Lake Ontario. In the absence of any certain information on the subject, it would be very useless to indulge in vague conjectures as to the difference of level which exists between the summit of this ridge and Lake Ontario, particularly as the question will be probably soon decided by an instrumental measurement; but we may shortly observe, that as the difference between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario has been determined to be 360 feet, the summit of the Oak Ridges cannot, I think, be less than 700 feet above the latter lake, although had I been left to mere conjecture, unassisted by a knowledge of fact, 500 feet would have been the utmost estimate I should have reached, so gradual and unmarked is the rise between the two places.

As we descend from the Ridges the country improves greatly, and at their bases, as you approach Newmarket, are situated lands, to all appearance, as good as any in Canada, as regards soil, level, produce, and mode of farming. Indeed had houses and fences been out of the way, I could

have imagined myself in some fertile part of England. We reached Phillip's comfortable Inn, two or three miles from the Holland Landing, about 6 P. M., where we slept.

17th July.—Upon rising this morning we noticed, near Mr. Phillip's premises, a Grist-Mill, which is worked by damming up a small stream tributary to the Holland River; there is also a Brewery, both the property of Peter Robison, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands. About 10, A. M., we descended the road to the Holland Landing, where travellers take the steamboat, which transports them down the Holland River and through Lake Simcoe. The land traversed by this route is very different in appearance and reality to that generally met with yesterday; and, characteristic of this change, we observed that here the pine had taken the place of the elm, which before was so abundant. At the Holland Landing we observed small boulders of limestone, artificially accumulated for burning; much of it is of that compact variety found near Kingston and at Marmora, in close connexion with syenitic rocks. Internally it is of a yellowish white or grey colour, but externally it is often as if flour had been rubbed upon it. Of this description of rock Mr. Tazewell, formerly of Kingston, makes his lithographic stones, which are found to give a good impression. Some varieties of limestone here have the granular structure, and contain fossil shells; among these was noticed the cast of a productus, which, according to some geologists, marks the transition era, or oldest of the secondary. This limestone, I believe, is brought from Lake Simcoe, upon the shores of which, in some places, it abounds; the white weathered aspect it so generally exhibits is at once characteristic of it, and may be hailed as a favorable omen of the soil it is found on, or contiguous to.

The neighborhood of the Holland Landing is remarkable for the number of wolves which infest it, and their cries by night are said to be a powerful anti-soporific.

The Holland River drains an immense marsh, upon which nothing grows but sedge; its shores are very low; its course very winding, and its waters almost currentless; it is divided into 2 branches, the Westernmost of which, little navigated as yet, will one day, no doubt, prove a valuable feature to this part of the country. At present it is the Eastern branch only which is made use of; this branch at the Holland Landing is about 100 feet wide; a width it preserves as far as Lake Simcoe.

In passing down to this Lake we could not but admire the skill with which, in so narrow and winding a river, the boat was made to run without once checking the steam. The eddy produced by the boat acts upon the sedgy banks of the river, and helps to widen in, and if it were required this operation might be much shortened, by arming the head of the boat with a sort of iron cutter, which acting against the soft muddy banks, like the couler of a plough, would set portions of it afloat down the river. It seems to us that much of this land, on both sides of the river, might be readily redeemed from its present sterility.

About noon we reached Lake Simcoe, which looks like an extensive plain filled with water, so little elevated are its shores above its level; half an hour after we came to Roche's Point, a mere sand-bank,

so named after its first settler. The land back from the shore, however, like the most of that on the lake is, we hear, of a much better description.—Opposite this point the lake is only 3 miles wide. We crossed these waters in a calm and found them smooth, but we were informed they were liable to be dangerously agitated, a fact which their comparative shallowness, and the lowness of the surrounding shores, will account for. At 2h. 30m. we were in Kempenfeldt Bay, a fine extension of navigable waters, running 9 miles into the land on the north western shore of the lake. This bay as well as the whole of Lake Simcoe is, we understand, well settled, it is not obvious to the eye on passing that they are so, because the houses and clearances are frequently back from the shores, where the better land prevails. There are, we believe, no lands to concede on this lake, all the lots having been taken up; they may be purchased at from two to eight dollars an acre; the latter is the price of the best cleared land. On entering this bay we were called to dinner, when we observed on the table some potatoes remarkable for their whiteness and good flavor, they are the species called the pink-eyes, and are raised in great abundance here.

At the head of Kempenfeldt Bay is Barrie, a settlement so named after Commodore Barrie.

This place we reached about 4 P. M.; 3 years ago it had no existence. Now it is a thriving little spot. Upon landing we ascended a shore which like the rest we have seen, is composed of a sandy alluvium, this however is not characteristic of the settlement, for a short distance back a fine black soil overlaying clay is met with, upon which elm and other hard wood flourish. Here we saw a lime kiln which has been erected to burn the rolled masses of lime-stone, which are scattered all over this part of the country, and which by their disintegration have undoubtedly given fertility to the soils they are mixed with.

Among the rejected masses from the kiln were observed some whose surfaces had been converted more or less into a glaze enamel here and there tinged with that beautiful light green color which indicates, under such circumstances, the presence of chroma, and near such colored spots appear the evident cause of them, dark metallic grains, which are undoubtedly portions of the chromate of iron. The matrix or aggregate in which these portions of ore are disseminated appears to be an intimate mixture of white quartz and felspar, which in this instance has acted as a flux on the metal, affording accidentally a good lesson on the use of fluxes in mineralogical investigations.

Let us here observe that much practical information on the subject of some of the chemical characters of minerals may be often obtained by studying the aspect of such rejected masses. In this instance, however, they did not appear to be numerous, as I only saw two, or at most three specimens. Their cream white color had evidently been the cause that they had been picked up under the supposition that they were of limestone. The rock from which they were detached may possibly be in the neighborhood, but judging from their very rounded form, I am of opinion that it is not.

The whole of Kempenfeldt Bay is rising into importance, but particularly this portion of it. Two years ago, Mr. Bingham, the landlord of the King's Arms, made the first settlement at Barrie.

It has been proposed to open a water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe, by cutting a canal between the waters of Kempenfeldt Bay and those of the Nottawasaga; and my friend Captain Bonycastle, Commanding Royal Engineer of the Western District, now with us, has been deputed by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, to report upon its practicability and expediency. It is thought that the greatest difficulty of forming a ready intercourse between the two Lakes will arise from the stormy character of the Nottawasaga, and the shifting nature of its soundings or sands.

July 18.—Leaving Barrie this morning we returned to the mouth of the Bay, whence, turning Northward along the shore, we noticed every where land fit for clearing, if we may trust to level, the absence of rock, and the frequent recurrence of elm, maple, and other hard woods. Reaching the Narrows, about 10, A. M., we disembarked and prepared to cross the Peninsula to Coldwater on our way to Penetanguishene, where we had some arrangements to make and articles to procure.

At the Northern extremity of Lake Simcoe, near to where the waters of the Severn debouch from it, is situated the Narrows, land obviously so named from its contracted position. Between these two waters here are located some families of Indians in a semi-civilized state, and whose lands extend from hence to Coldwater, through which our road runs, to the North Eastward of the Narrows. On the opposite side of the water, is the Township of Mara, from the N. E. corner of which, we shall, agreeably to our instructions, commence blazing our proposed Main Line of operations on a course of N. 16 W., or prolongation of that which already divides the surveyed portions of the Home District on this side from those of the Newcastle.

Having finished our business therefore at Penetanguishene, we return here, where and when we take up our axe-men, pack-men, and first supply of provisions.

Leaving behind what was superfluous for the journey, we started in waggon across the portage to Coldwater, over a road certainly very indifferent.

The land through which the road passes struck us as being generally good, as regards level, timber and soil. It underwent, however, no particular examination, as we do not consider ourselves yet on our ground of close observation. It may be sufficient to observe that, according to our belief, sand prevails towards the Lake Simcoe extremity of the portage. Loam centrally, while a strong debris occupies much of the Western portion of it—the loam, which greatly predominates, is sandy and ferruginous, the latter indicated by its red or yellow color, on which, however, white and red oaks, maple, elm, beech and bass-wood abound. Much of the portage is over corduroy bridges, and, with the exception of a single clearance about the middle of it, is settled only at its extremities, which are 16 miles apart.— Upon arriving at Coldwater, we dropped down the River of that name into Matchedash Bay, where we found the Steamboat, on board which we hoped also to have a little rest after our rough journey, but the myriads of misquitoes aboard and in the cabin, rendered such a hope entirely vain, and we were obliged to pass the night under a defensive canopy of cigar vapour, and for the supplying of which, every mouth was called upon for its quota. This spot appears

to be peculiarly prolific in this kind of torment, being surrounded by low swampy shores.

19.—Descending the Matchedash bay we reached Penetanguishene about 11 A. M. and passing the Naval Establishment, proceeded to the settlement near the head of the bay; upon landing we had an interview with Mr. Beeman, who we were sorry to find lame and quite unable to take any active part in our movements; he was not however at the time wanted, and it was hoped that before he was, his lameness would be removed; this individual had been engaged to take charge of the provisions destined to supply us during our operations in the field, which he was to effect by ascending in canoes, some of the various rivers which pour their waters from the eastward into the Matchedash bay and Lake Huron.

The harbor of Penetanguishene has been well selected as a Naval Depot; it is near the entrance from the eastward into Lake Huron, from the influence of whose often turbulent waves, it is protected by several islands off the inlet, in which it is, and by its southerly retirement from the mouth of that inlet. Its navigation is some what intricate, but only so to an enemy or one unacquainted with its channels; while its low western and elevated eastern shores, places the movements of the enemy completely under the command of any works of defence, which it might be thought necessary to construct.— At the entrance of the harbor there is a bar, which shelving partly across to the opposite side, gives additional security to it. The port of Penetanguishene occupies a portion of the site of an extensive alluvial formation, based upon a thick stratum of stratified clay, which may possibly be tertiary.

The upper portion of this alluvium assumes a distinct character, consisting of a coarse sandy debris, in which are wholly or partially buried large water-worn boulders of crystalline rocks, principally gneissoidal, green stone, amphibolice gneiss, and hornblende schist. On some of these, the two former for instance, the action of water is very remarkable; and one might almost imagine that the chisel of the artist had been employed to form the deep parallel smooth furrows with which they are impressed: these furrows mark the lines of stratification, or parallel alternation, which occurs in the prevalent disposition of the minerals forming the aggregate; layers where hornblende predominates, which are easiest noted upon, being concave, while those in which the felspar and quartz (both together or alone) predominate, are convex.

The erosive influence of water in other masses is differently, but as strikingly shown, and from the same cause, viz: the readier disintegration of the hornblende; these masses alluded to, are filled with deep round holes, as if the work of some *teredo navalis*; this is owing to the glandular or porphyretic arrangement of the hornblende in such masses, among these fragments may be seen angular slabs of lime-stone removed from their original position, but certainly not far. I am informed that the western side of the bay is composed of similar transported materials, but the accumulation there is not so great. Although the soil of this place is exceedingly stoney, it is, I am informed, far from being unproductive, nothing was seen, however, to indicate fertility.— The ground has a most rugged and unfarmed-like appearance, and it is only when you look from it to the smooth waters of the bay, and its little picturesque island, that the eye becomes pleased.

Calling upon Lieutenant Ingall, 15th Regiment, the Commandant of Penetanguishene, we were invited to see an Indian War Dance performed by a party of Pottawattamis Indians, who having been lately driven from their own territory, were now seeking a refuge in ours. They were dressed, or rather undressed, after the fashion of their savage tribes, with the usual proportion of red paint, feathers, and tattooing. Some of their young men, whose faces were abundantly covered with the first of these, were mistaken by some of our party for young women, a mistake which the absence of all beard served to render more natural. This dance was the first of the kind I ever saw, and it excited no desire to see another, for it gave me too humble an opinion of the species in general, in its original and uneducated state. It is degrading to see men, whose natural intellects are so good, making fools of themselves. The practice, however, now is much discouraged, particularly by those Indians who are converted to Christianity, and their religious instructors.

21.—Having completed our arrangements in the village, about noon we embarked in our canoe for the Naval Establishment, where we landed to procure some articles from the Commissariat Store, and to be present at an Indian palaver. Hearing that several of the Nipissing Indians were in the bay, Mr. Ingall had arranged to collect them together to-day in his house, in order to address them on the subject of our exploration. The ceremony commenced with our shaking hands with about twenty Indians, sitting in a squatting position round the room, among whom were two chiefs; which done, Mr. Ingall made a speech.

Leaving the Commissariat wharf about 2 P. M. we paddled out of this fine harbor, and directed our course for Coldwater, a name which is the interpretation of its Indian appellation, originating no doubt in the lower temperature of the Coldwater River, when compared with that of the waters of the Matchedash. In recrossing this bay we ascertained, about 3 P. M., the then relative temperature of its waters to the air, namely 68 to 70° Fah. in the latter, 66 in the former: it is, I believe, unusual to find, as in this instance, the temperature of the waters, either of lakes or rivers, at this season of the year and time of day, to be lower than that of the air. On reaching the mouth of the Coldwater River about 6 P. M. the thermometer stood about 62 in water, and fell to 60 as we ascended. About 7h. 30m. we reached the Indian settlement of Coldwater, where we passed the night.

Towards the mouth of Penetanguishene Bay are several islands which shelter it. On one we were informed, there are the remains of a French Church; of another it was said that it sounded hollow when trod upon; we were also informed that there is good land on some of them; they are all unconceded, but the Indians exercise a presumptive right over them, as well as over all others in the lake.

22.—We were detained at Coldwater until noon, when, having taken the sun's meridian altitude, we departed for the Narrows, which we reached about 8 P. M.

23.—Waiting here also until noon to collect our men, and make other arrangements, the sun's meridian altitude was again observed, after which we prepared to cross Lake Couchyching, the Indian appellation of that part of Lake Simcoe which inter-

venes between the Narrows and the Township of Mara. In passing this lake we again noticed the relative temperature of its waters and the air, thus: air 78, water 72, the time being about 2 P. M.: upon landing on the opposite side we encamped near the margin of the lake and the divisional line between the Townships of Mara and Rama.

24.—Mr. Richardson proceeded this morning in search of the Township line on this side, which he had blazed about 15 years before, but he had some difficulty in finding it, owing to the decaying influence of the very swampy section of ground it passes over. There the timber is white pine, poplar, and yellow birch; on the immediate banks of the lake, it is cedar and hemlock, of small growth. There as well as on the shores of the islets near at hand, there is a loose debris of lime-stone, some of it is much water-worn, and of a travelled aspect, while other portions preserve their original tabular and angular form, and are probably close to their natural beds. The stone is of a pink color externally; where it lays between wind and water it has the compact structure before described. Sarsaparilla is found at our encampment in great abundance, but it seems common to the woods every where about here, and is made use of as a febrifuge by the old settlers. While the men were engaged taking the packs forward on the old divisional line here before mentioned, which has a course of N. 74 E., I employed myself making bread until noon, when I took the sun's meridian altitude; however, as this will be done every day the unclouded state of the sky will permit, the subject will not again be introduced, without some particular reason, into the body of the journal, but reserved like the thermometrical observations, which were taken three times a day, for the appendix. Soon after noon the weather began to change, wind to rise, rain to fall, and thunder to be heard in the distance. Having left Mr. Carthew at the Narrows, a canoe was dispatched for him, and the party remained encamped here for the night.

25.—Messieurs Richardson and Hawkins, although the morning was wet, started with the men about 8h. 30m. and I remained behind to wait for Mr. Carthew, who arrived about 1 P. M. Our place of encampment bears S. 67 E. from the Narrows, which is seen in the distance (3 miles) between two islets. Soon after Mr. Carthew's arrival, we proceeded forward over an alternating succession of good land and swamps, and reached our encampment for the night at 5 P. M., distant about 3 miles from the last, and situated on the before-mentioned boundary line between the Townships of Mara and Rama. The land traversed, is remarkable for an extensive growth of fine white oak upon it, rendered doubly valuable from the easiness with which it might be drawn in winter to the Lake. The soil every where is good, even in the swamps it is a clayey loam. Beside the oak, elm, black ash, and maple were seen, with cedar and alder in the swamps. The country is very little above the level of the Lake, and consists of low parallel ridges separated from each other by these swamps, which are often a yard in depth.

26.—The soil at our encampment consists of one foot of fine black vegetable matter, overlying a yellowish clayey loam. The timber is fine white oak, elm, cedar, soft maple, and bass. The same description of land was met with on our way to our next encampment as was seen yesterday, with this difference

only, that the swamps, which, from their frequency, are still very embarrassing to traverse, are now dry.

27.—Timber at our encampment, elm, beach, bass, a few scattered birch and hemlock, with maple chiefly in brush. Soil good and deep, similar to that last mentioned, but somewhat more sandy and moist. We are distant from the Lake about 4½ miles. The weather, which had been very fine since the morning, changed in the afternoon, and gloom succeeded to brightness.

In the evening, night, and succeeding morning, a little rain fell.

28.—We passed this day through almost one continued swamp filled with tamarack or cedar, elder or spagnous plants. Among the last were noticed an abundance of saracena and leduni polustres. In the drier portions of the swamps, the coptis and trientalis were seen, the former in flower, the latter out. The misquitos were very annoying to-day, and bled us profusely.

Owing to the difficulties met with, we did not travel more than 1½ miles this day, and at last was obliged to encamp in the swamp. Mr. Richardson informs me that about ¾ of a mile to Southward of our present position, there is a hot spring, the water of which is too warm to drink—I presume he means too warm to afford a pleasant beverage, and not that it is scalding. It is to be regretted we did not visit it.

29.—For about one mile beyond the last encampment, the land continues of the same swampy character as before. The next mile is open and free from swamps. The soil, however, has become sandy, and the timber, principally white pine, with a little maple, black birch, spruce and balsam, the pyrola and comis in flower.

30.—Our place of encampment this morning is on Lot No. 2, Mara Township, distant from Lake Couchyung about 10 miles. Beyond this a mile, the swamp continues, then a better description of country comes in, which extends to the North-East corner of Mara, about one mile more, where we encamped near to an old blazed post marking this angle of the Township; on our way we crossed some slabs of limestone, the only fixed rock we have noticed since leaving the Lake. It is of a fine granular structure, and resembles some of the lower strata of limestone in the immediate vicinity of Kingston. It effervesces slowly in acid; and is in fact a siliceous limestone. The soil now is exceedingly sandy; the timber, pine, hemlock, and rock elm.

Extensive windfalls were met with yesterday and to-day. The night being fine, the bearing of the pole star was taken at the moment of its greatest elongation to the Eastward by Messieurs Richardson and Hawkins, in order to determine the magnetic variation; and to the reports of these gentlemen I refer for the result. By my own observations I could not satisfy myself that there was any variation. They consisted, however, merely in taking bearings of the sun when at its greatest observed altitude, by the sextant, and calculated only to give a result approximating the truth, inasmuch as no perceptible change in the sun's greatest altitude taken with the sextant is perceivable for a minute or two, which renders it impossible to determine without a well-regulated chronometer the precise moment when the sun is on the meridian. The mode by equal altitudes, the intervention of clouds prevented me from adopting.

31.—The soil at our encampment is deep red and sandy, on which is growing fine white pine, (the largest I have seen,) hemlock, maple, elm, and bass wood.

Mr. Carthew, Hawkins, and I, are about to start on lateral excursions, from the line of N. 16 W., which Mr. Richardson is about to commence blazing. Mr. H. proceeds on a course to the eastward, at right angles, to the line; I upon angle of 45° with it; and Mr. Carthew towards the Severn, on about a north-west course. The object of blazing the line is to afford security to the several parties and to obtain a more certain base upon which to check and plot our work.

From hence, to the lake we left, behind about 12 miles, is almost one continued swamp, and so, I believe, is a great portion of this and the neighboring Townships. It would appear that these water-logged lands might be drained, and much good land redeemed from barrenness, by cutting away a few feet of the rock in the first fall of the Severn. It is said that to do so might produce inconvenient shallows in other spots; but I know too little about the locality to be able to give a decided opinion, either on the practicability of such an operation, or on the result of it.

August 1.—Mr. Richardson having taken charge of the first 20 miles blazing, and Mr. Hawkins and myself having completed our preparations, we all three departed on our respective courses. To accompany me as pack-men on my lateral excursion, I selected two men, Baker and Henry Kenyon, the former a young, but clever, axeman and woodsman, the latter a gunner in the Royal Artillery.

Soon after our departure, we fell into swampy cedar land, to avoid which we diverged a little to the left. The soil here was red, sandy, and indifferent. The timber, pine, hemlock, black birch, maple, swamp elm, and cedar. Beyond this an improvement takes place, and the soil becomes clay, and the timber, maple, beach, bass-wood, and fine elm. We noticed in one place a profusion of white pine growing on an argillaceous soil, of considerable depth. This is unusual. Continuing our journey, we reached a fine clayey, but somewhat swampy bottom, where there was excellent meadow land, and a little beyond this we fell in with a river, running to the westward, on the southern side of which we encamped, having walked about three miles.

The river we are upon is from 60 to 80 feet wide; its waters deep, black, and sluggish; they discharge themselves into the Black River, which crosses our main line of operation, about eight miles on from the starting point.

2.—The timber at our encampment is black ash, soft maple, swamp elm, and here and there a white oak, of large size; one we measured being 9 feet 3 in. in girth, 2 feet above ground. The soil is a good argillaceous loam; and, as far as we can judge, there is here land which, for level, extent, and richness, is worth notice.

As we could not readily pass the river where we are, we walked down its left shore about a mile to a spot where a rocky islet divides it into two narrow shallow portions, and here we first fell in with the primary or crystalline series of rocks, forming shoals and prominent masses in the bed of the river; they consist of a grey granite, in which the quartz and felspar are white, the mica and hornblende are black. The appearance of these masses

is accompanied by a change in the soil and timber, the former being sandy, the latter pine and spruce. Here we noticed the track of bears for the first time.

Upon crossing the river, on the course we had started, viz. : N. 29 E. or at an angle of 45° to the eastward of the main line, we met, for about three quarters of a mile, with very good clayey land, upon which was hemlock, black birch, bass-wood, and soft maple. To this succeeds shallow indifferent land, full of wind falls, with an occasional swamp; timber, principally cedar and hemlock; and rock (granite) usually near the surface. This continues for about a quarter of a mile, when another river was struck, running to the westward, or nearly parallel to the former, on the rising shores of which some improvement in the soil was noticed. This river, which is here from thirty to forty feet wide, and of a dark olive green color, is again met with at the end of the next quarter-mile, making, I presume, in the interval, a short turn on our right. The timber on its banks is hemlock and pine; the rock forming its bed is granite, over which we forded the river in water scarcely above the angle. The next mile is over land which is only tolerable in the beginning, but becomes ultimately very good; the timber upon it, however, is chiefly pine and hemlock, bass-wood and a few swamp elm are also seen. In the next quarter mile we noticed another river, close on our left hand, and running about north-westward; as, however, it did not lay in our course, we did not cross it. It is about forty feet wide, and apparently deep; both sides of it are covered with hard woods.

From this river the country rises; and we continued ascending gradually for about half a mile through forests of white birch, white pine, swamp elm, and balsam. This rise, though very moderate, contrasts with the almost uniformly level country we have passed through. At the end of the half-mile we encamped, having ascertained that our axe had been dropped, which, being an essential tool in the woods, we were obliged to send back for. The place of our encampment is on a sandy soil, and amidst balsam, spruce, and white birch. To westward of us, in direction of the river, is a fine plastic soil, covered with hard woods.

3.—We did not resume our journey until the afternoon, where, holding the same course as yesterday, the land was found to be tolerably good for about one quarter of a mile, though always on the ascent. Beyond this, we came to a rocky mound cropping out abruptly from the ground to the height of fifty feet. Having ascended this we found it to be gneiss covered with moss, a few stunted pine, hemlock, and balsam. This description of country continues for another quarter of a mile, when ascending again a rocky mount similar to the last, (having passed over several in the interval,) we found ourselves on the summit of a precipice a hundred feet high, overlooking a river at its base flowing at right angles to our course, and which we supposed to be the same as the one last noticed. As this feature formed a barrier to our further uninterrupted progress on our course, we turned to the South-Eastward, and followed its left bank upwards.

This change of course did not last for more than a quarter of a mile, when the river, making a sudden bend from the Northward, permitted us to resume our original course.

The shores of the river where we are, are char-

acterized by broad alluvial meadows covered with long wild grass, and separated from each other by rocky mounds, giving them the appearance of having been originally lakes or enlargements of the river, which it is very probable they were formerly. To this feature succeeds for the next mile, alder or willow meadows, or swamps separated by the same rocky mounds, which are usually not more than 20 feet above the swamps.

In an alder thicket, through which we struggled with difficulty, Baker shot, in rapid succession, 5 partridges, all within a few yards of each other, and beguiling them at the time with a deceitful whistle. The seeming apathy of these animals, under such circumstances, is one of the most surprising things we met with in these woods.

Some of the best of lands is found in these alder patches and grass meadows; and where they are extensive, if not too wet, or being wet may be readily drained, they are valuable. There appears to be a considerable strip of such land on one or both sides of this river. As to the rocky mounds which accompany them, their aspect is as barren, as can well be conceived. One quarter of a mile farther brought us to the edge of another precipice of the same description as the last mentioned, and also overlooking a river which we suppose still to be the same. Here we encamped, having journeyed about 3 miles over land generally of the most unproductive character, redeemed occasionally from positive infertility by the occurrence of the grass and alder meadows before mentioned as seated upon the banks of the river. These, unquestionably, if they are sufficiently extensive, might be settled with advantage. This night was unusually cold.—(See the Meteorological Table in the Appendix.)

4.—The calorific radiating powers were in great activity last night, for the moss is covered with a hard frost this morning, but a brilliant sun now rising above the horizon, bearing N. 67 E. will soon dissipate it. Our encampment is on the declivity of an almost bare hill of granite, which is composed of white quartz and felspar, and black mica. It is usually fine grain in structure, but distinct imbedded crystals sometimes give it a porphyritic aspect. The rock is much traversed by veins, in which it is more usual to find the crystals larger than those in the main body of it; in both small concretions of magnetic oxide of iron are frequent. Beside these veins the rock is seamed in two directions nearly at right angles to each other; the first, which seem to be the most continuous, have a bearing nearly North and South. Knowing the deceitful nature of these appearances, however, I cannot pronounce the rock to be stratified; it is either totally bare on the summit, or covered with a grey crisp moss, which the slightest pressure of the foot removes.

Upon leaving our encampment this morning, we again started up the river, which here also runs upon a course nearly at right angles with the one we are desirous of pursuing; this divergence, however, did not continue for more than the eighth of a mile, when another bend from the northward left it in our power to resume our course for another mile, when we once more came upon the river. This interval partakes of the same topographical character as the one last described; an alternation of meadow and swamp, and rocky mound, the latter usually forming a precipice from fifty to one hundred feet high, where it strikes the river.

Diverging again from our course, we ascended the river about the one-sixteenth of a mile, and crossing it at a spot where it is about fifteen feet wide, and knee deep, continued our journey and course, which led us at first through a natural meadow, the soil of which, like that at the bottom of the river, sparkled with glittering scales of golden mica, giving an auriferous aspect to this alluvium, and suggesting to the unexperienced a search for the precious metal.

This mica is derived from the disintegration of the granite, which abounds with it hereabouts. The side of the river we are now upon, is ornamented with wild roses, that throw a delightful fragrance around. Passing through the meadow, we came upon a barren rocky land of the most unfavorable description, which continues for three miles. In this interval little is seen but tabular summits of granite, upon which nothing grows but a few stunted pine, spruce, and the wild red cherry, the last now bearing mature fruit.

In places where rock is not seen we have either asphagnous, swamp, or a light sandy soil, on which there is a small growth of white and yellow pine, hemlock, and poplar, which seem to have sprung up since fire passed over this part of the country.

The lake mentioned above, running nearly in the direction of our course, we followed it. It is small, not more than half a mile long by two hundred yards wide, having two islets at its South-Western extremity. The barren aspect of the rocky shores of this lake, as well as the whole country, we have lately passed through, affording us no hope of meeting with any land in this direction fit for settlement, we determined to make this lake the easternmost point of our journey. Encamping, therefore, on its northern shore, we propose taking a western course to-morrow, on our return to the line. Our solitude has been cheered the last two evenings, by the plaintive cry of the Whippoor Will.

5.—Since we reached these rocky regions, the tracks of bears have been very numerous; we passed yesterday and the day before, several dry prostrate trunks of trees, much gnawed by these animals, in their search after ants and honey. The timber falling upon bare masses of exposed rock, soon undergoes that internal pulverising process called dry rot, which fits it for the habitation of both ants and bees. Among the plants noticed, were the blue slender rock-seeking campanella, the glossy smooth and three leaved heal-all, the swamp born saracena, and the swimming water-dock.

The barren appearance of the country around us is not alone, owing to its sterile character, the passage of recent fire over it has had something to do in giving it that appearance. All the timber noticed is of young growth, and consists of poplar, cherry, white oak, and tamarack. The cherry, which springs almost from the bare rock, is, at this moment, as aforesaid, laden with its small ripe fruit, affording a grateful flavour to the parched palate of the traveller.

The rock, which forms so conspicuous an object hereabouts, is a granite. At our encampment there are two varieties of it; the first is composed of red felspar and white quartz, forming the mass through which is disseminated small specks of a dark green mineral, which might be either mica or hornblende—it is very tough, and of a crystalline structure; the second, though composed of the same minerals, is

remarkable for its friability and arenaceous aspect: in it the color of the felspar is yellow, and its mica (if it be mica) resembles augite in a secondary formation. This aggregate would be called a sandstone, as it has the appearance of having undergone a mechanical rather than a chemical agglutination. We notice here, as elsewhere, the larger and more perfect form of the crystals of felspar, &c., in the veins which traverse the rock than in the body of the rock itself; from which we infer, that when the latter were formed, the play of affinities was more shackled than in the former case.

The southern shore of the lake we are upon is more rocky and steeper than the northern: and such as we noticed of the rivers we met with, neither appear to be fishy, if we may judge from our want of success.

Upon moving forward, on our return, or western course, we passed within three hundred yards of the western part of the lake. At the end of about one mile we struck a small brook, running through spagnous swamps, moss marshes, and moist grass meadows. It was supposed to have its origin in the lake we have left. In the interval between which and this brook the country is traversed by a succession of granitic ridges or mounds, which have a direction of N. E., S. W., and may be, at a maximum, fifty feet above the lake. Nothing is seen on the sides and summits of the mounds, which are often, for the most part, bare, but dwarf pine and scrubby poplar, oak, and cherry. Our course carries us over these ridges obliquely; it is, therefore, one of a constant alternate rise and fall. Upon the summit of one of the mounds Baker mounted a tree, and noticed that the whole country around, as far as he could see, appeared to be of the same description as that we are traversing; no timber met his eyes, but pine and tamarack, nor did he see any other lake.

About one mile and a quarter in advance a flat summit of granite, entirely bare of any thing, except moss, and several acres in extent, was crossed. Beyond this the country becomes more broken; the granite mounds, which before gave a uniformity to the ground, now gives place to sudden breaks or precipices, the scraps of which face the west. At the base of one of these, the most remarkable, where we stopped to dine, half a mile further in advance, the timber was pine, hemlock, black and white birch, and poplar, all of new growth, as, indeed, all appears to be, between this and the last encampment. We have frequently noticed clinging to the rocks, Franklin's memorable food, the Tripe de rock; it appears, in preference, to attach itself to those exposed escapements which face the north.

Our journey for a mile further was through an open country, but barren in the extreme; to this succeeded tamarac and alder swamps, both wet and dry; this line of country, sometimes interrupted by a precipice of about twenty feet fall, continued for about two miles farther, to which succeeds open woods abounding in fern, a plant sufficiently indicative of the sterility of the soil, which is here a meagre sand, covering up the rock now seldom seen.

About one mile and a quarter from hence, we encamped on land, which here exhibited some improvement, though still poor and sandy; however, we passed an interval of loamy soil, on which the timber was black birch, maple, hemlock, basswood,

and a few pine; the timber at our encampment is hemlock, black birch, white pine, and a few maple.

6.—Upon departing from our encampment this morning, we soon, after one quarter of a mile, came upon the left bank of a river, whose course is Westward, width about one hundred feet, depth considerable, (upwards of ten feet,) current slow, and water blackish; from the latter appearance it has obtained the name of Black River, and it is, I believe, the one which Lieut. Walpole, Royal Engineers, ascended in his way to the Ottawa about 9 years ago. We followed the course of this river downwards for about 2 miles of very broken rocky country, covered with soft timber, and a sandy soil, and then reached a fall, across which Mr. Richardson was attempting to throw a tree, in order to pass his party; as he could not succeed in his object, we returned with him along the edge of a basin in front of the fall, and continuing our descent of the river along its sloping bank for about one-eighth of a mile, reached the line, which had been blazed thus far in the interval of our absence, and here terminated my first lateral excursion, the result of which, as regards the cultivatable character of the country traversed, is, for much the most part, unfavorable. Having crossed to the opposite side of the river we encamped.

7.—Our place of encampment is on a thin stratum of sand overlying rock, (granite,) and elevated from ten to fifteen feet above the river. The opposite, or Southern shore is somewhat more elevated. The timber is almost exclusively hemlock and pine on both sides. It was rather fortunate for us yesterday that the river we fell in with was not easily crossed, otherwise we might have passed over, and in this way missed the line. Fearing that this might happen to Mr. Carthew, who had not yet come in from his lateral excursion to the Westward, an experienced guide (Croteau) was dispatched in a canoe down the river, with orders that if he fell in with Mr. C.'s tract on the right bank he was to follow it.

8.—Waited at our encampment until 2, P. M.—In passing from thence to our next encampments, a distance, according to Mr. R., of 2 miles, on the Main Line, we met with land very similar in every respect to that which has occupied our attention the last two or three days; it is, therefore, unnecessary to particularize it. We have observed all day (a very sultry one) a remarkable number of black hornet-looking insects flying about. Some of them are an inch in length. They were seen in greatest abundance on the shore of the river, attaching themselves to the rough bark of the hemlock, in which they seem to deposit their ova. These are a species of ichneumon. Previously to leaving the river, attempts were made to catch a few of its finning inhabitants, but with little success, although allured by fly, frog, maggot, and pork. One fine pickerel only rewarded our efforts. I cannot say whether this was owing to the scarcity of fish, or want of skill in the fishermen. Our encampment this night was upon one of those bare tabular masses of granite which are so characteristic of the country we are in. Such a spot, from its solidity, offers the best position for arranging an artificial horizon upon, as a preliminary step to an observation, and I attempted to avail myself of it in taking the meridian altitude of Altair, but the lightness of the moon, and the incessant attacks of the small black fly, more tormenting than the moscheto, prevented my success.

9.—It was omitted to state yesterday, that on

our way from the river to our present place of encampment we crossed a small brook, the waters of which were turbid with the rust of iron, and of a strong ferruginous flavor. The land in the neighborhood being low, swampy, and covered with soft wood, from which indications we were induced to suspect that a deposit of bog ore might be met with; on piercing the ground, however, in many places, with our agricultural probe, none was found.

The granite of our encampment is one of those compact rocks so common in these regions, traversed in various directions, but more usually North and South, or nearly so, by veins in which, as before said of other places, the crystalline structure of the component parts, red felspar, white quartz, and brownish mica, is more distinctly developed than in the body of the rock itself. The rock is also here traversed by seams crossing each other at right angles, and produce a tendency in it to split into cuboidal masses; the predominating trending of these seams is N. E., S. W.

Messieurs Carthew and Hawkins came in this afternoon. The former gentleman was met by Croteau in going down the river, and availed himself of the canoe to reach the line. He did not, however, remain, but returned to the river on his way to Pentanguishene for provisions, having previously instructed me to ascend the Black River in a canoe, which he would, upon his arrival at the settlement, dispatch for me.

10.—Upon examining the specimens of rock which Mr. Hawkins collected in his lateral excursion, I find that he crossed early the line of boundary between the secondary and primary rocks, and although he met at first with some good land, the predominant features of his Report, like my own, are unfavorable. For details I, of course, refer to his Report.

At noon I prepared to depart with Mr. H. to the Westward. To occupy the time which must elapse before the canoe can reach its rendezvous on the river I am about to ascend, leaving a cache of provisions for our contemplated water excursion in a fissure of the rock, which we took care to protect as much as possible from moisture, bears, and fire; (a portion of the woods being in flames in our rear at this moment.) We descended over rocks, and through alder swamps, and spaginous marshes, on a course due West for about one mile and a half, where, striking a small lake, we encamped near its borders. As I give Mr. Hawkins the lead while we are together, my notes during that period will be but cursory.

11.—The eastern side of the lake we are encamped near, is a bold precipitous scrap of rock, and from its water-washed base, some of our men drew a large supply of fine rock bass in a very short time. This lake appears to be insulated, and to have no streams of any consequence either running in or out of it. Upon departing we held the same course as yesterday, and passed over the same description of bad land, consisting of nothing but rocks and swamps; in the former we saw repeatedly kidneys of magnetic oxide of iron imbedded, and we noticed that the steepest escarpments of these rocks faced the west or north-west; we noticed also that hornblende seems often to take the place of the mica in these rocks. At noon Mr. Hawkins took an observation of the sun, after which we proceeded on our journey. One circumstance strikes me very

forcibly in passing through this description of country, and that is, the little elevation which any of the granite masses we met with attain. So opposed as this fact is, to what is noticed in granitic regions in general, it may be said, I think with perfect certainty, that since we have been exploring, no land has been met with the summit of which is upwards of one hundred and fifty feet above Lake Simcoe. Red felspar is the predominating mineral in the rocks we met with, but there is a sufficiency both of quartz and mica, or hornblende, to induce those who cavil about a name, without understanding the subject, to call it a granite. This evening we chose our encampment on a rocky islet, apparently lying between two lakes, and at the foot of one of the west facing escarpments we have before mentioned, as giving a character to the country we are in.

12.—The escarpment opposite our encampment, separated from it by a rapid narrow gut of water, rises at an angle of about 45° to the height of about fifty feet; it is composed of solid rock, covered only by yellow, green, and black lichens. We noticed the iris in blow for the first time: most of the rocks here contain hornblende, either as a substitute for mica, or as a fourth constituent in the granite.

I propose leaving Mr. Hawkins here, who directs his course westward towards the Severn, while I proceed to the southward or south-eastward to strike the Black River, and ultimately reach our old encampment upon it, where I appointed to meet the canoe. In conformity with this arrangement we separated, and re-crossed the river or gut; we ascended the bank, and took our course to the south. After passing through a succession of moss meadows, and tamarack swamps, for half a mile, we reached a summit, on which we found shallow sandy soil, covered with white and yellow pine, and scrubby oak; availing ourselves of the nearly southern bearing of this summit, we continued upon it for about one mile and a half, making a little westing in that distance.

Here we changed our course to S. E. and observe, that in doing so, we strike the granite ridges nearly at right angles, and the swamps which separate them, and which are fortunately for the most part dry. Passing over about one mile of this description of country, we came to the foot of a somewhat steep ascent, where, again changing our course to the south, to follow its base, we reached a fine grass meadow of excellent soil, and several acres in extent. Here is a natural clearance not far from some river, the falls of which we heard, but I fear it is merely an oasis in the desert.

Turning on our course of south east out of this meadow, we passed into an open wood, where, finding waters which had been scarce with us all day, we determined to encamp, though early, worn out by a harrassing journey, want of food, and the great heat of the weather, which combined prevented us from accomplishing more than three miles and a half this day.

13.—The timber at our encampment is soft maple and swamp elm; a little distance from it there is pine and white beach. The soil is a mixture of loam and vegetable matter, deep, rather sandy, but good; it is, however, apparently of very limited extent.

Upon starting (S. E.) we commenced the ascent and descent of steep ridges, separated by tamarack and alder swamps, as yesterday, and at the end of

about a quarter of a mile reached the highest ridge we had yet seen, the summit of which was supposed to be about two hundred feet above the island we left on parting from Mr. Hawkins; its course is S. 10 W. and it is, where we struck it, composed of a granite, in which red felspar, white quartz, and black mica, are the constituents; in this aggregate no hornblende was noticed. The same description of country continues for the next quarter of a mile, nothing in the interval but ascent and descent, and it is not easy to say which predominates, though we think the latter. In passing through the alder and grass meadows, we observe that the dew is thick upon them at the moment that the ridgy summits are perfectly free from it.

These unfavorable appearances continue for about one-sixteenth of a mile farther, when, coming upon a small brook, an improvement in the land was noticed. In the next mile and a half very evident improvement, both as to timber and soil, was observed, the former, which at first consisted only of black birch and hemlock merely, became a mixture of maple, bass wood, rock and swamp elm, iron wood, beech, with a few pine and hemlock; the woods are likewise now open and level; the cause of this change is evidently geological, as we have passed back over the boundary line between the primary and secondary rocks, and are traversing a limestone country.

This change in the nature of the rock would probably have escaped our notice, if an overthrown tree had not afforded us the opportunity of seeing the limestone in question, as well as the soil above it; the former is of a siliceous character, horizontally stratified, light yellowish color externally, greyish internally, of a glimmering lustre, which arises from the siliceous particles in it, and which give a gnilly impression both to the touch and taste; it has a compact granular aspect, with the exception of certain burr stone-like cavities, and no organic remains were perceived in it. This limestone seems to be nearly identical with that met with on the 31st July.

For one mile farther on the land continues level, although toward the end of it we found ourselves again in a granitic region. Notwithstanding the level character of this portion of the land, it scarcely admits of permanent cultivation, in consequence of the shallowness of the soil above it, which in general is a stiff dry loam.

One-eighth of a mile further brought us to the granitic ridges again, and their interlude of swamps, and three-eighths of a mile further is the Black River, at a jam on which we encamped.

14.—The banks of the River, at our present encampment, have much the same aspect in all respects as at our old encampment on it above; the same sandy soil, predominance of hemlock and pine, elevated southern banks. The course of the River here is about S. 15 E., but a short distance below are some rapids, when the River for a moment turns more easterly, resuming immediately after, however, the course of S. 15 E. The rapids are formed by the appearance of the primary or crystalline rocks, on which the felspar, mica, and hornblende by turns predominates.

A mixture of quartz, mica, and hornblende, the last in excess, is of frequent occurrence here, as well as in other places we have passed over in our journey, and it seems to form distinct beds, or strata, in close contact with a felsparose granite. I have

not, however, yet seen any clear passage of one into the other, although doubtless such a passage does exist, if we admit their contemporaneous origin, which it seems reasonable to infer from the fact, among others, that while here veins of granite traverse the trap, (a name I extend to all those amphibolic aggregates,) the trap is also observed to form dykes in the granite. In descending the River about a mile, we noticed in the soft sandy alluvium on the waters edge innumerable impressions of deer's feet, and this place is, no doubt, a favorite haunt of Indian hunters, the frame of whose wigwam we noticed a little below our encampment.

The river is low at this moment, but from well known appearances on its banks, it would seem to have been at least eight feet higher in the Spring.— That beautiful flower *lobelia cardinalis*, ornaments the shores of this river.

Upon my return to our encampment I despatched Baker to the rendezvous above, in order to see if the canoe had arrived, and also to bring over to the river the provisions left *en cache*.

15.—The black hornet-looking insect mentioned is abundant at our encampment, and having nothing better to do I have been watching its operations, which are unusual as before said. It appears to prefer the hemlock for the subject of them, upon the rough bark of which having settled, it slowly traverses it, trailing a black elastic horn-like process between its legs, one end of which is fixed to its cartilaginous navel, while the other, which is pointed, seems to seek a pore in the bark, which, when found, the animal stops, divides the process into three portions, two of which enclose the third, like the sheath of a lancet, and with a wriggling motion inserts the central division, which is round and an inch in length deep, into the wood. Having obtained its object, which is probably the deposition of an egg, it gradually and with apparent difficulty withdraws it, and either seeks another spot on the same tree, to renew the same labor, or takes flight to another. This insect, I presume, is a species of ichneumon.

16.—We have chosen a bad place for our encampment owing to the accumulation of floats of timber here, technically called a jam. A strong miasma arises from the bed of the river, particularly when it rains, as it has all night, and does at this moment, the effect of which has been to produce diarrhoea, which I correct by eating burnt bread. This complaint is the only one we appear, any one of us, to be subject to in the woods, in other respects our health could not be better.

Hearing nothing of the canoe, we decided to start up the River for our old encampment and place of rendezvous. After proceeding about two miles through much the same description of country as at our encampment, we reached rapids and a fall, and near a granitic precipice closes in upon the River, and obstructs the road; having crossed this, we proceeded about a mile and a half further to the encampment, meeting in our way with several dry brooks, channels, and rocky impediments.

In our journey to-day, little attention was paid to the bearings of the River, although always either on or near its banks, because Mr. Carthew having ascended it in a canoe, has had a better opportunity of taking courses, than one moving amidst thick brush or timber. Upon arriving at our encampment, Baker informed me that he had brought over the provision, but that fire had passed very near it.

17.—The canoe not having arrived, I passed a portion of the day, calculating my observations for latitude made since our departure, (see *Appendix*) and at noon another observation was added to the last, which, when calculated, differed only 36" from the one taken here on the 8th instant, the former giving 44° 48' 0" for latitude, the latter 44° 48' 36". While entering these results, Croteau with the canoe arrived, and preparations were made for commencing the ascent of the River to-morrow.— This night was tempestuous, accompanied by lightning and thunder. We have seldom introduced any information as to the state of the weather in the body of the Report; reserving it to form a Meteorological Table, which will be found in the Appendix.

18.—Having completed our preparations, I took leave of Henry and Baker, who had conducted themselves remarkably well while attached to me, but whose services at present I no longer require, having two experienced Canadians, (Croteau and Parresseau) for the management of the canoe; the two former were desired to return to the working party on the line, while my new friends and I proceeded up the River.

The first obstruction we met with was very soon after our embarkation, and from the same fall we met with on the 6th. At the foot of these falls, which may be one-eighth of a mile above the encampment, the River expands, as indeed is usual in such places, into the form of a basin, having suffered a contraction above where it rushes over granite, forming a fall of about five feet wide, and as many feet descent. Close to Westward of these falls, there is a less conspicuous outlet for the water, and at this season of the year it is partly subterranean, and partly consists in an irregular rush of water, through and over loose stones. It is probable in the spring that either the two become united, or that the appearance of both of them is much changed.

Having made a short portage, we continued the ascent of the River, about five and three quarter miles, to an encampment; the frequent occurrence of jams, and the detention occasioned by a thunder storm, prevented us from getting any higher this day.

Thus far the course of the River is to the Eastward, sometimes to the South, more generally to the North of East; its waters are of a dark olive green color, (whence its name,) one hundred feet wide, and deep, but, as before said, constantly interrupted by jams; its immediate banks are rather low, at least they are not upwards of ten feet above its waters; and these banks for the most part consist of a deep sandy loam. The land back from the River appears to be level; but judging from the experience I have had of its Southern shore, while on my recent lateral excursion, I should say that it is far from being so. In forming an opinion of the interior of a country, we are liable to attach too much importance to what we notice on the shores of the River which traverse it; being aware of this fact, I shall guard against its influence. The timber we have noticed to-day is principally hemlock and pine, with cedar, occasionally, fringing the shore; towards the latter part of our journey, elm, maple, and bass wood have appeared.

19.—We are encamped on the right bank of the river, where the soil is a deep reddish sandy loam. The timber is elm and maple chiefly, with birch and bass.

Having dispatched Croteau about one mile in

the interior to Northward, he informed me on his return that the same sandy soil continued for about four acres, when rock (a felsparthose and hornblende granite) is met with, forming the usual mountains. Crossing this rock about six acres he came upon level land covered with all kinds of fine timber, as white oak, maple, bass, &c. and which appears to be continuous.

Upon continuing our ascent of the river to day, we were again much retarded by jams, and to these succeeded frequent rapids and falls, rendering portages (some of them long ones) necessary: however, notwithstanding these difficulties, we managed to pass over twelve or thirteen miles, and encamped as before on the right bank of the river.

The land thus far on the shores of the river is usually low and perfectly cultivative, though not of the best quality, being always sandy. The timber, as to species, has undergone an improvement, for we have noticed in this day's journey a larger proportion of the hard woods than yesterday—rock, also, was not so frequently seen. The beautiful crimson lobelia cardinalis, before mentioned, is continually seen near to the shores, and soliciting the gaze of the passenger. During the season of its bloom the river might be recognized by this pleasing feature.

The rocks noticed were to my conception amphibolic granites, some might call them greenstones, but as I believe quartz is invariably present the former is preferred. It must be confessed, however, that the question is ambiguous, and geologists are sometimes induced by the theories they read to make a distinction, without a difference: moreover, in the present case, (a fact which will apply to all observations made under similar circumstances.) it is not possible in ascending a river to describe with certainty the varieties of rock met with without the hammer be constantly applied to them, so much are their mineralogical characters obscured externally by the effect of decomposition and erosion, as well as by the party colored lichens which often cover them. Whatever ambiguity, however, may exist as to the precise name of the rocks themselves, there exists none as to the watery erosion they have undergone, which has had the effect not only of giving a general roundness and smoothness to their outline, but of filling them with hollows and cavities.

In ascending the river we saw three deer, (a doe and two fawns.) Croteau fired, but without effect. A mile or two back from our encampment, the river trends from its hitherto easterly course northerly.

20.—We are detained here all day by bad weather. The rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning at intervals, continued with little intermission throughout. I learn from Croteau that about eight years ago he crossed from the Bocher River on Lake Chat to Lake Simcoe. He started the 15th August from the head of the Chat rapid, met Lieutenant Walpole, R. E. on the 12th September on a height of land, or the dividing ridge between the Ottawa and Lake Huron, reached Lake Simcoe by passing down the Talbot River on the 27th September. He described the land through which we passed as in general very good, but the best he noticed was on the Madawaska River; large prairie; he noticed very little rock. The heights, or dividing ridge, consists of land covered with a fine growth of maple. The longest portage met with was nine miles on the Talbot River through excellent land.

He adds that in the spring of the year you may pass in a canoe from Lake Simcoe to Bytown in eight or nine days.

Jaques Parisseanue (formerly trading for the Hudson's Bay Company) informed me that he has resided on Lake Nepissing for eight years; that it would require eight days to walk round it; that it is very shallow, subject to storms, and much dreaded in consequence; that it is very fishy, and surrounded by low rocks; that on the north side there is much good land; for ten or twelve miles back black soil on clay; but much more on the south, where it extends much farther back; that the land is also good between the Lake and the Ottawa, by the route of the Turtle Lakes and Metowen, a distance of three days by canoe.

21.—Another day of tedious undesired rest, from the same cause. The River has risen seven inches since our arrival. The two or three last days the wind has been from the southward; but upon changing this afternoon to the north-westward the rain ceased. The rain which has fallen has swollen the River one foot in height; but our camp remains quite dry, owing to the sandy nature of the soil we are upon, which permits a free percolation to the waters which fall upon it. This sandy soil is deep and of a red ferruginous color. On the bank we are upon, like most of that which has been noticed, since entering the woods on the immediate shore, it is white; in the former case we strike the rock three feet below the surface, but do not see it. The timber at our encampment is pine, sugar maple, and yellow birch, with a few hemlock and basswood. The sandy banks, which appear almost always to accompany the River's ascent in rocky places, are as here from five to ten feet above the waters edge.

Previous to our departure Croteau and Parisseanue were dispatched into the interior, one on each side of the River. Croteau, who took the right side, and a course about south, found the land level, but stoney, sandy, and poor; at the end of nearly half a mile he came upon a tamarack swamp; among the woods he noticed more particularly maple, birch, elm, and pine. A specimen of rock he brought back with him was felsparthose granite. Parisseanue, on his return from his trip to the north-westward about half a mile, stated that at first he met with a sandy soil, as on the shore, which continued for about two acres; beyond which a good clayey loam was met with, a specimen of which he produced. The land he found level, but here and there covered with large boulders, some specimens of which, when produced, proved to be micaceous and amphibolic granites. On the shore he saw pine and hemlock; on the good soil beyond, basswood, birch, and maple, with a few pine. After breakfast we were very glad to move from our encampment, in which we had been detained two days by rain. We made more progress to-day in consequence of the few obstructions we met with. Soon after starting we made a short portage, across a small islet, at some falls. About six miles above our last encampment meridional observations for latitude were taken. About one mile and a half above these falls a fork in the river was reached. Having been informed that the eastward branch had been ascended by Lieutenant Walpole, on his way to the Ottawa, we chose the westernmost, which conducted us by a very winding and tortuous course, through some of

the best alluvial lands we had seen from the beginning; judging from level timber, and the absence of rock; the soil, however, whenever pierced, and wherever seen, on the banks, was found to be sandy. The winding character of this portion of the River is so remarkable, that some places, which are a mile or two distant from each other by water, have a sand bank only twenty feet thick between them. Since we passed the fork, the River, which before averaged one hundred feet in width, is diminished to eighty. We paddled about sixteen or seventeen miles to-day, and pitched our camp on the left bank of the River, and at the foot of a jam. We have observed a very considerable improvement in the land, judging, as before said, from level timber, and the absence of rock; and if hard woods be a certain criterion of good land, an inference which I dispute the accuracy of, it is unquestionably to be found in this neighborhood. In judging of land, I place more dependence upon the mineralogical nature of the soil than upon the species of timber which grows upon it, and I am not disposed to admit that a meagre ferruginous sandy loam, like that we have in general met with, is, however deep, a good soil; but as I shall have occasion to say more on this subject in the summary with which I propose to close this Report, I forbear to do so at present.

23.—Sent Croteau and Paresseanue off as yesterday on opposite sides of the river. On the former's return from the Southward and South-Westward, in both which directions he had struck the river at the distance of four and two acres, he stated that the land passed over was as at our encampment, sandy, level, and covered with maple, bass-wood, with a few pine and elm. No rock seen—not a stone. Paresseanue on his return from the North-East, in which direction he had been about two-thirds of a mile, gave a precisely similar report.—Thus we have lately constantly noticed hard woods associated with a sandy soil.

We departed from the encampment on our route up the river about half-past 8—our usual hour of starting. It preserves its winding course, for which feature this portion of it is remarkable, not more so, however, than for the good indications of soil which the timber on its shores, and also in the interior, as far as we have examined it, presents; and did we trust to this character alone, we should say that here were fine rich loams, clays, and marls, instead of the meagre-looking soil which is actually met with.—Towards noon we reached a part of the river, the shores of which are covered with little else but elm and maple, and since our departure to-day the maple has been seen much more frequently than any other tree.

Pursuing our journey we passed soon after through a short interval of rocky land in the neighborhood. These unfavorable appearances are soon succeeded by the more favorable one we have described, and shortly after, at a section of the river, we noticed a deep red sandy loam resting on a fine plastic bluish clay, which seems to form the substratum to the land about here; if so, however, it must be deep, as we could never reach it in other places with our iron probe when standing on the shore. The river, since we left the fork, varies from fifty to one hundred feet in width. It is usually deep and sluggish, passes frequently through alder bushes, and an alluvium of its own formation. We ascended, by estimation, about ten or twelve miles to-day, and en-

camped at the fork of a bad jam on the right bank of the river.

24.—Sent Croteau and Paresseanue on their lateral excursions. Upon the return of the former, a distance of a mile from the Westward, he brought back a deep brownish red sand, or sandy loam, as a sample of the soil every where met with; and from two to three feet deep on this soil was growing fine elm, maple, bass, birch, (both black and yellow,) and a very few balsam. The country he describes to be perfectly level, and neither rock nor stone to be seen; he adds that the land he passed over looked like an old sugar bush. Paresseanue, who travelled eastward on the opposite side of the river half a mile, saw nothing but rocks and hills covered with pine, balsam, and hemlock. He brought back specimens of amphibolic granite and garniferous gneiss. It appears that we are here on the edge of an alluvial plateau of unknown depth to the Westward. It should have been observed yesterday that shortly before reaching our present encampment, we noticed some land close on our right hand more elevated than we have seen since the ascent of this river was commenced, and which continues thus far. The timber at our encampment is elm and maple; the soil, as deep as we can pierce, is sand. So much for timber indicating soil; an observation, which, for the last two or three days, has constantly forced itself upon me while beholding a decidedly sandy soil, supporting an almost exclusive growth of hard woods. From the summit of a rocky hill on the opposite side of the river, and about one hundred and fifty feet above its level, hardwood lands were noticed stretching to the North-Westward. Descending to our canoe, we embarked and proceeded upwards. Our progress was much impeded by jams until noon, when we met with the most considerable fall which had been yet noticed in the river. It consists of a succession of small falls, the highest of which may be ten feet drop, and the whole descent of water may be about thirty. Passing these the same obstructions were met with above them as below, and rain coming on we encamped soon after on a rounded mass of amphibolic granite at the head of another set of falls, having advanced no more than five miles through a level country, but one in which pines, hemlocks, and rocks, are of frequent occurrence, so that the land has undergone an unfavorable change. The river also has lost much of its navigability, breaking frequently from deep water into shallows, as well as being barred up by numerous jams.

25.—The rock we are encamped upon is an aggregate in which hornblende is the mineral, which most predominates. By some geologists it might be called a green stone, but as it appears always to contain quartz as well as felspar, I prefer calling it an amphibolic granite, without, however, implying a geological difference.

This rock is traversed by veins of red felspar, porphyrized by white quartz. Its structure is as often arenaceous and friable as crystalline and tough, at least externally, and appears to be as much the result of mechanical deposition as of a chemical one. This feature, however, I believe is deceptive, and arises from erosion or weathering. The falls here, as every where in this river, are comparatively of small descent, no single fall exceeding ten feet, while here the descent of water altogether does not exceed five feet; indeed they are so small as to admit being

poled up; in consequence they are rather rapids than falls.

I sent the two men as usual eastward and westward of our encampment to examine the land. Maple, birch, ironwood, bass, with a few pine and balsam, were met with to westward, in which direction, for half a mile, the land, which is always level, is covered with loose masses of granitic rocks, (none fixed,) were seen, and the best soil observed, a specimen of which was exhibited, is the same red ferruginous sand which has been so frequently noticed as characteristic of the country we are in.

The soil explored to eastward for half a mile was at first a meagre sand, but which afterwards became a dark sandy loam of good quality, forming an undulating surface. The timber was yellow birch, pine, and hemlock. No rock was seen. Our journey to-day was like that of yesterday, much shortened and impeded by jams, which are very numerous, and occasioning much more interruption than both falls and rapids taken together, which in this part of the river are not so. We have noticed little or no difference in the agricultural aspect of the country.

The River winds through a narrow band of alluvium, covered with alder-bush, but pines and hemlocks keep the back ground, though not exclusively, as occasionally maple and other hard wood are seen, but not so frequently as before. The soil examined on the portages* was always found to be red and sandy, but the country continues to be level. We reached another fork in the afternoon, and observed, that immediately after taking its western branch, that the River has lost much of its breadth and depth. Since navigating above the first fork we met with few appearances which would lead us to suppose that the River is much frequented, even by Indians; but on a portage round a fall we reached to-day, we were somewhat surprised to meet with the work of white men; we observed several large trees had been cut down, a labor which Indians never undertake, contenting themselves for firing with the smaller ones; for cutting which their tommyaxes are better adapted; the form of the camp, also, hard by, was another sign that the white man had been here; these were the only signs of his presence we saw on the river. Rain coming on we encamped early, at the foot of a jam, having ascended about five or six miles. We had several showers throughout the night. The sun has been observed for the last two days.

26.—The timber at our encampment is elm (chiefly), balsam, pine, and a few maple; soil a brownish sandy loam. Croteau and Paresseanue departed on their lateral excursions. Croteau, who went Westward, met with the same description of timber and soil as at the encampment, for one half of a mile, the distance he went. Paresseanue, who went Eastward the same distance, gave the same account on his return; no rock was seen by either of

them. On leaving our encampment this morning, we proceeded a very short distance before we again encamped on the right bank of the River; finding the River now so interrupted by shallows and jams, as to render its further ascent inexpedient, we therefore resolved to abandon it, and direct our course about N. W. for the line; previously, however, making an excursion of a week's duration to the North-eastward, in order to examine the country in that direction, and to lighten our packs; with this latter object in view, we also smoked our pork and canoe. I attempted to take a meridional altitude of Atair this night, but the foggy state of the atmosphere at the time rendered the result doubtful.

Before taking leave of this River, I will observe that there is much cultivatable land on its shores, how much has not been ascertained, but remains a subject for future exploration on them; no settler will be at a loss for a location; we cannot assure him, however, that he would meet with the best of soil, notwithstanding the frequent luxuriant growth of hard woods, by which he would be surrounded; we are quite aware that the last admission will by some individuals be hailed as a proof of a first rate soil, my experience teaches me it is far from being so; a red sandy soil, like the one we have described as pervading the whole of our route, cannot, I think, be esteemed a good soil, because it would, probably, be found to want the permanence of one under-cultivation. But leaving this subject for further discussion in the summary, I will close my remarks on this River, by observing, that it is further characterized by the lowness of its shores generally, and for the winding nature of its upper portions.

27.—In conformity with our decision to proceed North-Eastward for a few days, we started with light weights, leaving behind us the canoe and main part of our provisions. Crossing the river, therefore, we proceeded about half a mile to the N. E., but finding this course to throw us frequently upon the River, we changed it for North, after passing one of the bends of the latter, and came upon a finely timbered and level land, the soil of which was a rich ferruginous sandy loam, one small cedar swamp occurred in this distance. In the next half-mile we passed over one or two slight natural terraces, the soil of which was a good black earth about six inches thick over rock; passed a small brook. Beyond this, for half a mile the inequalities in the land continue, but do not amount to any thing considerable. One or two short swamps were passed; the timber, as usual, is mixed; and soil continues to be shallow, seldom more than six inches above the rock; at least upon the summits; in the bottoms it is deeper;—among the hard woods were noticed maple, bass-wood, and iron-wood.

The next half mile brought us to a brook running to Eastward; beyond this the land becomes rather hilly, but much improved, both in depth of soil and quality of timber; and this improvement continues to the borders of a Lake we reached one mile and a half beyond the last distance. This lake is characterized by the quantity of maple upon its shores, and here a good sugary might be established. Being near noon when we reached it, an observation for latitude was taken, after which we continued our journey round the Eastern side. The immediate shore of the lake is low and rocky, but removed from it are uplands covered with hard woods. We had to alter our course repeatedly in order to pass round,

*NOTE.—This soil, which was almost every where met with during our excursions, seems to have had its origin, essentially, in the decomposition and disintegration of the amphibolic rocks, which so greatly abound in the country, and this may be, no doubt, one cause of the abundance of hard wood which is noticed in it, inasmuch, as soils derived from such a source, must contain a notable portion of both lime and alumina; ingredients, which must find a place in all cultivable land; that, however, in question, contains too little aluminic lime, and too much iron, to be productive independantly of the renovating influences to which wood lands are subject; but more of this in the summary.

meeting with several arms and inlets. The lake is nearly round, about one-mile diameter, and has two small islets in it. On reaching the Northern shore of the lake we passed over an interval of about one-quarter of a mile, and reached another lake, when we encamped, having travelled about eight miles.

28.—Wishing to course the lakes we are upon, the men were dispatched back for the canoe, and having altered our intention of returning, they were instructed to bring over the provisions also.

These lakes differ in many respects from each other. The first we met with is a rounded form, and enclosed by hard wood lands, its waters being of a clear transparent nature; that we are encamped upon is, on the contrary, of a long rectangular shape, and surrounded by pines and hemlock, while its waters are dark and opaque. During the absence of the men, I employed a portion of the time fishing, and caught in the latter lake a few small mullet, cat fish, perch, and sun fish. No success attended my effort in the former. Upon the return of the men with the canoe we proceeded to course the lake we are encamped upon, and found it to be about one and a half miles long, on a North course by one-quarter of a mile wide; the Northern-Eastern portion of its shores being rocky and somewhat elevated, while that to the South-West is low and swampy. There are, as in most of the lakes, two or three rocky islets. We noticed house-flies here for the first time.

29.—Engaged taking courses on the other lake, which we found, upon more precise estimation, to be about four or five miles in circumference. On its edges it is shallow, but deep towards its centre.—Having completed our work by noon, we broke up our encampment, crossed the lake it was upon, and took a North-West course for the line. Our first quarter mile was through very swampy land, but for a mile beyond, where we reached another small lake, our whole course was through a maple forest; the soil, however, was found to be shallow, six or eight inches deep, and, as usual, sandy, ferruginous. The Eastern shore of this lake, which is not a mile in circumference, is swampy—the Western, rocky. There appears, however, to be much hard wood, particularly maple in its neighborhood. The weather proving unfavorable, we encamped on the Western side of this lake on a granite promontory.

30.—After coursing the lake in our canoe, we departed again to the North-West, and soon after struck a small river running into the lake; having passed through well-timbered land, abounding in maple, iron-wood, and bass-wood, for about three quarters of a mile, we struck another lake; this we had anticipated from hearing the loon in this direction from our last encampment, a bird which never wanders far during the summer season from these lakes. Upon reaching the lake in question, I proceeded to sketch it in the canoe, but was first much interrupted by a S. W. gale which was blowing.—Like the rest of the lakes, its largest dimensions is directed nearly North-East, South-West. It is about two or three miles long, and half a mile broad. On its shores there is much evergreen and hemlock, but the back ground is covered with maple.

Upon leaving this lake we took a Western course for about one mile over land partly rocky, and partly good, when we reached another lake, which we crossed, and came to an Indian portage on the Western side, where we encamped.

Upon reaching this spot, Croteau recognized it

as one he had visited about four years ago with his young wife, and the recollection evidently gave him pleasure. He was then on his way from Lake Simcoe to Lake Nagatoagomon; he considers the distance from hence to Lake Simcoe (Lake Couchy-ching) to be about thirty miles on a Southern course. Lake Nagatoagomon is, he says, about twenty miles to the North-West of us. In starting from Lake Couchy-ching, the first fifteen miles are almost all rock, thence to Lake Nagatoagomon; maple is greatly the prevailing timber. In the whole interval between the lakes, he traversed twenty-one lakes, the largest of which was seven miles long, and is ten miles on this side Couchy-ching. He has been often on this lake we are upon in his way to the upper lake, to which it is the usual Indian track. A river runs out of Nagatoagomon into the Severn, which we shall (according to Croteau) probably fall in with on our way to the line.

31.—Coursed the lake this morning; while so employed we observed a doe drinking on its borders, we stealthily gained the shore, and Croteau, with Indian caution, stole upon the poor animal and shot her, a useless sacrifice of life, as we had as much provisions as we could carry, and after partaking of one mess of venison, we were obliged to abandon the rest. The lake we are upon is of a rounded form, and about three miles in circumference. Its shores are partly rocky and partly swampy, and we observed no good land close upon them.

Upon leaving this Lake, we resumed our course of N. W. For one mile and a half we passed over land frequently swampy, but often relieved by patches of maple land; the soil in all cases is shallow and sandy. At the end of this distance we struck a River about eighty feet wide, running to the Southward; crossing the River in the direction of an Indian portage, we prepared to descend it, instead of pursuing our route further to the North-West; this we proposed to do from the first, in case of falling in with navigable Rivers crossing our path, and leading towards Lake Huron, otherwise we should have abandoned our canoe. Upon crossing the portage about one quarter of a mile, we floated the canoe, and embarking in her dropt down the stream, which at first we found rather strong. This, together with the fact, that it is very winding, renders the taking of courses rather difficult; and, indeed, in some places, we were obliged to abandon the attempt.—That portion of the River we met with to-day, passes almost exclusively through alder, brush, and wild meadow land, which continues without interruption for several miles in length, and several acres in depth on both sides. In consequence of the absence of trees from its banks, we met with no jams, and the country here is too alluvial to form falls; consequently, our journey to-day, it being fine weather, was pleasant and uninterrupted. Here is certainly land fit for settlement, but to what extent I cannot say; the soil was not examined, but from the abundance of alder and wild hay upon it, I presume that it is argillaceous. We encamped at the head of a beaver-dam, which has the appearance of having been recently constructed across the River.

September 1.—A heavy fog was discovered this morning hanging over the River. Thermometer at the time in air 35, and water 55. The men departed on their separate excursions to examine the land. The timber at our encampment is pine, balsam, iron wood, elm, and choke-cherry; soil a deep ferrugin-

ous sandy loam. Croteau in his return from the Westward, reported that the land in that direction is, for half a mile, level and covered with maple, among which are interspersed a few large pine; the soil, a specimen of which he brought back, is an amber brown earth, about fifteen inches in depth; the report of the other man, who went to Eastward, was precisely similar.

The specimens of soil brought in by these men were first rate, and the best we have seen, and I should feel great pleasure if I could add, that it deeply occupies extensive portions of the country, which I fear it does not.

Continuing our Southerly course down the River we soon came upon rapids, some of them long and dangerous, at this time of year, from their shallowness; and about an hour after we embarked, entered a basin in front of a fall on the River Nagatoagoman, before mentioned. These falls, as we see them from the basin below, appear to be about twenty feet in height, and project a large body of water.

This River, Nagatoagoman, we are now in, is the same as that described by Alexr. Sheriff, Esq., in his Topographical Notices, inserted in the 2d volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and commencing at page 243. He there calls it the Miskoka River, but hints that, among the Indians, it has another name. It flows from a large lake of the same name, and is, where we struck it, from one hundred and fifty to five hundred feet wide, and differs from the one we have just left, being larger, much less winding, and in having several rapids and falls; the shores are also often steep and rocky on this River, neither of which characters belong to the other. In the intervals between the falls and rapids the waters are sluggish and deep. The timber on the shores, as noticed to-day, was of a mixed description, both hard and soft, but the elevated portions seen in general clothed, for the most part, with maple; soil, as usual, almost always sandy.

In descending, we saw Mr. Richardson's name, with the date 23d August, blazed on a tree, and afterwards Mr. Carthew's (20th August.) Patches of alluvial land, one or two acres in depth, were frequently seen at the salient and entering angles of the River; but this feature is common enough to many Rivers. We stopped to encamp at a granitic point on the right bank of the River.

NOTE.—In passing, we beg to call the reader's attention to Mr. Sheriff's communication as one well deserving of his perusal. We think, however, generally, that he has drawn too favorable an inference from level and quality of timber, neglecting the more important consideration of soil, which, almost every where throughout the country, appears to be excessively light and sandy, and often very shallow.

2.—Upon sending out the men to notice the land, they brought back the intelligence that to South-Westward a fine timbered, slightly hilly, rockless land was met with for the distance travelled, (one-third of a mile,) the soil of which was a deep clayey loam, of a yellowish colour, a specimen of which was brought back. Croteau, who went S. E. about half a mile, found good timber, but very rocky land.

Soon after leaving our encampment, we reached a large fall over granite. The whole descent of

water here could not be less than fifty feet. Near the foot of these we again saw Mr. R.'s initials and date (24th August.) A little below this we stopped to read the following notice:—"Exploring party propose passing the River, one quarter of a mile below this, at the falls, 20th August." Accordingly we soon reached these falls, which consists of three distinct descents of water, in all, I conclude, amounting to one hundred and fifty feet; they are by far the largest we have seen, and rush through rocky scraps of gneiss and mica slate, or hornblende schist. At the head of the middle fall the line passes; and here, across a gut about ten feet wide, we found a couple of spars, over which the line party had passed. At the base of the last fall, the most considerable of the three, we discontinued taking courses, in consequence of supposing Mr. Carthew had rendered that labour unnecessary. Upon resuming our voyage, in the interval of an hour, we cut the line again twice, which shows that the River must here trend Northward, as well as Westward. About one-eighth of a mile above the last intersection, we observed a River coming in on the right bank, apparently from the North-Westward; and thinking to strike the line again by this route, we ascended it about one mile and a half, as far as some falls, (fifty feet descent,) but finding it took us too much to the Eastward, we returned to the main River, and proceeded down it about eight miles to a large lake, ("Miskoka," according to Mr. Sheriff's "Chimic," as we were informed,) on an island, near the Eastern side of which we encamped. We are now on our way to Penetanguishene for provisions, not having a sufficient quantity left to undertake any fresh excursion, and hoping to meet Mr. Carthew on the way, (who, we have ascertained, from a note we found fastened to a pole, is expected with a fresh supply for the line,) which meeting would prevent any loss of time on our part. The River we were desirous of ascending is evidently the one Mr. Sheriff speaks of at page 304, as leading to the South River, which flows into Lake Nepissing. In our descent to the lake the land on both sides of the River was observed to be very level, low, and usually well timbered; and we noticed clay as forming much of its soil, one of great variety in the country we have hitherto traversed; rock also was not seen, another favorable sign. Towards the mouth of the River we passed one or two old trading posts, now deserted and covered with brush-wood.

The Lake we are upon is evidently a very large one, and is full of rocky islands. The rock upon which we are encamped is composed of granite and gneiss; the former traversing, the latter in veins, usually composed of large crystals of red felspar and white quartz.

3.—As the Lake we have to traverse is liable, like most large Lakes, to be rendered impassable for canoes, by comparatively light breezes, we rose very early, with the intention of availing ourselves of the calm, which usually prevails at this time of the year before the sun rises; so early, indeed, as to catch a fine large pickerel, napping in a hole in the rock, within reach of the paddle, with which he was despatched; from the appearance of this fish in such a place, and from the quantity of fish-bones noticed on the rocks, we are disposed to think that the Lake must be very fishy. Upon embarking we steered through a great number of islands towards the

North-Western end of the Lake, for about six miles, but failing to discover the portage we were in search of, and seeing nothing of Mr. Carthew, I thought it better to return to the line, and take my chance of getting a supply of provisions there, and in case of not succeeding, to return to the Lake and make a second effort to find the portage. Accordingly we reached the last intersection of the line and River in time to allow of a noon day's observation for latitude, after which Croteau was dispatched forward along the line with a letter, and we encamped on the shore to await his return. In my letter an application was made for provisions, to enable me to re-ascend the River to Eastward of us, the one which Mr. Sheriff was informed led towards Lake Nipissing.

4.—We have much hard wood at our encampment; the soil is a reddish or yellowish sandy loam. Walked about one mile along the line and saw a tree marked; 26 miles from N. E. corner of Mara, Aug. 2nd; from which I infer that the party is some distance forward. Met with the same description of land as at our encampment. Upon calculating my observations for latitude, taken here and at the Black River, I find the results agree nearly with the measured distance.

5.—Impatiently expecting Croteau's return, I walked forward again on the line to meet him; he overtook me on my way back, and was accompanied by Baker and another man of the name of Lamorie, an old employe of Capt. Bayfield's, when that officer was engaged surveying Lake Huron. Croteau brought letters from Messrs. Richardson and Hawkins, by which I learn that they are encamped on a Lake about forty-two miles from the starting point, and consequently seventeen miles from our encampment; that they have barely enough provisions for themselves; in consequence, I am obliged to return to Penetanguishene; and as Croteau and Paresseanue will not engage to return, I must take the other two men with me, there being a dearth of hands at the settlement, all being engaged in the fisheries.—The weather being rainy, we remained encamped the rest of the day.

6.—A rainy night is succeeded by a rainy morning. Tired of our encampment, however, we desire to proceed. Having no courses to take, shortly after noon we reached Lake Chonie, or Muskoken, or Kelshe-sagin, for it has all these names, the latter implying "big mouth of the river." We experienced on this lake the operation of a phenomenon on our own persons, which is not of unusual occurrence with other individuals under similar circumstances. My gloveless hand, from remaining some time on the edge of the canoe, exposed to a light drizzling rain which was falling, became so much reduced in temperature by the evaporating process it was undergoing, as to cause by contrast a strong sensation of warmth to be felt when placed in the waters of the lake, these waters being at the time at a temperature of 52, the air being 56. It is only on lakes, and in drizzly weather, that I have noticed this effect.—The light, rather like sprinkling of the rain upon the hand seems to be essential. When exploring Lake St. John's in the Saguenay country, some years back, the same fact was noticed, but as the part of the lake we were in, at the time was shallow, and we had no thermometer with us, the tepid warmth of its waters was attributed to a positive elevated temperature. I am now satisfied that it was owing to

the same cause, the same sort of weather prevailing at the time; and that a thermometer would not have shown more than in the present instance any remarkable difference between the air and water.—The occurrence of this phenomenon is one of the experiments which nature exhibits in her extensive laboratory, in proof of the fact that our feelings form no rigid test of atmospheric temperature.

We encamped this night on the same island in the lake we stopped at before, but in a different place.

7.—We started again this morning in search of the portage leading to some small lakes, and ultimately to the Severn, but our guide, Croteau, (usually a sure one) carried us a second time too much to the Northward, in which direction we passed island after island. These islands, which have the same bearing longitudinally as the lake Northward and Southward, are, as before said, rocky. The rocks noticed were gneiss, hornblende schist, and green stone, usually traversed by veins of granite, composed of red felspar, white quartz, and black mica, the three mineral constituents often in large distinct crystals. Rocks were also observed, which, from their slaty and glittering aspect, bore a strong resemblance to mica slates, but an equally strong one to hornblende schist, and I am uncertain which of the two to call them. The schistose character of many of the rocks here, causes them to assume the frequent appearance of shelving tables, particularly on the Western shores of the islands; but, although constantly sought for, no positive demonstration of a stratified arrangement was seen, either here or elsewhere; still I think it exists, but obscured from observation, by the generally little elevated character of the country. Losing all hope of finding the portage by following our guide, I assumed the direction myself, and turning back proceeded towards the South-West angle of the Lake instead of the North-West. Fearing, however, to overlook the portage, which we were informed was at the bottom of a small bay, we steered into every inlet, large or small, we met with, which gave us an opportunity of observing the remarkable indented nature of the Western shores of this Lake, and of forming some opinion of its extent. Should the Eastern shore be incisive, like the Western, which I believe it is not, the Lake, following all its bendings, must be one hundred miles in circumference. It is, I should think, at least twenty-five miles long by eight or ten wide, and is very little smaller than Lake Simcoe, from which it is separated to the Northward by an interval of about twenty miles. This interval should be explored as well as the Eastern shore of the Lake, in which direction, as far as could be noticed from the Lake, favorable appearances were seen, not so, however, to Westward, where all is rock and evergreen.

After a hard day's paddling, we at last reached the portage, and putting on shore we crossed it, a distance of about two and a half miles. The first portion was through hard wood land, which soon becomes swampy and ultimately rocky. The portage terminates at the South-Eastern extremity of a rather long but narrow Lake, which we crossed in a few minutes, and, landing again on the opposite side, encamped for the night.

8.—Crossing the portage, about half a mile of swampy land, we came upon another small lake, which, also crossing to its outlet, a small River, we descended it to a small fall, where we stopped to

breakfast. The country we are in is most barren, consisting of little besides rocks. To reach the Severn, we made four more portages, none of them long, and always on the continuation of the River, on which one or two more lakes occur, the last extending to the Severn, the distance between which and the Muskoka Lake, by this route, may be about nine miles. I was much disappointed in the size of the Severn, for excepting in places where it expands into lake-like extensions of water, which are somewhat of frequent occurrence, it is not much wider than the Black River, one of its tributaries, whereas, from having heard so much of it, I had supposed it to be a large River. We are informed that a remarkable difference is perceived in the color and transparency of the two streams, where they first attempt to mingle their waters, which is done slowly and reluctantly, both preserving for some distance below their confluence their distinguishing characteristics; blueness and clearness on the part of the Severn, and darkness and opaqueness on that of the Black River. Nothing can exceed the sterile aspect of the Northern shore of the Severn from the point we struck it to almost its mouth in the Matchedash, a distance of about twenty miles, except it be the Southern; the former is clothed with some degree of *vegetation*; but the latter its aspect is native sterility, apparently assisted by the operation of recent fire, presents one of almost *vegetationless* scene from one extremity to the other. On the rounded bare flesh-colored felsparthose rocks, which, from the shore, the geologist may walk and speculate upon the origin of their formation with constant *data* before his eyes—data, however, which are constantly recurring, and from which, in the present state of our knowledge, it is somewhat difficult to draw any precise inference beyond that which considers them as the refused portions of some of the primordial constituents of the globe. In such a spot the mineralogist is the only individual beside who would be likely to find an interest, for to his researches the often perfectly demanded character of the rocks offers great facilities.

In our descent of the River we had five portages to cross, all of them short and over rocks, similar to those we have described at the Southern extremity of the smooth rock portage, which was the last we noticed; we saw a mural vein of granite, about 3 or 4 feet high, composed of a sealing wax red felspar and white quartz, with a few embedded nodules of the magnetic oxides of iron. We have elsewhere noticed as a fact worthy of attention, that all the magnetic oxide of iron of this country, seems to be associated with felsparthose rocks. Rocks containing hornblende do not appear to be so abundant on the shores of this River as hitherto, which may be one cause of their sterility, however it is not always easy to recognize rocks while passing them in a canoe. Those in which felspar is the predominating mineral, may be usually known by their white or pinkish exterior, whereas those in which hornblende abounds are usually black; the presence of lichens on rocks sometimes reverses this appearance; the only sure test is to be found in the application of the hammer, and no sound geologist will speak positively without having applied it.

At the mouth of the River are Saw Mills built by Government, but now going to decay. It is said that the pine which was brought down the River for the supply of the Mills was for the most part bad.

We can easily give credit to this report, for during our journey we have seen very little good for any thing; that met with was usually crooked and full of gum knots. Upon reaching these Saw Mills we took up our position in one of its tenantless and half roofless houses.

9.—The rocks, which here form the falls at the mouth of the River, and on which the Mills are constructed, are amphibolic micaceous gneissoids; and similar aggregates are found on the islands we fell in with on our way to the settlement of Penetanguishene. In traversing the Matchedash we were opposed by a head wind, which renders its waters very rough, and obliged us to land on Present Island, so named from its having been selected as a spot on which Indian presents are annually bestowed. On the shores of this island continuous ripples of magnetic and garniferous sand, the former reminding one of a train of gunpowder, the latter of emery, were seen. Resuming our voyage we entered the Bay of Penetanguishene, and proceeding to the Naval Establishment, found Mr. Beeman ready to start, with remaining stock of our provisions, for the North-East shore of Lake Huron; he informed me that Mr. Carthew was expected on his return from the line. Upon landing I took up my quarters at Mrs. Wallace's snug little Inn, where I found my friend Capt. Bonnycastle, who was here on professional duty; from him I received the first intimation of my promotion to the rank of Captain, and under the pleasing influence of this intelligence, in the society of a few friends, I passed a very agreeable evening.

10.—Engaged making preparations for my departure.

11. Mr. Beeman left the harbor this morning, having been detained by a head wind. The barracks here are built of a limestone, which, I am informed, is found in abundance in an island about 3 miles off in Matchedash Bay; it is of an excellent appearance, and as from its position it must be very near its junction with the primary rocks, we have seen so much of lately. I am desirous of visiting the island, with the hope of seeing and describing a fact, which in geological researches is always interesting, viz. the contact of which in general are esteemed to be the chemical and sub-chemical or chemico-mechanical deposits. Delayed by the absence of my men, however, I could not proceed until late in the afternoon, when we embarked, and directing our course against a head breeze for Present Island, reached it under a rainy wind and mackerel sky, which induced us to encamp.

This island is composed of felsparthose rocks; principally bare. It is surrounded by a girdle of sand and boulders of primary schists, including gneiss; but we do not observe any limestone, either fixed or otherwise. The felspar, which is almost the only mineral in the fixed rocks, is, as usual, red and creamed externally by weathering. Its structure approaches that of the compact variety; the schistose boulders on the shores are for the most part amphibolic.

12.—The wind still continues, which prevents our departure. There is much stunted red cedar and red oak on this island, some soft maple—the juniper too is here, its berries now turning cirulean; also the blue berry; we noticed also the cottonier with its milky stalk, and silk-bearing pod. There is a flower here with the name of which I am unacquainted, and therefore venture a description of

it in the Appendix. There are shells, both land and fresh water; among the former are the helix buccinum and planorbis, among the latter the malania and pearly-beaked noya and unio. Judging from the position of the detritus, the Southern shore is more exposed to the effects of rough weather than any other. Upon making a tour of the island about half a mile, I find that the rocks are either felspari-ose, granite, or hornblende gneissoids. The lake continues to be rough, and our provision being bulky and heavy, I sent a portion of it over to the Quarry island, and followed myself with the rest upon the return of the canoe in the afternoon. There we found accommodation in a shed erected for the use of the quarry-men who worked here while the barracks at the establishment were building. Upon visiting the scene of their labors, we found a ditch-like excavation, through, for the most part, a rubbly and even friable limestone, covered with a deep shingle-like deposit of rotten rock, colored green, by chlorite, or perhaps by iron, which color pervades some of the solid strata, but seems always to indicate a bad material. The best stone, which is very subordinate in quality to the bad, is of a yellowish color externally, greyish white internally, and compacted in structure, but the quarry presents so little the appearance of having ever contained much of it that I much doubt its having furnished sufficient for the barracks.*

We sought in vain for any organic relics in the limestone, although previously informed that ammonites, or, as they were called, petrified snakes, occur in it; cal. spar. and nodules of iron pyrites were the only concretionary minerals observed in it.

13.—Early this morning I baptized the quarry with rum, to prevent the recurrence of intoxication, which I had observed in one of the men the preceding evening, and having entered into the journal a memorandum never to take any more on similar excursions, we embarked, the Lake being still agitated, and proceeded in the direction of Lake Huron, and coming once more in sight of the barracks at Penetanguishene, we landed opposite Pinery Point. Here we noticed angular fragments of limestone on the shore, forming the predominating debris upon it, and presenting the appearance of having been detached from the bed of this portion of the Lake; they were much perforated with holes, apparently the work of some borer. Starting again we soon entered Lake Huron, for my part for the first time, and not without a little excitement, a natural tribute to this inland ocean. Pursuing our voyage along its North-Eastern coast, we passed through a multitude of rocky islets, some of them remarkable for the perforated aspect of their rocks, obviously the effect of watery erosion on the beds and imbedded masses of trap, (aggregates almost entirely composed of crystallized hornblende,) for which they are remarkable.

When about seven miles from Penetanguishene, we perceived an union-jack flying on the summit of a rock, and rounding into a small cove, found Mr. Beeman and his party encamped, and putting on shore, we joined them. Mr. Beeman informed us that he had been detained by the difficulty of finding the mouth of a River where he expected to fall in with Mr. Carthew.

This spot is remarkable for the striking contortions in the foliated structure of its rocks; and for the eroded surfaces of those portions of them which come within the influences of the waters of the Lake, or the vapors arising from them; the rock is a sienite or rather a sunitic gneiss, containing embedded portions, both round and angular, of trap. This trap, which, as I have before said, is chiefly composed of crystallized or crystalline hornblende, rots and falls out where most exposed to the action of water, or watery vapors, leaving holes and crevices in the rocks two or three inches deep, varying in size, form, and situation, according to that of the trap in the rock which encloses it. From the effects of this cause in some places we see channelled or grooved perforations, both straight and curved, depending on the schistose arrangement of the hornblende in the rock itself; in others an appearance as if the rock had been riddled with iron bullets, which is due to the globular concretionary disposition of the hornblende, while in others a reticulated character is given to the rock externally, the result of the vascular arrangement of felspar in relation to hornblende. Since these rocks, which are characteristic of much of this portion of Lake Huron, came under our observation, we have been forcibly reminded of our visit to the Saguenay, up which aggregates identical, as to composition, are met with, the only difference being one of topographical development, the rocks there rising from 1000 to 1500 feet above the level of the water, while here their altitude does not exceed 50.

Lacourse, one of Mr. Beeman's party, returned, having found the River he went in search of, at the mouth of which he saw some Indians encamped, and with some difficulty induced one of them to return with him. They have seen white men pass up the River ten days before, no doubt Mr. Carthew and his party. We encamped for the night here.

14.—This morning I proceeded with the Indian to the mouth of the River, leaving Mr. Beeman to follow. We reached the Indian wigwams after about one hour and a half hard paddling. The object of my visit was to procure, if possible, a good canoe-man and guide; and attempts had been already made to hire our Indian visitor, which were now renewed, but woman's influence, strong even here, prevailed, and we were disappointed. I did not hear the name of this River; the Indians, of whom we made many enquiries, either would not, or could not understand us. Upon the arrival of Mr. Beeman, I decided to ascend it with the hope of meeting Mr. Carthew on his return from the line, and with the intention of reaching Lake Huron by another River which descends from a Lake we shall pass through, according to the information we have received; but as the early part of our route has been coursed by Mr. Carthew in his ascent to the line, it is, as before, unnecessary to repeat the task.

About three-quarters of a mile from our starting point, which may be half a mile above the actual mouth of the River in the Lake, we met with rapids, with a portage on the right bank, over bare granite. One mile above these rapids, falls occur, where the land is very rocky on both sides. The portage here is short but steep, and a mass of granite divides the falls into two parts. Proceeding, we soon after saw a River from Northward foaming in at right angles to our course, and where there is a portage; but observing the waters we are in to flow uninter-

* Note.—We afterwards heard that most of the building stone was procured from another part of the island, which we did not visit.

ruptedly from the Eastward; we pursued them through a somewhat contracted channel at first between rocks, but which brought us into a Lake-like expansion, which we pursued for two or three miles; when finding no outlet at its upper end, and that it became shallow and full of rushes, we returned again to our encampment.

15.—A white frost on our blankets this morning, and a thick vapor rising from the River. Thermometer at 6, A. M., 30 in air, 55 in the River. Seeing nothing of Mr. Carthew, I thought it advisable to recommend Mr. Beeman to forward a portion of the provisions intended for the line up the River, with the hope of falling in with him, and I decided to accompany the same; ascending therefore as far as the portage we saw yesterday, we crossed and found it very short. On re-embarking, our course upwards was found to lay between N. 70 E. and S. 70 E., and soon after we reached rapids and falls, where there is another portage (short) on the right bank as before, but rough, steep, and rocky. About another mile further, other falls, or bad rapids occur. Here the River turns to the right, and enters a succession of Lakes. In one of the largest of these, while exploring for an outlet, we met with Mr. Carthew on his return from the line, who requested me to go back with him to the mouth of the River. The aspect of the country we have passed through to-day, as seen from the waters, is rocky and unfruitful. We reached our encampment a little after dusk.

16.—The bare rock we are encamped upon, and which, as before said, is about half a mile up the River, is a gneiss veined by granite. The men were very successful in catching black bass at the foot of the first falls above, an occupation which contrary winds forced upon them. Mr. Carthew and I were engaged tracing off two or three copies of an Indian plan of the country, furnished by Payette, a half breed, of considerable intelligence, who with some difficulty, and not without increase of wages, was inclined to remain with us; his presence, however, was essential, as we had no Indian guide capable of taking his place; and when appealed to by Mr. Carthew as to the expediency of retaining him, I readily advised it, and should, if his retaining fee had been higher, as the safety of the party on the line depends upon having him. An error was committed when hiring the men, in not having bound them by a written agreement for a specified time, the consequence of which was, that as the fishing season approached, many were desirous of leaving us, and some did so; we were also too late in our selection as most of the best men were engaged.

17.—Leaving our encampment together, on board the half decked boat, which had been hired by Mr. Beeman for the transport of our provisions, we passed downward to the mouth of the River, then Westward through a great number of rocky islets in the Lake, principally composed of trap, green stone, sienite, and hornblende schist; none of them elevated thirty feet above the Lake. The main shore, also within sight, is remarkable for its lowness.—When not protected by the islands, we found the Lake of an ocean-like roughness, the waves of which were foaming and dashing over the concealed rocks, and breakers which abound on this coast, and renders its navigation very precarious. We dropped into a small cove near the Isle au Sable River, where we encamped.

18.—Setting sail with a fair wind, we came to

again off a small islet at the head of a deep bay, at the bottom of which is the Isle au Sable River. By the waters of this River it has been proposed to communicate again with the line, and Mr. Carthew having requested me this time to take charge of the provisions destined for the party working on it, I landed with a sufficient supply for two trips, and with instructions to wait at the mouth of the River, the return of Mr. Beeman and Payette, who had been despatched to Penetanguishene, until the 23rd or 24th, when, if they should not make their appearance, I am to ascend the River without further delay, and communicate with the party in the interior, bringing them, of course, as much provisions as we can carry with us in our canoe, and leaving directions for Mr. Beeman to follow. Mr. Carthew has expressed his intention of joining me, if possible, before the 23rd. He is now on his way to the River Shawenagah, where there is a trading post belonging to Mr. Morrison, into whose custody Mr. C. proposes to place the main bulk of provisions. Taking leave of Mr. C. we commenced packing our provisions in the canoe, but as the Lake was rough we were obliged to leave a portion behind for the night on rocks. These rocks are hornblende, schists, and gneissoids, or one passing into the other, some of the strata contain small rounded concretions of a clear ruby red garnet, and they (the strata) dip at a high angle to the S. E. Proceeding to the Eastward in the direction of the River we are to ascend, we put into a small cove; where the roughness of the Lake waters obliged us to encamp.

All the Islands about here appear to be composed of the same stratified masses before mentioned, containing quartz and felspar, together either forming veins or inter-stratified courses, or single detached embedded pieces; the dip of the strata seems always Southward. The action of the water upon the hornblende causes the crystals of quartz and felspar, as well as the veins of these confined minerals in the rocks, to be prominent, and in consequence, at a distance, they look like conglomerate. We observed specks of a very metallic looking mica in portions of these rocks, which resembled native silver; its lustre, however, was only pseudo-metallic; hornblende, as usual, is the predominating mineral in these rocks, which I think I am right in considering as identical with the hornblende schists of McCulloch.

19.—We are separated from the mouth of the River by a large open bay, which, at this moment, is too much agitated by wind to cross in a canoe; I consequently occupied the men in the forenoon bringing over the provisions left behind on the rocks; and in the afternoon, sent them forward with a light load. They reached a small island, about four miles from hence, where they deposited some bags of pork, but the flour we kept with us under cover from the rain which is falling. Upon the return of the men we remained encamped the rest of the day.

20.—The rain still continued; but as it is calm, a canoe-load is dispatched, not being able to wait for a more favorable opportunity at this tempestuous season of the year. In noticing the thermometrical state of the air and lake, we observed how rapidly the instrument takes the temperature of the water, whereas an interval of several minutes is required before the mercury resumes its previous position when exposed to the air. Again thus: I find it takes 7 minutes to fall from 56, its level in the water, to 49.

its level in the air, even after all moisture has been removed from the bulb, which is on an average of 1 degree per minute; but the several degrees are almost instantaneously recovered upon placing the instrument in water again. I do not mention this as a new fact, but to impress upon unexperienced observers the necessity of giving time when observing atmospheric changes of temperature, which, I fear, is too often neglected, as is also the perfect insulation of the instrument. A similar delay is necessary when removing the instrument from the pocket to the air, and in general no observation should be recorded until the thermometer has been hanging insulated in the shade at least ten minutes.

The men having returned, I prepared to depart with them at noon, and crossing the before-mentioned bay, we found its waters comparatively quiet; but it was very apparent how small a breeze would render them impassable for our frail bark. We were informed that the Indians hold this bay in dread. Towards the head of the bay a rocky cliff was observed on the right hand, whose strata appear to be nearly horizontally disposed. Supposing it possible that there might here be a deposit of limestone, we landed to examine it, but found it to consist of the same schistose rocks before mentioned, resting on a micaceous granite; a vertical section, through basetting edges, giving the deceiving appearances, as to stratification, we noticed.

Having reached the mouth of the River we encamped there. This River enters Lake Huron over a small fall, producing at its base, as usual, a basin formed reservoir; and by suddenly winding to the left, a considerable eddy and tortuous current, which are constantly returning half the straggling waters, which flow over by a revolving motion, to the same spot, so that some portion of them seem never able to get out. When we cast our eyes from these waters to the rocks which surround them, we perceive a distant analogy between them, for the latter have the appearance of having been also, at some very remote period, in a state of revolving semi-fluid agitation; thus we see in one place a kind of ball and socket arrangement of the minerals composing the rocks—in another a knot-like investient of parts,—here a root-like tracery and projection—there ruts and gullies in the rock, as if made by a wheel or running water,—there are also cauldron-shaped cavities, but more generally a promiscuous interlockage is observed, which defies description. The main body of the rock is an amphibolic aggregate, which may be either gneiss, hornblende, schist, or green stone, (I think all varieties are met with), and is traversed by contorted veins of felspar and quartz, either separate or combined. The hornblende, as repeatedly observed, yields with comparative readiness to watery erosion, and passing into soil, leaves these veins often conspicuously prominent. Portions of this rock is mottled in a most remarkable manner by small circular nuclei of garnets, so thickly distributed as to remind one of the speckled back of a toad, or a person afflicted with a variolaceous disorder; this appearance is very striking after rain, it gives the stone a handsome aspect, and being, for the most part, composed of dark compact hornblende, it would become probably very ornamental under the muller.

The men engaged bringing over the provisions.

21.—The sand on the shore below our encamp-

ment offers a fair specimen of most of the ingredients, which enter as constituents, either essential or accidental, among the crystalline rocks of the country we are exploring; for instance, we have quartz and felspar, which form the white and yellow sands,—hornblende and magnetic oxide of iron the black, and garnet the red (cinnabar red). These arrange themselves, for the most part, after the order of their specific gravities, the ferruginous deposits falling first, upon the retreat of the wave, the garnet next, then the hornblende, and, lastly, the silverous felspar and quartz; and these various deposits may be seen forming their elegant different colored, uncontinuous, but nearly paralleled, ripples, along the beach, particularly after the waters of the lake have been a little ruffled, and oppose the downward current from the River; such observations, though trifling, seem to beguile the tedium of a procrastinated encampment.

The men, who in the morning had been dispatched for another canoe load of provisions, did not return until the evening, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, and which we have had much of, the last two or three days, as was to be expected. There is a very felsparthous granite a few yards from our encampment, in which a silvery white and black mica is occasionally noticed; the white quartz of this aggregate is embedded in the flesh colored felspar in such a manner as to give the rock a porphyretic aspect.

22.—The boisterous weather continues, and I am prevented by it from sending more provisions. Took a cloudy observation for latitude at noon, from which I anticipate only a result approximating to the truth.

23.—Sent the men at day-break for the rest of the provisions, in order to take advantage of the calm which usually prevails at this period; and amusing myself a portion of the time they were absent examining a few of the rocks in the bay. Hornblende schist, traversed by contorted veins of felsparthous granite (felspar and quartz) prevails. Sometimes the trap or amphibolic compound appears to be the intrusive rock under the form of embedded pieces, but not as veins or dykes, of which we do not remember to have seen any, either here or elsewhere, since we commenced our present explorations; from which circumstance I infer that this appearance is deceiving, and that in all cases which have come under our notice the granitic aggregate is the intrusive one; a fact which is not the case as regards the rocks in the Saguenay, where dykes of trap abound.

This evening Mr. Beeman and the guide Pavette, with 2 canoes, arrived, and we proceed up the River to-morrow, should Mr. Carthew not arrive and decide otherwise.

24.—The blending of Engineer with Purveyor's duty, in consequence of the disabled state of Mr. Beeman, has interfered, and will continue to interfere, with my movements, which, together with the necessity we were in of returning to Penetanguishene for provisions, has occasioned, and will occasion, some loss of time. As regards the extent of our exploration, however, I willingly yield to the necessity of the case, although my instructions were (of course if possible) to explore to the right of the line. Therefore, taking leave of Mr. Beeman, we broke up our encampment, and in 2 canoes, one laden with provisions for the line, we departed about

1, P. M. having previously left instructions that during our absence a small depot of provisions should be made, about one day's journey up the River, in a spot well known to some of the party, in order that on our return we might take it up and proceed again to the line by the route of a more Northern chain of waters, the existence of which we had been apprized of by our guide Payette.

The early course of the River upwards from its mouth is nearly North, and in the interval of one mile in this direction four falls are met with; one, a slight one, is at the mouth of the River, but as these and similar details will be seen to more advantage by consulting the accompanying plan, we forbear to repeat them here.

The rocky unfertile aspect which characterises the style of our last encampment, accompanied us throughout our afternoon's journey; and after crossing two rather large Lakes, the latter surrounded by rocky scarps and hills, from two to three hundred feet high, we encamped about six miles up at the foot of some rapids, at a portion of the River where it first begins to bend Eastward, and enter the last named Lake, on the Northern side of which, up a small creek, is the appointed spot for forming the depot mentioned before. We have seen no land so abruptly elevated as that which surrounds this Lake; indeed, as before said, the whole country generally is remarkable for its want of elevation, and the traveller in it notices the geological anomaly, which is created by seeing the level of a secondary country joined to the rocks of a primary one. The timber noticed in the ascent of the River was of a mixed quality, but a rock abounding in hornblende is either always in sight or within a few inches of the surface.

25.—Having broken one of the paddles, at the last of the rapids met with between the two Lakes, we were detained a short time making one, and during the interval the provisions were forwarded across the portage, a distance of three quarters of a mile of hilly sandy land, covered with a growth of mixed timber, similar to that noticed on the shores on our ascent. There is interest to be derived in watching the fashioning of a light elegant paddle out of a heavy shapless piece of timber; first the rapid and unerring blow of the axe furnishes a spar of maple, hickory, or oak, of the requisite length, and completes its task by giving the wood its form in the rough, then comes the pruninghook, rapidly shaving it into polish and proportion.

Upon leaving our encampment and crossing the portage, we embarked, and continuing our course now to the Eastward, we soon reached another Lake, on the Northern side of which a River enters, that flows from the waters by which we propose to reach the line on our next visit to it. Continuing our course to the Eastward, at first, through a winding portion of the River, and against a strong current, we reached some long rapids; these may always be poled up in light canoes, and in the spring in heavy ones, such as ours are. One fall and several rapids, some of them bad, succeeds at short intervals, until reaching a Lake. We encamped on a low promontory, near its Western extremity, having made about fourteen or fifteen miles by estimation this day.

We cannot report any portion of the shores of this River, we have yet seen, to be fit for settlement. Rock, (hornblende schist) and rocky declivities are

constantly in view, yet we as constantly see a tolerably fair average of timber, both as regards quality and quantity. The evergreen and hemlock, however, prevail. The River varies from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet in width. Its depth, excepting in the rapids, is considerable, and it has, usually, a strong current. I succeeded this night in taking the meridian altitude of Atair, whose moment of culmination was previously calculated, with the view of affording me the approximate error of my watch; but, upon observing the latter, I found it had stopped, and I shall henceforth be obliged, in consequence, to guess my distances, instead of, as before, registering the time. This is no easy thing to do correctly.

26.—Our place of encampment is on a low promontory of granite, in which felspar is usually the predominating mineral, and in which, sometimes, hornblende, more rarely mica, enters as constituents. It is covered with a scrubby vegetation of evergreens.

On passing forward through the Lake, we were informed by our guide Payette that there was a River on our left hand to Northward, and we heard falls distinctly in that direction. The River, however, we have to ascend, entering the Lake from the Eastward, we proceeded in that direction and shortly found the mouth about one and a half miles above, where occur very bad and long rapids, dangerous to descend at the present season. Getting out, I allowed the canoes to be dragged up while I proceeded for about one mile on the right bank of the River, over the abrupt side of a rocky precipice, not without considerable difficulty, and reaching the upper end of the rapids, where there is a small fall, again embarked. Both above and below these rapids, the River winds through alluvium, covered with alder brush. Pursuing our journey we passed two more rapids, at the last of which we were detained two or three hours by one of the men going astray. The land on the accompanying portages is always rocky, and usually hilly. About 5, P. M., we rested from our labors at the foot of another run of rapids, having made, as we conjectured, not more than five miles, in consequence of the delays we had experienced,—a distance, however, which I have thought subsequently underrated; but having lost the check to my conjectures on this point, which my watch before afforded me, I feel great uncertainty now in naming the distance, an uncertainty which I presume all men would participate in, under similar circumstances, and it is trusted that the candor which dictates this observation will not injure me in the opinion of those who understand the difficulties of the case. We know that it is not usual in Reports to make this kind of admission, the expression of a doubt being considered, in general, as a blemish spot which should be eradicated, in consequence of which we so frequently see positive assertions the result of inference from uncertain data; as, for instance, as regards the nature of the soil from the species of timber growing upon it; height of land above distant water, positively inferred from a series of eye-levels; distance ascended or descended through an ever-varying River, as to the velocity of its current, and tortuosity of its course, positively determined by a rapid succession of uninstrumental observations, taken from sunrise to sunset—the whole made to close on paper within a link or two. Enough—I put forth no pretension to this kind of accuracy, and hold it sufficient in recording the events of my journey, if I

take care to keep things as near as possible in their right places, and make no assertion where I am not positive.

To return from our digression, we observed no improvement in the character of the land passed through this day; on the contrary, it was more hilly and rocky than that met with yesterday. A steep rocky bank, sometimes two or three hundred feet in height, usually accompanies the shore, a little retired from the water's edge, so as not always to be visible through the intervening trees; occasionally low alluvial shores are seen. The current is always strong, and depth of water great.

27.—The weather proving unfavorable, we were detained here all day. We sent the provisions, however, across the portage to a small Lake, taking the precautions to bark over the flour, to secure it from the rain. We were informed that it is usual in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company to wet the bags previously to filling them, which causes a thin pasty crust to be found on the inside of the bag, which secures the flour effectually against the rain. The pork, being too salt, it was thought could take no injury from exposure. The contingency of a visit from bears was for once, with impunity, lost sight of. The land on this portage offers a better sample of soil than we had before noticed on this River: it is almost, for the first time, clayey.

28.—Sleet is now falling, and we do not proceed. There is great misery in taking notes sitting in a canoe under such circumstances, and fortunately, on comparing the amount of provisions left on the line the 11th instant, according to Mr. Carthew, with the reasonable (allowing largely) consumption of the party working there since that period, there appears to be no immediate cause for our departure. I am easy, therefore, on the grounds of the slow progress we are making, occasioned by the great number of portages, which become doubled in consequence of not being able to carry all our provisions across at one trip. We have about 10 bags with us of 60 lb. each, independently of the canoes and my packs, and only four men to transport them.

Near our encampment the River appears to fork Eastward, and to South-Eastward. Our portage runs parallel to the latter, and we are about to enter upon a chain of Lakes running from the Eastward, and separated from each other by portages of half a mile in length.

Upon passing these we entered the River again, now about eighty feet in width, and crossing two more portages, occasioned by falls, over a micaceous granite, and hornblende gneiss, encamped a little above a bend to the Northward, in the midst of a fall of snow, which renders the air too cold to proceed, while by settling on the bushes and trees, it has changed their sombre green into a brilliant and feathery white, at once novel and attractive. In our ascent to-day, we noticed several pines scathed by lightning on the shores of the Lake. Payette says this never happens to the cedar of these parts. Perhaps not; its spreading and comparatively low summit may protect it; but what shall we say of the stately majestic cedars of Mount Lebanon, or such as are similarly exposed; are they not subject to be rent by the fire of Heaven's Artillery? It may be remarkable, however, that the large swamp cedar, which, I believe, is the only one which grows to any size in Canada, may owe a portion of its security (if it be really more exempt from injury than most other

trees) to the circumstance of having its roots usually in water, whereas pine, which we know to be more susceptible of injury from this cause, may owe it in part to the dry arid nature of the soil in which it grows.

29.—The trees and bushes are filled with snow this morning, and the shores of the River have a complete wintry appearance in consequence. Continuing our ascent of the River, we soon reached a fork, where it loses much of its width. Taking the left hand, we wound through alder bushes on a portion of the River which has only the dimensions of a small creek; so small, that while sitting in the canoe, you may touch both sides of it. After a short space we abandoned the River altogether, and putting on shore at a portage, proceeded over it above one mile to a Lake, which crossing, we encamped on its Eastern shore, having reached the head waters of the River in this direction; and Payette informs us that the line is within three miles to Eastward of the Lake. We observed no change to-day of any importance. The land in the last portage offers a somewhat better appearance as to soil, &c. than we have been accustomed to meet with on the River.

30.—Despatched a note to Mr. Richardson by Payette, who seeks the line to-day, informing him of my vicinity, and requesting assistance to forward the provisions. There are no navigable waters from this Lake Eastward, otherwise, instead of returning after delivering the provisions, I should proceed in that direction. Payette, however, informs me that I shall have the opportunity of doing so when I next reach the line by our contemplated route.

October 1.—Calculated an observation for latitude taken yesterday, by which it appears, allowing for probable progress on the line up to this day, that they are about fifteen miles more to the North than we are. Employed myself taking a sketch of the Lake we are upon, but was interrupted by rain and sleet. Our tea being expended, the men substituted the leaves of the hemlock, which they say is very wholesome and thins the blood.

2.—Payette returned this morning, bringing back with him two men only from the line, the rest, including Mr. Hawkins, having separated from him.—This intelligence causes me some anxiety, as I am fearful the absentees may have gone astray. It appears that upon receiving my note, Mr. Hawkins, who had charge of the party, (Mr. Richardson being absent on a lateral excursion,) very zealously determined to head the whole party back himself, with the view of preventing any loss of time, and while on their way a difference of opinion arose between Mr. Hawkins and Payette as to the proper course, and the former not knowing the latter so well as I do, and consequently not having the same confidence in him, took his own course. Learning, as Payette had most correctly supposed, that the line was only two or three miles to Eastward of us, I dispatched Baker in the afternoon with orders upon reaching it to follow the blaze as far as it went, in order to ascertain if Mr. Hawkins and party had returned, as I conjectured would be probable in case of his not being able to find us.

3.—Seeing nothing of Mr. Hawkins, I dispatched Payette with three men and some of the provisions across to the line, and proceeded to complete my sketch of the Lake.

4.—Payette and men returned, having missed their way, which was the reason I did not see them

yesterday. They heard nothing either of Mr. Hawkins or Baker, and I begin to think the latter must have gone astray likewise; he, however, is a good woodsman, and I have little fear for him, and the only anxiety I experience on account of Mr. Hawkins and party, arises from the fact that they have no provisions with them.

5.—The thermometer stood at 29 this morning, and yet we observed no frost. It is the lowest temperature we have yet noticed. Proceeding forward to the line with another supply of provisions, we passed through hard wood lands, occasionally interrupted by swamps; and after travelling Eastward about three miles, cut the line between the 54th and 55th mile post, or a quarter of a mile beyond the former. Here leaving three men behind, I moved forward on the line with Payette and another man, in order to relieve my anxiety respecting Mr. Hawkins,—passing through excessively swampy land, occasionally relieved by low eminences covered with hard wood. We stopped at the end of four miles near the 58th mile post, and spent the night *sub tegmine fagi*.

6.—Started at dawn through the same description of country, and about four miles from the extremity of the blaze. Met Baker, on his return, who informed me that Mr. Hawkins and party had not been seen; upon which unwelcome intelligence, leaving a man to communicate with Mr. Richardson, who was expected back, we retraced our steps with anxious haste to our men, with the intention of dividing ourselves into parties, and take various routes in search of Mr. Hawkins; but, fortunately, while discussing the subject, we obtained, from Baker and some of our party, collateral proof, that, although the former had not seen the men who are missing, they must have been forward on the line, to the extremity of which Baker did not go; supposing that they could not be; had he not spoken so positively we should have proceeded thither ourselves and removed all doubts on the subject. As the proof alluded to was of a nature not to be mistaken, I felt my mind immediately relieved. Upon questioning Baker as to his not having returned, it was ascertained that he also had missed his way, and spent a night or two in the woods by himself; he had, however, food with him, and also means of destroying game.

7.—Three men started with provisions on the line this morning. The wood at our encampment consists principally of maple, and nothing but hard wood is seen; still the soil is sandy. We have been much annoyed this morning, and frequently before, by an exceedingly offensive vapour, which rises from the combustion of some kinds of decayed wood, particularly from that which is driest, lightest, and most decomposed; it resembles nitrous gas, or, at least, the gas which is extricated by placing iron or copper in nitric acid. I think, if I mistake not, that many kinds of fungi yield the same disagreeable odour when burnt. The woodsman's friend, punk, however, does not. This useful article seems to originate in a blight in the maple and white birch, which, we are informed, are the only trees which afford it; that from the former being best. As the weather becomes cold we have to appreciate the difference in the heat-producing qualities of the several species of wood, thus: the maple ranks first, then the beech, birch, oak, and last the pine; the latter, when dry, ranks first, as a fire restorer, or alluminator. At this juncture we require experience as

to the construction of a fire, which teaches us never to forget the reflecting back-log, which throws the heat in one direction and prevents its useless dissipation.

8.—We remain encamped here until the men return for the rest of the provision, which I expect they will this afternoon. A bag of flour, in the absence of fixed tabular rocks, affords a good support for the artificial horizon; the vegetable soils of woods are too elastic and unsteady to do so. An observation of the sun's meridional altitude, taken from the former adjustment, gave a result nearly agreeing with the admeasurement made with the chain.

9.—The men returned to-day from the blazing party, who they found all well. As I suppose, Mr. Hawkins, upon ascertaining that he could not readily fall in with the lake, returned to the line, and was working upon it at the moment we met Baker, on the 8th, so that our operations in this direction experienced little retardation.

By the men going astray, however, our return to the Lake Huron has been delayed; and knowing that since the 30th Mr. Carthew will have been under the expectation of seeing us daily, I would have sent back one of the canoes with Payette, had I not feared, by so doing, to deprive myself of the power of searching effectually for the party, in case it should prove to be lost.

As it happened, it would certainly have been better had Mr. Hawkins not left the line, but in doing so he, no doubt, had in view personal active employment; the prevention of delay and the security of the provisions, particularly of the rum, the use of which, I am sorry to say, was much abused, both previously and subsequently. It is an article which is quite unnecessary, and should be omitted in the list of exploring stores, for it invariably produces disorder.

In the afternoon of this day we returned to our old encampment on the lake, leaving the men on the line, about seventy miles from the starting point.

10.—Recrossing the Lake and portage beyond, we again floated our canoe on the small creek-like River, and descended to the main branch. We stopped to dine and take a meridional observation at the second portage from the Lake, and, pursuing our journey, reached the head of the rapids, where one of the men went astray on the 26th ult. Here we encamped.

11.—We ran down most of the Rapids which intervene between our encampment and the second Lake on the River. Here, as before stated, is a creek running in on the Northern Shore, up which a short distance is the spot appointed for taking up a fresh supply of provisions. Proceeding there, however, we did not find any, but instead, a notice on a tree, from Mr. Carthew, intimating his desire to see us below. Accordingly we started again and reached our old quarters, at the mouth of the River, where we were disappointed, in finding only a letter from Mr. Carthew, informing us that, tired of waiting, he had proceeded to Penetanguishene, and had left the provisions for a next supply in a spot, where we found them; he was at a loss to account for the delay that had occurred, but attributed it to the flooded state of the country above, as stated by some Indians he fell in with.

12.—A white frost on the ground this morning. Observed the heads and gills of fish on the shore, from which we infer two things; first, that from their

fresh appearance Mr. Carthew must have been here on the 9th or 10th, (his note was not dated,) secondly, that there are fish to be had for the trouble of catching; Payette took the latter hint, and out of an old piece of iron manufactured a fish spear, with which he succeeded in killing, by torch light, four fine salmon.

12.—Leaving a note for Mr. Carthew, whose return here I expect in a few days, recommending that preparation should be made for withdrawing the men on the line by the first of November, or as soon after as possible, and by this route; we departed again up the River with our fresh supply, and taking the Creek in the second lake, ascended it one quarter of a mile, and landed at the foot of a perpendicular scarp of rocks, about three hundred feet high.

From hence we made a portage of about one mile in length, over very rocky and hilly land, composed of a sienitic green stone, to a chain of three lakes, separated also from each other, by portages of about one quarter of a mile; the last of these, upon the North-East side of which we encamped, is much the largest, and has several islets in it; its waters are very clear. Our Agricultural Report for the day is unfavorable. Towards night we were joined by some Indians from the Narrows; the party consisted of two men, a boy, and a woman, proceeding to their hunting grounds; one of the men, Salmon, had the reputation of being the best hunter in the settlement; his wife had as little the aspect of a Diana as is conceivable. I surprised the little dark Urochin who accompanies them, by lighting some lucifers; and he could not, of course, conceive whence the light proceeded.

13.—Crossing a level, but barren, portage, about one mile in length, and terminated by a grassy swamp, we reached the River, the same as that which runs into the third Lake we met with, on our first trip to the line, and which could not be ascended from thence, in consequence of the numerous obstructions in its course. Embarking, we passed in quick succession, three falls, and then entered a wide expansion in the River which leads into a large Lake, called, by Payette, Pickerel Lake. Near the upper end of this Lake, Payette informed us that a River enters from the Northward; but the one we are ascending is to Eastward of it. An improvement of the land at the head of this Lake was noticed. There is here a considerable patch of alluvium, covered with that indication of good soils, alder bush, and which accompanies the River on both sides upwards for some distance. In case the further exploration of the country be continued, this portion of it claims more investigation. Our estimated distance in all to-day was about twelve miles, at the end of which we encamped on the right bank. As before observed, we passed through some good land to-day, but, in general, it was unpromising from the River.

15.—Finding good land at our encampment, I was induced to send Payette and another man across the River to Eastward, while Baker and I went

Westward. After walking about a quarter of a mile, we came to a swamp, beyond which we met with the same red sandy soil which so generally prevails in the country; beyond this, about another quarter of a mile, we reached the foot of a scarp of rock, apparently the original boundary on this side to the waters of the River here, under former expansion, and probably at a time when they formed a portion of the Lake below, above the level of which the ground here is very little elevated. There being nothing to induce us to go forward, we returned, bringing with us a specimen of the rocky scarp, which was found to be a sienitic green stone, not differing essentially from what we have generally met with between this and Lake Huron. I call this rock a green stone, rather than a hornblende schist, because, first, it appears to be composed of little besides hornblende and felspar; second, because its structure is not schistose, but cuboidal in the large; third, because few or no traces of stratification are observed in it. Whatever distinctions may be drawn by some geologists between hornblende schist, green stone, and sienite, I cannot but consider them, with deference to higher authority, as the result of mere modifications of the same phenomenon, nor can I subscribe to the hypothesis which, placing granite among igneous rocks, attributes to gneiss and mica slate an aqueous origin; the former opinion is undoubtedly correct; the latter, proportionably, I think, incorrect; you cannot destroy the close relationship between them, for they are all three born of the same parents, although they have had different nurses in their infancy. Payette, upon his return from the Eastward, stated that he had met with nothing but rocks and swamp.

Upon renewing our journey this morning, we ascended the River without obstruction for about two miles, where falls over green stone occur; above these, as far as a fork, about a mile and a quarter further, several rapids occur in the interval. Ascending the right hand branch, at the fork, a short distance, we landed and made portage of half a mile over to the other branch, and from thence continued our ascent of the River (which is still one hundred feet wide) about three miles further to another Lake, which is narrow and rocky at the head of which we encamped.

We have nothing essentially favorable to write respecting the land passed through this day; good timber was certainly often seen; but rock appears to be always at hand in one direction or another; patches of good clayey loam were seen, but only for the moment. In passing through the Lake we are upon to our portage, the River entering it was seen on our left hand.

16.—A good clayey loam forms the soil at our encampment; the timber upon it is pine, basswood and maple. Lately we have said little about timber, for it is useless to do so in a country so generally rocky and unpromising, and the favorable appearances above stated apply only to the immediate neighborhood of the camp; for the greater portion of the portage has either rock on its surface, or very near it. Crossing this portage half a mile, we came to a small lake, out of which runs a mere rivulet, averaging from three to ten feet wide, and winding through grass meadow land; descending this stream about one mile, we ascended another similar to it, for one mile and a half, when the River enlarges to sixty feet; but still winds through wild meadows,

* Note.—In passing through this and similar Lakes in size, it was found perfectly useless to attempt any thing like a sketch of them; and, therefore, in the outline of courses, I have adopted the Indian mode of giving them the form of a circle, which at least answers the purpose of not misleading; but those who are inclined to sacrifice truth to appearance, would prefer a fancy sketch more consonant to nature.

and eventually terminates in a mere swamp, traversed by currents of water. Here we landed at the foot of a rocky hill, and prepared to take the portage across to the Shawenagah River, a distance of one mile and a half, of rocky and hilly land, terminating in a wild grass meadow swamp. The rapidly winding nature of the rivulet above mentioned is such, as to have interfered much with taking its courses.

The rock at the commencement of the portage is a hornblende, or amphibolic gneiss, traversed by porphyritic veins of hornblende and felspar, containing small embedded pieces of magnetic oxide of iron. Upon crossing the portage, we descended the River, which is about sixty feet wide, and very winding; so much so, as to here oblige us, as before, to discontinue, for some portion of it, taking courses. In our sketch we have given a bearing so much to Eastward, both to this River and the rivulet before mentioned. The shores of both are alluvial, and are covered, for several acres in depth, with nothing but long grass and alder bush; the former predominates on the shores of the rivulet—the latter on the shores of the River. At the time we passed, tons upon tons of wild hay met our view; and here again is land which, for quality and extent, is deserving of notice. It has evidently been redeemed from water by a natural drainage and vegetation which has taken place on the declivities of a species of dividing ridge, though not one critically writing.

The River Shawenagah, we are on, preserves a breadth of sixty feet for about five miles of uninterrupted navigation, when it suddenly enlarges into a width of four hundred feet, which conducts to a large lake, full of islands and deep bays, or indentations. Passing through this, of the form of which I have not the least conception, we entered the River again, the current of which is now, I believe, opposed to the canoe, and shortly after encamped on its right bank. The foregoing doubt arises from the waters here being so expansive, and having so little current.

17.—Starting early this morning, we reached the intersection of the line and a large Lake, where the change in the course of the current as respects the course of the canoe may occur, but of this I am uncertain, for, in truth, I did not observe it, although it takes place somewhere hereabout. Between the two last mentioned Lakes are slight falls. Upon reaching the line, we put back a little, and ascended a small River (which enters the Lake the former intersects) for about two or three miles, when we crossed the line again, and, pulling on the shore, we followed the blaze as far as the seventy-seventh post, when, night coming on, we encamped.

18.—We started at day-break this morning in the midst of rain, in order to reach the party on the line, which we effected about nine or ten o'clock, A. M., and finding from the report of Messieurs Richardson and Hawkins, confirmed by my own observations, that the land latterly traversed by the line was almost one continual swamp, and hearing also that from intelligence received from Indians, particularly from Payette, that we were not likely to meet with any better further on in the same direction, I suggested to these gentlemen the expediency of withdrawing from the line, and of terminating our labors by engaging in lateral excursions until the 1st November, by which period there would be

sufficient time to apprise Mr. Carthew of our intention, and enable him to send up canoes and withdraw us. This proposal being approved of, preparations were made to carry it into immediate effect. Mr. Richardson, who came in during the course of the day from a lateral excursion, gave me specimens of micaceous granite, and amphibolic and garnitiferous gneiss; he also shewed us some crystals of cyanite of a light blue color; he found them embedded in great profusion in a granitic rock, but had great difficulty in detaching any of them.

19.—Agreeably to our determination yesterday, we departed (all hands) back about ten miles, and reached the Southern shore of the last Lake, and our old encampment about sunset. When we reached the River on our way back, it was discovered that some of our articles left behind with the canoe had been taken, and we were uncharitable enough to attribute the theft to our quondam friend Mr. Salmon, who had been following in our wake the last day or two.

20.—Payette and five men were dispatched to an old encampment on Lake Huron, to return thither with provisions as soon as possible. Payette was charged with a letter to Mr. Carthew, who we expect will be waiting for intelligence from us, informing him of our intention to depart to the Eastward, on lateral excursions, for a week or ten days, and requesting in the interval that provisions and canoes, to withdraw us, be sent by the twenty-sixth, or first proximo, at the farthest, as the former now in our possession would not last beyond the latter day at most. Having divided these into three portions, Mr. Richardson departed first, taking the South side of the Lake, but, rain coming on, Mr. Hawkins and I remained the night.

21.—Forwarded Mr. Hawkins and his party in canoe up the Lake, while I wait its return. Employed myself in making a cursory statement of facts and observations noticed and made in the course of my exploring duties, and which will be introduced in the summary. Upon the return of the canoe we prepared to depart; but the rain coming on again, it was thought better to wait until to-morrow. The rock on the shore here is a garnitiferous gneiss.

22.—The land at our encampment is some of the best we have seen; it is strong red loam, and there is much hardwood upon it. Starting about 8 A. M. up the Lake, we reached the spot, near the head of it, where Mr. Hawkins landed, and going on shore ourselves, we found a well marked track leading through a maple bush to a sugar hut, where we noticed snow-shoes and buck baskets for receiving the sap. Upon re-embarking we kept to the right hand or Southward, and entering a small bay reached the head of it, where we ultimately found the River we went in search of, though we missed it at first. At and near its entrance into the Lake, it passes through an alluvial valley composed of a clayey loam, supporting a growth of soft maple, oak, black ash, alder and balsam, enclosed by ridges of land covered with hardwood. Its width is from 150 to 200 feet, and its depth is considerable; its banks are seldom more than three feet above the level of the water, and often less; in consequence, it is probable that during the Spring much of them is flooded. A yellowish clay appears to be the substratum of the soil, which may be readily reached with the plough. Here no rocks, nor even stones, were seen. These favorable appearances continued to our encamp-

ment, about ten miles up, on the right bank of the River.

For the first time we can speak in unqualified terms of the goodness of the land passed through to-day, for we did not observe one unfavorable character about it, without it be its lowness, which may subject it, in some places, to be flooded.

23.—Dispatching my two men, Baker and Williams, this morning, the one North-East, the other South, the former, on his return, informed us that he struck the top of the ridge, at the base of which we are encamped, about forty rods from the camp, beyond which, for half a mile, he traversed land of the best description, being composed of a deep clayey soil without a stone, and covered with hardwood.—Williams did not give so favorable a statement on his return from the South. In that direction, for three quarters of a mile, he met with little besides tamarack and alder swamps. At our encampment the soil is a good deep yellow clayey loam, and yet we find little beside balsam and hemlock growing upon it. We yesterday noticed a peculiarity in the balsam usually growing on the edge of the River; its summit was turbanated or crowned, and the whole tree had the form of the king among chessmen.

The principal differences in the land noticed yesterday and to-day, consists, *first*, in the shores of the River being more elevated and partaking less of an alluvial character; *Second*, Rocks and stones appear, though not frequently; *Third*, Upper stratum of soil more sandy than before; *Fourth*, The occurrence of rapids and a general increase of velocity in the current.

24.—Sent the men on opposite sides of the River to examine the land. Williams, who crossed the River, and took a course nearly North for half a mile, met with rising land, the soil of which was a yellowish hard pan, into which with difficulty he pushed the probe. He saw very little rock, and the specimens he brought back proved to be a sienitic granite. The timber noticed was maple, birch, hemlock, cedar, and a few pine. He intersected several streams, one about ten feet wide, near the River.—The soil was very sandy, but in the bank of the largest of them he crossed was discovered a bluish clay. Baker, who went South, reported that the land in that direction rises from the River to a ridge, beyond which there is a valley and another ridge, the soil was a deep sandy loam on the summit, more clayey in the bottoms; timber, maple, beech, swamp elm, a few hemlock and balsam. To-day we poled up several rapids, I usually walking to lighten the canoe and to examine the land, which has again become sandy, though level. We frequently noticed hardwood ridges in the distance, but cannot say what is the quality of the soil upon them. At this time of year the hard woods are more easily recognised, as far than earlier in the season, from being deprived of their foliage. We encamped this night at the foot of a jam. Around our encampment we have often observed at night the pleasing phosphorescent light emitted by rotten wood, and here it was particularly striking.

25.—The rotten wood alluded to last night was found this morning covered with a white frost. The soil at our encampment is a deep clayey loam; timber, black birch, hemlock, swamp elm, black ash, balsam, and a few spruce. Sent Baker and Williams off, as before, to explore the land. The latter, who went

North-East, met with our old indifferent soil, the red ferruginous kind, on which he observed some remarkably fine pine, one he measured, was fifteen feet in girth; meeting with a swamp at the end of a quarter of a mile, he proceeded no further. He saw no rock nor stone. Baker reached a steep and rocky ridge at the end of a quarter of a mile of good land, on the summit of which he found hardwood. He noticed icicles hanging from the rock. In the distance to the North-East hardwood ridges were seen.—Upon leaving our encampment, our progress was much impeded by falls, rapids, and shallows; and although we saw much hardwood, yet the soil was as usual sandy, but clay was frequently seen. The River still continues usually both broken and deep, but shallows are frequent. The first portage we reached to-day, was caused by rapids running over a micaceous and garnitiferous gneiss, which crops out upon the shore, and forms hills on each side of the River. About one mile and a-half above these we reached a jam. Cutting through, Baker fell in; but, like a staunch axeman, never lost hold of his axe, although he remained under water several moments. Putting on shore in consequence to kindle a fire and dry his clothes, we ascended with difficulty a steep, clayey bank, about fifteen feet in height. A short distance back from this, however, a rocky scarp is seen, and I believe we are now seldom far from a feature of that description. Beyond the last mentioned jam, an island is seen, and immediately afterwards more rapids, occasioning a portage over a good and sandy loam, generally deep, and with much hardwood upon it. The extremities of the portage are rocky. Nearly a mile farther brought us to a combination of bad rapids and shallows, the most considerable we have seen up this River. The portage here is on the left bank, and runs through hardwood land, and over the same kind of soil as the last; some remarkable fine pines were observed upon it. At the head of this portage we encamped.

26.—Walked to see the falls, which are nearly opposite the middle of the portage, and about one mile back from our encampment. These falls are about twenty feet high over a grey gneiss.—Upon continuing our route up the River, we met with only one obstruction to-day at some rapids which occasions a portage of half a mile on the right bank. The soil on this portage is a red sand. At the upper end of it fixed blocks of granite are seen. Here we were detained by meeting with an Indian and his family, on their way from the Ottawa.—When about to ascend this river, I expressed to Mr. Hawkins my intention of not returning by the same route if I could find another, and had even pointed out the possibility of passing to the Ottawa. Upon conversing with the Indian, my desire to effect this latter journey was encouraged, for besides giving me a *carte du pays* he assured me that he had some provisions on an island in one of the lakes we should meet with, and which he gave us permission to take. Under this assurance I informed the men of my intention to cross over, who received the communication with some enthusiasm, thinking it would prove a good winding up to our labours.

The Indian had an intelligent boy with him, who I tried to engage to accompany us—but in this I failed. Giving the Indian a wampum of acknowledgement, which would probably secure him a gun or a pair of blankets at Toronto, we separated, and, embarking, pursued our journey. The River has

lost nothing of its breadth, though much of its depth; we also observe that the cedar has taken the place of the balsam on the shores. At the end of about 3 miles the River expands into a chain of Lakes, whose shores become occasionally elevated and even precipitous, and the ridges seen at a distance are covered with hard wood. We noticed to day in crossing through the largest Lake a remarkable hill, shaped like the frustrums of a pyramid, and much more elevated than any around it, and having a position of nearly due North of the entrance into the Lake. This may be five hundred feet above its base, an unprecedented altitude for hills in this section of Upper Canada. Meeting with only two portages to-day, at the head of the last of which we encamped, our progress was much more considerable than the last day or two, and probably twice as great.

Although the River has lost much of its depth, it is seldom unpassable to canoes. In the upper portions of this River the land is by no means so promising as in the lower, judging from level and soil, though if we attended only to the quality of timber upon it, we might be influenced by current prejudices, to draw a different conclusion.

27.—Baker and Williams separated to examine the soil on opposite sides of the River; the first stated on his return, that all the land he met with, for one quarter of a mile, was very sandy, but stoneless and level, and that these appearances seemed to extend beyond; the timber noticed was birch, hemlock, and maple, with a few balsam. Williams, on his return from the North-West, said that he walked about half a mile, to the summit of a hill covered with hardwood, as well as the interval between it and the River; on the ascent the soil was about one foot thick, of a vegetable and sandy loam on rock; on the summit the soil was almost exclusively vegetable, and of the same thickness; the timber was maple, basswood, (both very large) swamp elm, birch, and a few beech; he was struck with the fact of finding such fine timber, on so shallow and sandy a soil; from the height he was upon the country looked hilly, but well timbered; the land falling to the Westward; he observed two ridges, the one he was upon, and the other on the opposite side of the River, running parallel to each other, on a course nearly North and South; a specimen of the rock brought back from the ridge he was upon, proved, on inspection, to be a sionitic gneiss. Soil at our encampment, a very red ferruginous sandy loam; timber, hemlock, birch, and balsam. There is great general accuracy, as far as we can judge, in the Indian sketch we received yesterday.

At starting this morning, we observed much fine pine on the shore; Williams informs me that some which came under our notice, having forked limbs, instead of a straight shafted trunk as usual, indicates the presence of Iron mines. Without admitting that there is a good foundation for such an opinion, we may observe, that one might be inclined to put more faith in the efficacy of such an index than in that of the hazel wand, of the virtue of which so much has been said, that it is absurd. Whatever absurdity there certainly is in supposing that such a sympathy can exist between a forked twig of hazel detached from its parent tree, and natural subterranean reservoirs of water, or veins of metal, as to cause a violent torsion in the parts of one when in the neighborhood of the other; yet as such opinions are

maintained by both honest, and even in other respects, intellectual, men, it will not be amiss to say a few words on the subject. Two causes seem to be in operation to produce, in honest minds, (for, of course, we say nothing of the dishonest, who, after all, are the principal dealers in this, with them, legerdemain,) this fallacious opinion, viz: a nervous imagination and a fibrous wood. I need say nothing of the former, as the deceptive nature of its operation occasionally is well known; but as regards the latter, it is to be borne in mind—1st, that the wood always made use of is of a very fibrous structure; 2d, that it is at first twisted, and then field in a very awkward and, if persevered in, painful manner; under these circumstances, the fibres of wood, being distorted, have a tendency to restore themselves to their pristine position, which tendency, acting both upon the twig and wands, produces a flexure in one case, and the sense of torsion in the other. The latter seems to me somewhat analogous to the operation of double magnetism; for instance, when the needle, by means of a magnet, is made to stand East and West, instead of North and South, it requires but a very feeble degree of magnetism to restore it to its proper position. Now for the application. The hands holding the twig of hazel represents the needle drawn out of its proper position, and the distorted fibres of the wood the restoring magnet. Among intellectual men, who seem to have given way to this absurd fancy, may be reckoned Dr. Hutton, the Mathematician; see his Recreations, vol. 4, page 222; however, we must make allowance for the Doctor's credulity in the instances alluded to, for there was a lady in the case.

About one mile from our last encampment we entered a lake, two miles in diameter, and surrounded by hills, high for this part of the country, covered with hard wood; crossing this lake, we took the river running in, now reduced in breadth to one hundred feet, and which, in the distance of 3 or 4 miles dwindles into thirty. In this interval obstructions arising from rapids, shallows, and jams are so frequent as to have robbed the men of all their enthusiasm and desire to proceed, for I find that they begin to complain of the coldness of the waters in which they are obliged to walk in dragging the canoes over the rapids and shallows. However it is not the coldness of the water but of the air, which causes them to suffer; for as long as they are in the former, their feelings are comparatively pleasant; but upon removing to the latter, the temperature of which is at present much below, they experience a rapid and painful abstraction of heat, not only the result of the laws of a calorific equilibrium, but also that of evaporation from a moist surface. They also feel, as indeed I do myself, the uncertainty which exists respecting the Indian depot of provisions on two grounds; first, though least, whether deception may or may not have been employed; second, whether we shall be able to find it. These considerations, together with the lateness of the season, induce me to give up, reluctantly, my intention of going across to the Ottawa; a journey of very easy execution in the spring; accordingly we encamped at the head of a rapid, and a little below a fork, occasioned by the river splitting into two equal branches. We here imagined ourselves to be within ten or fifteen miles of the dividing ridge which throws the waters one way into Lake Huron, the other into the Ottawa. (See No. 3 among the Sketches.)

This river is characterized as being wide, deep, and almost currentless in its lower portion; in its upper it is a mere shallow rapid. The best land on its shores (certainly good) is to be found below, and is principally alluvial; as you ascend, the banks become steep, and soil very sandy; hard woods, however, both on the low level and ridges, are seen every where. Rock on the surface, either fixed or loose, does not abound on this River, and is only met with in its upper portions. There is only one fall on the River, as far as we ascended, but that is rather a large one.

28.—Descending the River, we reached the place of our encampment on the 26th, where we remained all the night.

29.—Sent Williams to the Southward to examine the ridge. He found it at the distance of about half a mile. It is covered with maple, bass-wood, birch, elm, balsam, and a few hemlock. The soil was a coarse red sandy loam, but deep. We encamped this night at the first portage beyond our encampment of the 25th.

30.—We are encamped on the side of a hill.—The soil is a coarse sand, covered with pine, birch, and hemlock; higher up, the soil, and with it, the timber improves, and on the summit it is good hard wood, on a loam of good quality. This day we saw Messieurs Richardson's and Hawkin's marks on some trees, by which it appears that they have both crossed the River. We encamped this night about two miles below our first encampment.

31.—There is much alluvial land hereabouts, of an excellent description. The soil consists of a soft clayey loam, of a great depth. Timber, elm, soft maple, birch, and balsam. Continuing our passage down the River we came again upon another of Mr. Richardson's marks, where he estimates the distance to be five miles E. S. E. of the line, computing from the middle of the interval between the mile post 67 and 68. Upon reaching the Lake below, we found it very rough, and we had to make way with difficulty against a strong head wind. Reaching our old encampment on the Lake about 3, P. M., we found Mr. Richardson and party, who has been here since the twenty-eighth, having expended their last ration of provisions on the morning of that day. As our own was not entirely expended, it afforded us considerable pleasure to relieve them from their pressing necessities, but as our whole stock amounted only to 6 lbs. of flour and a little pea-soup, the relief we can afford will be only of a momentary nature. Having divided our pea soup amongst four famished individuals, we converted our six pounds of flour into twelve cakes, and as, when Mr. Hawkins returns, we shall be eleven in number, one of the cakes was divided into eleven parts, affording a piece about the size of a thumb to each person, and the rest we distributed much after the manner of all prizes and no blanks in a lottery; of course those which fell to the share of Mr. Hawkins and his party were reserved for his return. Under the circumstances of the case, we have good reason to congratulate ourselves that we did not pursue our route to the Ottawa, for in that case the sufferings of our friends would have been greater. We unfortunately have neither powder nor shot with us. These articles latterly not having been supplied, and indeed when they were, much of the service they might have been of was lost, owing to the neglect of the men not keeping their powder dry, and their guns from rust. This

is a neglect, however, that will always occur, when to the duty of pack-men or axe-men, is added that of fowler, in consequence of which, I recommend, in all similar explorations in the woods, that a hunter or hunters be engaged to supply the party with game. Had this plan been adopted, one half of the provision would have been saved, and, of course, the expense and trouble of bringing it to the line; as it was, we were constantly in the habit, latterly, of seeing the partridges in the trees, and the ducks in the River, without having the power of destroying them. To add to our annoyance, although encamped on the borders of a large Lake, we could not catch a fish either with hook or spear.

November 1.—We have half an inch of ice in our tin cups this morning, and the thermometer is at 17° in the air, and 38° in Lake, at 6 A. M., much the lowest temperature we have noticed, while the trees are cracking with the expansive energy of the frost. The return of Payette with canoes and provisions is expected this day at latest, and we are all much disappointed at not seeing him, and at a loss to account for the delay; as no time is to be lost in our present almost provisionless state, Mr. Richardson and his party have started for the Portage below, there to construct a raft. If this should answer no other good purpose, it will serve to amuse the minds of the men, who are somewhat gloomy on account of their situation.

Soon after Mr. Richardson's departure, Mr. Hawkins and party came in, also out of provisions, having eaten the last meal this morning. Having given to each of them their half pound allowance, we soon after broke up our encampment, to join Mr. R., having previously left a notice for Payette, in case he should come in, both here and at the falls below. I am happy to learn, both from Mr. Richardson and Mr. Hawkins, who were exploring on each side of the River I ascended, that they met with land every way deserving notice, both as regards extent and quality. Seeing nothing of Payette, Messrs. Richardson and Hawkins suggested to me, towards night, the expediency of my proceeding in canoe to Lake Huron, to hasten forward the supplies.

This step had occurred to me, but I had an objection to propose it, for fear it might be supposed, that I was over-anxious to escape from our difficulties; however, as these gentlemen pressed the service upon me, I could not object to it; therefore, requesting them to state the cause of my departure to the men, many of whom desired it, I made immediate preparations (the night being moon light) to go, with the hope of being back, at farthest, in six days; without, indeed, which, I found delays would occur, in communicating with the trading post at the mouth of the Shawenagh, a spot it might be necessary to reach. We are induced to think that the non-appearance of Payette is owing to not finding Mr. Carthew, or provisions, at the mouth of the au Sable River, upon his descent, and that he was obliged, in consequence to proceed from it to the trading post, along a boisterous coast, to meet them. If this be the case, I must consider that it is an oversight in Mr. Carthew, not leaving provisions at the mouth below, particularly as my note substituted for, and in answer to his own, distinctly implied that Payette would immediately return thither. This observation is not intended as a censure upon Mr. Carthew, whose zeal throughout has been conspicuous, but merely to secure myself from being made respon-

sible for the difficulties in which our men are thrown.

Taking leave of our friends in distress, we pushed with all dispatch down the River to our old encampment on the night of the 16th October, where we were obliged to stop, fearing to miss our way in passing through the large Lake that succeeds.

2.—Rising early, we departed as soon as there was light sufficient to see our way well, and hurrying across the lake, through the River and creek-like rivulet which succeeds, its edges now incrustated with ice, reached the foot of the long portage, where we left a note on a pole for Payette, should he pass without seeing us; we also left one at the mouth of the rivulet, near where Mr. Richardson struck the River when on a lateral excursion crossing the long portage, (on which occasion I made myself free of it, by carrying my own pack, as I did throughout all this journey: to save time,) we rested at the Southern end of it, where we took our observations for latitude on the 16th October. Here, as both our men had nearly devoured their half pound cake each, which they started with, we cooked a little "*tripe de roche*," a la Franklin; and seeing in the swamp beneath us a few pond lillies, upon which the muskrat is said to feed, we collected a few of those; also the former, as a condiment; we found sufferable, though very like chewing chips of parched and thin leather; the latter perfectly insufferable from its extreme bitterness. I here commenced upon my own cake, my bowels having for some time reminded me of Descartes's *fuger vacui*. In passing through the last Lake, we were much struck with its remarkable echoes or repetitions of the human voice; a sentence of two or three monosyllables was distinctly repeated four times, and the last nearly as loud as the first, the interval between each being several seconds. This is, no doubt, owing to the numerous deep bays and indentations, and to their rocky character. Upon pursuing our journey, we found the swampy portion of the River we first met with blocked up with thin ice, which we had some trouble to break through, and afforded us corroborative evidence that it was time to terminate our explorations for the season. Passing through the Meadow Creek, two Lakes, and the portage connecting them, we dropped into the Main River and descended to the next portage, at the lower end of which we passed a supperless night.

3.—Having supped with Duke Humphrey last night, and breakfasted with the Duchess this morning, after which starting, we assisted our digestive organs by eating some hips and cranberries which solicited our attention. In going down the River, Baker, who was by no means satisfied with the state of his intestines, stopped at every old encampment he could recognize, with the view of picking up the leavings of its former tenants. At one of these he found an ancient pluck of a deer hanging on a tree, with which he hurried to the canoe with great rejoicing. With this we rapidly descended to the next portage, where kindling a fire, and boiling our Godsend in two or three charcoal waters, we produced a meal which restored a little our weakened powers, but which left such an abominable flavor in our mouth, that both Baker and I declared that we would not readily repeat the experiment. Williams persevered and had it all to himself. Re-embarking, we dropped down the River to Pickeral Lake, where we went astray for about an hour, in consequence of the many deep bays in it, and which feature seems

to be characteristic of most of the large Lakes in this country, and which I attributed to the nature of its rocks. After finding the outlet of this Lake, we continued our journey, and took up our encampment at dusk a little below the islet portage. This night I divided the remainder of my cake, very little of which I had eaten, among the men and myself.

4.—Without further preamble, we accomplished the remainder of our journey by the evening, and we were highly gratified to find Mr. Carthew, Mr. Beeman, &c. encamped near the mouth of the River. From the former I learned that Payette had departed for the line three or four days ago, and had probably reached it before this; that he had been delayed in his descent at the mouth of the River two or three days, by contrary winds, which prevented him reaching Morrison's Post, at the mouth of the Shawenagah, to which it was necessary for him to go, to see Mr. Carthew, and to obtain provisions.

It appears that Mr. Carthew had received information from an Indian subsequent to my letter, which led him to suppose that Payette would return by the Shawenagah River to Lake Huron. However, provisions should certainly have been left here, for in operations similar to those we are engaged in, it is best to be on the safe side; and to insure it, a sacrifice of provision is often necessary, although in this instance there need have been none, as, if not used, it could have been taken up on our return to Penetanguishene.

While we were arranging a fresh supply of provisions to start to-morrow morning, being uncertain whether Payette had reached his destination or not, that individual appeared, accompanied, much to our satisfaction, by Messrs. Richardson and Hawkins, and the whole of the party; thus terminated our anxiety respecting them. Being all assembled, we depart to-morrow morning for Penetanguishene.

5.—About 8 A. M. we embarked on board the canoes and schoonet, and steering between many islets, whose length runs parallel with the main shore, we put, towards evening, into a small cove, not having made much progress, in consequence of a head wind.

6.—Our progress this day was even worse than yesterday, in consequence of the increased force of the opposing wind, which obliged us, ultimately, to take shelter in another small cove, about three miles from the last.

7.—Getting tired of the delay occasioned by the head wind, I started with Mr. Richardson in canoe, although the lake outside continues to be very boisterous, by running between the island and the shore, the channel in which, from its narrowness, resembles a River, we advanced rapidly and securely. All the rocky islets are composed of crystalline rocks, much traversed by veins of red granite, which, being the hardest material in them, is often made, by the erosion of water on the softer portions, to ridge out on the surface. The rocks consist of grey granite, sienite, green stone, and hornblende schists. The frequent concentric and convoluted arrangement of the layers, beds, or strata, (I know not which to call them,) which these rocks present is very remarkable, and only to be accounted for, in our opinion, by the supposition of an igneous origin. We encamped on one of the islands towards night.

8.—Having an open part of the lake to cross,

we embarked at 2 this morning, in order to avail ourselves of a moonlight calm, and reached Penguashene about 7, A. M., where I conceive my exploring duties terminate.

The following Summary of FACTS and REMARKS slightly altered from the original, and having relation to the foregoing REPORT, was, on my return to Toronto, submitted to His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B.

FIRST FACT.

Rocks of a thorough crystalline structure, which some geologists denominate primary, and occasionally transition, such as granite, gneiss, sienite, green stone, hornblende schist, are usually associated in all countries where they occur with soils of an inferior description, resulting from their disintegration or decomposition; and such rocks, with one very limited exception, are those which occupy the unsettled portion of the land we traversed.

Remark upon First Fact.

The agricultural character of every country is greatly influenced by the class of rocks which prevail in it, for the soils which cover them, or are found in their vicinity, are in general the result of their disintegration or decomposition. The only exception to the rule occurs when a diluvial action has swept from remote regions a soil foreign to the lands it is left upon. In the unsettled portion of the country we traversed, we in general observed a very close relation between the soils and the rocks they cover.

The limited exception alluded to is a horizontal secondary limestone, which forms a portion of Lake Simcoe, and extends Northward of that lake to the distance of about eight miles, when it is succeeded by the crystalline series. The same rock, or its congener, has been noticed in the neighborhood of Marmora and Kingston, and in all these places it is in close contact with the others, so that a line from Kingston Mills, through Marmora, to the spot indicated Northward of Lake Simcoe, would probably pass very near to that of the junction of the primary and secondary formations, the latter, spreading greatly to the South-Eastward, Southward, and South-Westward, of Lake Ontario, occupy a very large portion of the United States. Between the last mentioned lake and Lake Simcoe are very deep alluvial and diluvial deposits, which conceal them from view; but on Lake Huron, among the Manitouline chain, owing to a denuding agency which has formerly been in operation there, they are well developed, and for geological details respecting which, as well as the whole of the lake, we are indebted to Dr. Brixby. Captain Bayfield, also, has communicated some highly interesting observations on the secondary as well as primary formations of Lake Superior; and to the published labors of these gentlemen I refer for details, while the few I have to offer myself will be found in the body of the Report.

SECOND FACT.

The rocks mentioned in Fact 1, and the hills and mounds, (mountains are never seen,) precipices and

scarps, they compose, or give prominence to, attain little altitude; are noticed usually at comparative low levels, in relation to the waters which traverse or intersect them; are rarely more than sixty feet above such waters, and never six hundred. In accordance with this fact, the fills on the Rivers are usually low.

Remark upon Second Fact.

The crystalline rocks in Europe sometimes attain a height of ten thousand feet, and are usually very elevated. In Canada, with the exception of the Rocky Mountains, we are not acquainted with any which exceed four thousand feet, and in general they fall far short of this. Captain Bayfield, R. N., measured the highest pinnacle of the Gaspesian chain, as seen from the Gulf, and found it to be three thousand seven hundred feet above the sea. None of his previous and subsequent measurements of the altitude of the Canadian mountains came near this.

THIRD FACT.

In consequence of the little height to which the rocks attain, the country they characterize is comparatively low and level, which, joined to the fact that such lands are covered with hard woods, occasions the hasty observer to conclude that the quality of such land must be excellent; if, however, recourse be had to the agricultural probe, as was always the case with us, far the greater portion of that we saw will be found to be poor.

Remark upon Third Fact.

The mere topographical outline of a country has often deceived, and will continue to deceive, persons who seek no other sign of its agricultural character. In forming a just estimate of it, we can neither depend upon level or quality of timber—we must touch the soil itself. Repeated explorations in this country have convinced me that a growth of hard wood upon land is by no means a positive indication of a good soil; neither does its absence imply the reverse. Hard woods, of a good size, were frequently and abundantly noticed by us growing within six inches of the rock, in a soil, to all appearance, of a very meagre quality.

The luxuriance in timber which such soils sometimes exhibit may be owing to the renovating influences which wood lands experience, particularly at the fall of the leaf, removed from such influences they would soon become barren. There is also another view of the subject: a good soil which the tap root of a tree may reach, and derive nourishment from, may be too deep for agricultural purposes. Again, a very fertile substratum of soil may be so incumbent with decomposed vegetation and underwood, as to be choked and prevented from bearing fine timber. The custom of sending Surveyors into the woods in winter to examine land, leads to erroneous conclusions.

FOURTH FACT.

The predominating soil of the country traversed, is a meagre red or yellow ferruginous sandy loam, varying in depth from feet to inches, often not exceeding three of the latter dimension, and not unre-

quently absent altogether, leaving the rock bare, but for its having covering of lichen. Clay, or clayey loams, were rarely seen, and when noticed, their usual position was either in some of the swampy valleys between the rocks, or forming alluvial deposits on the banks of the River, often deeply covered up by a silicious sand.

Remark upon Fourth Fact.

The red ferruginous soil, mentioned in the last fact, is, I conceive, derived from the disintegration and decomposition of the green stones and hornblende schist, which so greatly abound in the country, and which are so readily acted upon by the weather; the amphibolic or hornblendic aggregates afford richer soils than any other crystalline rock, excepting, perhaps, granular limestone, a quality they owe to the notable portion of lime and alumine they contain. Black crystalized hornblende, we find, upon analysis, yield 13 per cent. of lime, and the same quantity of alumine; whence the comparative fertility of soil, resulting from the decomposition of rocks in which it greatly predominates. The silix, however, which is present in much greater quantity, neutralizes the good effects of the two other earths so much, that I do not think that such a soil, admitting it to be sufficiently deep, would stand the test of time, and a succession of crops, without adding manure to it continually. I know it has been urged, that sandy soils are very productive: but to this remark I have two observations to make; first, the term sandy is very vague, as regards the component parts of soil, for we have three kinds of sand—a silicious sand, an aluminous sand, and calcareous sand. Now, a soil composed of the first, is bad; of the second good; of the third excellent.—My second observation is, that many of the sandy soils, which are said to be productive, have not as yet had the test of time and crops applied to them; it is true, that in a country like Canada, the autumn and spring of which is subject to blighting frosts, a silicious soil, by being pervious to water, may prove more fertile than a very argillaceous one, but only, I should imagine, on the supposition, that the latter is not properly drained.

I ought to qualify these and similar observations, by candidly admitting, that the practical knowledge of the subject I possess is even less than the theoretical; but in giving my opinion, which I am called on to do, it is not expected it will stand for more than it is worth.

FIFTH FACT.

The country traversed is much intersected by Lakes, swamps, and Rivers; the larger of these are usually directed in their greatest length, North-East, South-West, or nearly so. Such is also the prevailing bearing of the rocky scarps, ridges, and mounds; so frequently met with in the woods, and which probably represent the predominating lines of stratification.

Remark upon Fifth Fact.

It is characteristic of a country composed of crystalline rocks to be full of Lakes and swamps, for such rocks in general allow of no percolation to the waters which fall upon them, but shed them to their basis, where, dammed up, they stagnate, or be-

come nearly currentless. I believe, however, that many of the bays, swamps, and Rivers, we met with owe their existence in part, if not entirely, to the disintegrating character of the hornblende schists and green stones, for on many of them, particularly conspicuous in the rocky islets of Lake Huron, the erosive influence of water is not only very visible, but very curious.

SIXTH FACT.

All the waters met with by the exploring party, fall, either directly or indirectly, into Lake Huron; consequently, the dividing ridge, which throws all the waters Eastward of it into the Ottawa, was not passed.

Remark upon Sixth Fact.

In our last lateral excursion to Eastward of the line, we reached within one day's journey of the dividing ridge, and should have passed across to the Ottawa, could we have been certain of finding a depot of provisions on an island in the Lake, which our Indian we met with gave us permission to make use of, as well as a sketch of the route. We had reason to rejoice, as will appear in the body of the Report, that we did not do so. There are several routes of communication between the waters of Lake Huron and those of the Ottawa, as, for instance, the Talbot River from Lake Simcoe; the Black River from the Severn; the Muskoka River or Nagtoagoman; either from the Severn or Moon River; the Isle aux Sables River; the Shawenagah; the French River.

SEVENTH FACT.

The abundance of water communication render the country very accessible to canoes, either by following the windings of the Rivers, or by making portages between River and lake, and lake and lake, to avoid the frequent obstructions in the former, which arises from falls, rapids, and jams; were it not for these, indeed, the Rivers might be ascended in steamboats, being, usually, both wide and deep.

Remark upon Seventh Fact.

This is certainly a valuable feature, and may serve eventually to bring insulated portions of good land, which exist, even, in the most rocky parts of the country, into settlement. On the shores of the Rivers and Lakes particularly the latter, there is usually a narrow strip of land, which, although not of the best quality, is perfectly fit for cultivation.—The shores of the Black River and those of the Nagtoagoman afford good instances of this assertion.

EIGHTH FACT.

There is reason to believe generally that the lands to Eastward of our main line of operations are much better than those either on the line, or to Westward of it; and in the first-named direction, during our latest lateral excursions, we noticed soils, which, for depth, quality, and superficial extent, demand attention. They are separated, however, from Lake Simcoe and the settlements in the vicinity by many leagues of unfertile land.

Remark on Eighth Fact.

It seems reasonable to suppose, from what is known of this portion of Upper Canada, that it will be by the Ottawa and Rice Lakes, rather than by Lake Huron, that its good lands will be settled eventually.

NINTH FACT.

The highest observed latitude reached in the direction of the main line, was 45°. 42". Beyond this for 7 or 8 miles, to which point the line extended, the land wore a very unfavorable aspect, being little better than one continual swamp; which circumstance, together with the lateness of the season, and the unfavorable reports we had received of the country, stretching further to the Northward, induced me, in the absence of Lieutenant Carthew, (having previously consulted the Surveyors,) to discontinue the line, and terminate our operations, for

the season, by lateral excursions to the Eastward, reporting to that officer what had been done, and naming the rendezvous to which the canoes should be sent to withdraw us.

Remark upon Ninth Fact.

A latitude of about 46°. 0" was about the highest reached, on our lateral excursions.

Owing to the want of a chronometer, we are unable to give, with the same confidence, the greatest longitude attained East of the line; but upon referring to our sketches, it does not appear to have exceeded 30 miles.

The whole humbly submitted,

By His Excellency's
Obedient servant,

F. H. BADDELEY,
Capt. Royal Engineers.

QUEBEC, March 8, 1836.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, 1835.

DATE.	PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Latitude.	TIME OF OBSERVATION.						REMARKS.	
			Six A. M.		Noon.		Sunset.			
			Air.	Water.	Air.	Water.	Air.	Water.		
July 23	Coldwater.....		50	River, 54						
....23	Narrows.....		60	Ina well, 48					Day and night remarkably fine and calm.	
....24	Township of Mara		70	Shoals, In the sun, 82	76	74	75		Fine before noon—Rain, with thunder in the distance in the afternoon.	
....25	Do.		70	Shoals, 74	72	75	64		Morning wet, but cleared up about 7 A. M.	
....26	Do.		60		70				Weather favorable.	
....27	Do.		57	Swamp, 57	71	58	68	59		Very fine until the afternoon, when it began to rain slightly, which continued through the night.
....28	Do.		68	Swamp, 59	76	60	78	56		Morning and afternoon rainy.
....29	Do.		64	Swamp, 54						Weather favorable.
....30	Do.		57	Pool, 50			72	Pool, 60		Weather cloudy, but dry.
....31	N. E. corner of Mara.		64		74		68			Weather favorable—fine night.
Aug. 1	Do. until the afternoon.		58		71		62	River, 70		Fine weather.
....2	Unexplored lands, Newcastle District		49	River, 68	63		58			Fine weather.
....3	Do.		56		59		50			Fine weather—night very cold for the time of year.
....4	Do.		38		64	Brook, 56	64			Fine weather—cloudy towards night. A white frost on the moss this morning.
....5	Do.		50		66	Pool, 50	62			Thermometer at sunrise 40—weather fine.
....6	Do.		46		68		57			Thermometer at sunrise 42—weather fine.
....7	Intersection of the Main Line and Black River.		48		68		63	River, 64		Weather fine.
....8	Main Line, 3 miles to northward of foregoing.		49		74					Day sultry—Thermometer at 2 P. M., in the sun, 85.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—(Continued.)

DATE.	PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Latitude.	TIME OF OBSERVATION.						REMARKS.
			Six. A. M.		Noon.		Sunset.		
			Air.	Water	Air.	Water.	Air.	Water.	
Aug. 9	Main Line, 3 miles to northward of foregoing.	Between 41. 47 N. and 43. 0.	48	.....	75	.....	72	.....	Fine sultry weather—Thermometer in the sun at noon 80.
....10	Do. and to westward.		56	.....	83	.....	72	.....	Day very oppressive—Thermometer in sun at noon 93.
....11	To westward on lateral excursion.		56	.....	83	.....	73	.....	Weather fine.
....12	Do.		58	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	Weather fine.
....13	Do.		58	.....	72	.....	69	.....	Change of weather—rain during the night—thunder heard.
....14	Do. on Black River.		60	River, 69	70	River, 71	66	River, 71	Weather favourable.
....15	Do.		48	River, 66	72	.....	68	River, 70	Weather fine before noon—overcast in afternoon, with rain all night.
....16	Do.		65	River, 68	.....	.....	66	River, 70	Morning overcast but calm—day and night fine.
....17	Intersection of the Main Line and Black River.		58	River, 69	72	River, 74	72	River, 70	Morning fine—afternoon overcast, with thunder, incessant sheet lightning and rain during the night.
....18	To 7th, 17th, and up the River.		Rainy, 66	River, 69	Rain- ing, 68	River, 64	65	.....	Day cloudy and rainy—night fine but windy.
....19	Up the River.		54	.....	.....	.....	56	River, 68	Day and night fine.
....20	Do.		52	River, 60	Rain- ing, 60	Rain, 60	Rain- ing, 56	.....	Rain with little intermission both day and night.
....21	Do.		Rain, 52	.....	Rain, 52	.....	.....	.....	Day rainy throughout—night dry.
....22	Ascending Black River.		48	River, 58	60	.....	58	.....	Day cloudy, but dry—night fine but cold.
....23	Do.		47	.....	65	River, 60	.....	.....	Day and night fine.
....24	Do.		47	.....	60	River, 58	56	River, 58	Forenoon dry, afternoon wet—also a portion of the night.
....25	Do.		56	River, 58	64	River, 59	Rain- ing, 62	.....	Showery day and night.
....26	Do.		60	.....	64	.....	64	.....	Cloudy weather.
....27	To the northward of our encampment of 26.		47	.....	65	Lake, 68	62	.....	Cloudy weather.
....28	Do.		62	.....	72	.....	64	Lake, 68	Cloudy with slight showers, a little thunder and strong gusts of wind.
....29	Do. and moving N. W.		55	Lake, 66	.....	.....	60	Lake, 60	Rain in the afternoon, which continued all night.
....30	Moving N. W.		Rain, 58	Lake, 66	.....	.....	52	Lake, 66	Day showery and windy.
....31	Moving W.—descending a branch of the River Nagtongomon.		42	Lake, 64	48	Lake, 65	52	.....	Day showery—night fine.
Sept. 1	Descending the River Nagtongomon.	35	River, 55	62	River, 62	60	River, 62	Weather fine.	
....2	Ditto and Lake Chemic or Moschoco.	45	River, 61	62	River, 63	58	Lake, 62	Weather fine.	
....3	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	River, 62	Day and night fine.	
....4	Intersection of River Nagtongomon and Line.	58	River, 62	72	River, 64	72	64	Day very fine but oppressive—night very fine.	
....5	Do.	62	River, 64	64	River, 64	.....	.....	Forenoon fine—afternoon and night rainy.	
....6	Ditto and Lake Chemic.	54	River, 61	56	Lake, 62	48	Lake, 61	A Scotch mist falling all day.	
....7	Lake Chemic and route to Severn.	45	Lake, 61	56	Lake, 64	50	62	Day fine but rather cloudy—night also fine.	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—(Continued.)

DATE.	PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Latitude.	TIME OF OBSERVATION.						REMARKS.
			SIX, A. M.		NOON.		SUNSET.		
			Air.	Water.	Air.	Water.	Air.	Water.	
Sept. 8	Route to the Severn and passage down it.	Between 44. 50 & 45. 5	48	Lake, 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	Day rainy and windy. Blew a gale at night.
.....9	Penetanguishene.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dry windy weather, but no Thermometrical observations.
.....10	Do.		49	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	Day fine but windy—night fine.
.....11	Do. and Matchedash Bay.		50	.....	62	.....	63	Lake, 63	Day fine but windy—night rainy.
.....12	Matchedash Bay.		54	Bay 57	.....	.....	60	.....	Day and night overcast, with strong wind.
.....13	Do. and N. E. shore of Lake Huron.		50	Bay 56	.....	.....	54	Lake H. 53	Day cloudy, but dry, with light variable winds—night dry.
.....14	N. E. shore of Lake Huron.		45	Lake H 56	50	River, 62	.....	.....	Day and night fine—the latter cold.
.....15	Do. and up a River.		30	River, 55	58	River, 67	58	River, 61	Day and night fine.
.....16	Mouth of the same River.		37	River, 56	60	River, 62	59	River, 61	Day and night fine.
.....17	Do. and N. E. Lake Huron.		54	River, 59	70	Lake, 62	65	Lake H. 60	Day and night fine.
.....18	N. E. Lake Huron.		59	Lake H 57	70	.....	64	Lake 59	Fine day and night, but windy.
.....19	Do.		69	Lake H 57	62	.....	58	Lake H. 56	Day and night very rainy, and windy.
.....20	Do. at mouth of the River au Sable.		Rain.	Lake H 49	.....	.....	50	Lake H. 58	Morning rainy—afternoon clear—night rainy.
.....21	Mouth of the River au Sable in Lake Huron.		46	Lake H 53	52	Lake H. 58	48	58	Day and night windy and rainy—a gale from S. W.
.....22	Do.		Hail.	Lake H 42	50	Lake H. 53	48	Lake H. 58	A hail storm this morning, and blowing a gale from S. W., with occasional showers—night showery, but calm.
.....23	Do.		42	Lake H 53	.....	.....	44	Lake H. 54	Windy and rainy.
.....24	Do. and ascending the River.		43	Lake H 55	52	Lake H. 57	.....	.....	Weather fine.
.....25	Ascending the River.		34	River, 55	.....	.....	54	A lake 54.	Fine day and night—the latter cold.
.....26	Do.		40	Lake, 54	.....	.....	50	.....	A heavy fog at day-break, rising from the lake—day and night fine.
.....27	Do.		42	.....	47	River, 51	.....	.....	Day and night rainy.
.....28	Do.		Sleet- ing 33°	.....	34	River, 47	34	.....	Snow or sleet fell the greater part of the day—night very cold. * Fell afterwards to 31.
.....29	Do.		28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Trees full of snow, and snow falling all day.
.....30	Do. & Bear Lake.		.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	Weather cloudy, and slightly snowy.
Oct. 1	Bear Lake, or head waters of the River.		42	Lake, 48	40	Lake, 48	42	Lake, 48	Much sleet fell during the day—rain fell during the night.
.....2	Do.		Rain- ing, 42	Lake, 48	42	Lake, 48	.....	.....	Rainy in the morning, but cleared up afterwards.
.....3	Do.		Snow- ing, 30	Lake, 48	41	Lake, 48	.....	.....	Snow fell in the morning—day over- cast and cold.
.....4	Do.		38	Lake, 48	44	Lake, 50	42	Lake, 48	Day and night fine.
.....5	Do. and crossing to Line.		29	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	Day overcast—night rainy.
.....6	On the Line.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Day and night overcast—the latter rainy.
.....7	Do.		32	41	42	.....	.....	.....	Day fine—slight rain fell at night.
.....8	Do.	32	Swamp 40	45	Swamp 40	42	.....	Day fine—night rainy.	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—(Continued.)

DATE.	PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Latitude.	TIME OF OBSERVATION.						REMARKS.
			Six, A. M.		Noon.		SUNSET.		
			Air.	Water.	Air.	Water.	Air.	Water.	
Oct. 9	On the Line, and returned to Bear Lake.	Between 45, 27 and 45, 40.	30	Swamp 42	40	Swamp 42	40	Lake, 48	Day very fine—night overcast, but dry.
....10	Bear Lake, and returning to Lake Huron.		34	Lake, 44	58	River, 46	48	River, 46	Day and night very fine.
....11	Returning to Lake Huron.		34	River, 46	54	45	.....	.....	Day and night very fine.
....12	Lake Huron, mouth of the River.		30	Lake, 49	53	Lake H. 50	.....	.....	Day and night very fine.
....13	Ditto ascending again to Line.		38	Lake H. 48	62	.....	57	Brook, 54	Day and night fine.
....14	Do.		34	Lake, 46	66	River, 50	.....	.....	Day and night fine.
....15	Do.		42	River, 50	68	River, 46	56	.....	Day and night fine.
....16	Do.		39	Swamp 42	68	Swamp 57	62	.....	Day and night fine.
....17	Do.		52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	Day and night rather overcast, but fine.
....18	Last encampment on the Line.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Morning rainy—cleared up in the afternoon.
....19	Do. and returning back on the line to a lake.		47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Day and night cloudy, but dry.
....20	Lake.		46	.....	Rain- ing. 50	.....	60	.....	Day and night rainy.
....21	Do.		55	Lake, 52	57	.....	58	.....	Morning and afternoon rainy—thunder towards night, with violent gusts of wind—night fine.
....22	Lake, and ascending River to E.		36	Lake, 50	47	River, 51	50	River, 50	Day and night fine—particularly the latter.
....23	Ascending River to E.		56	River, 50	46	River, 50	40	River, 50	Weather clear at sunrise, after which succeeded a misty rain till noon—afternoon clear.
....24	Do.		30	River, 48	42*	River, 45	36	River, 47	Day and night cloudy, but dry—5.50 in the sun.
....25	Do.		29	River, 44	40	River, 43	40	.....	Day overcast—slight misty rain towards night.
....26	Do.		34	River, 45	.....	.....	46	River, 48	Day and night cloudy.
....27	Do.		River, 40	River, 46	55	River, 53	.....	.....	Morning rainy.
....28	Returning down the River.		52	.....	55	River, 48	.....	.....	Day very rainy—night dry, but overcast.
....29	Do.		44	River, 48	64	River, 48	59	.....	Day and night fine.
....30	Do.	43	.....	46	River, 46	39	River, 48	Morning rainy—rest of the day and night fine.	
....31	Do.—an old encampment on the Lake.	30	Lake, 46	.....	.....	29	.....	Ground covered with snow this morning—day and night fine.	
Nov. 1	Do.	17	Lake, 33	26	.....	.....	.....	Hard frost last night—day and night fine, but frosty.	
....2	Returning to Lake Huron.	32	Lake, 46	61	River, 46	52	River, 46	Day and night fine.	
....3	Do.	45	River, 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	Day and night overcast, but mild and dry.	
....4	Ditto and Lake Huron.	51	River, 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	Day and night fine—a little rain fell towards evening.	
....5	Returning to Penetanguishene.	47	Lake H. 48	45	Lake H. 48	45	Lake H. 48	Day windy, but dry—night fine.	
....6	Do.	36	Lake H. 46	43	Lake H. 48	35	Lake H. 48	Tempestuous weather—rain fell in the evening and night.	
....7	Do.	48	Lake, 46	52	Lake H. 48	.....	.....	Day boisterous and rainy—night fine.	
....8	Penetanguishene.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Observations closed here.	

MERIDIANAL OBSERVATIONS for Latitude \ominus Appic. Long. 79 W.

PLACE.	DATE.	DOUBLE ANGLE.	INDEX ERROR.	LATITUDE.
Coldwater.....	July 22	131 50 40	5 hours deduct	44 44 40
Narrows.....	23	131 42 36 about	4h.	44 36 11 1/2
Encampment on Lake Couchyehing.....	24	131 11 4	4h.	44 39 35
Township line between Mara & Rama.....	27	129 43 40	1h. 10m.	44 40 22
N. E. corner of Mara.....	31	127 56 10	3h. 20m.	44 41 14 } Mean
Do.....	August 1	127 23 0	2h. 40m.	44 42 46 } 44 42 0
Lateral excursion rear of line.....	3	126 15 10	3h. 20m.	44 46 12
Do.....	4	125 41 40	4h. 20m.	44 47 43
Black River on the line.....	8	123 28 30	2h. 20m.	44 48 0
First encampment beyond the line.....	10	122 11 0	2h. 30m.	44 51 56
Lateral excursion to left of line.....	11	121 38 20	3h. 20m.	44 51 5
Black River.....	14	119 53 30	1h. 40m.	44 45 53 } Mean
Same as the 8th.....	17	118 1 40	1h. 0m.	44 48 36 } 44 48 18
Up the Black River.....	19	116 37 40	1h. 20m.	44 50 55
Do.....	22	114 35 40	2h. 0m.	44 52 58
Do.....	23	113 57 40	2h. 40m.	44 51 59
First Lake above the River.....	27	110 45 0	1h. 40m.	45 5 0
River Nagtagoman.....	September 1	107 16 0	2h. 10m.	45 2 56
Intersection of river with line.....	2	106 36 0	1h. 0m.	45 0 32
Do. further North.....	3	105 50 40	3h. 30m.	45 2 31
Panchnagishene.....	11	100 15 20	2h. 40m.	44 50 16
Mouth of River.....	14	97 36 10	1h. 5'm.	44 59 28
At six miles up same.....	15	96 52 39	2h. 0m.	44 59 29 } Mean
Same as 14th.....	16	95 6 0	2h. 10m.	44 59 40 } 44 59 34
Mouth of the au Sable River.....	22	99 42 0	2h. 30m.	45 21 7
Up the River.....	25	106 8 30 *Atair	2h. 10m.	45 23 35
Do. Lake near line encampment.....	30	84 14 30	2h. 10m.	45 28 32 } Mean
The same place.....	October 4	81 11 50	2h. 10m.	45 27 24 } 45 27 53
On the line at encampment.....	8	78 4 0	1h. 0m.	45 27 51 } Mean
The same place.....	9	77 23 0	2h. 30m.	45 27 26 } 45 27 39
Fourth Portage from the line on our return.....	10	76 36 0	2h. 30m.	45 26 54
Another Portage below.....	11	75 51 0	1h. 30m.	45 26 11 } Mean
Same as 22nd September.....	12	75 16 40	0h. 50m.	45 20 23 } 45 20 45
Another Portage on our return to line by West branch.....	14	73 36 0	4h. 0m.	45 27 21
Some Falls.....	15	72 41 0	3h. 20m.	45 32 11
Foot of long Portage.....	16	71 52 30	2h. 40m.	45 33 55
River.....	22	67 19 30	1h. 10m.	45 39 18
Do.....	24	65 59 0	1h. 30m.	45 37 31
Do.....	29	62 44 30	2h. 40m.	45 53 7
Do.....	30	61 56 10	2h. 20m.	45 37 12
First Lake below the mouth of river at encampment.....	Nov. 1	60 23 50	2h. 40m.	45 42 0

REPORT of Mr. William Hawkins, Deputy-Surveyor.

REPORT of MR. DEPUTY SURVEYOR HAWKINS, one of the party employed to explore the country, North of the Township of Mara, in the direction of Lake Nepissing.

Toronto, 25 Feb. 1836.

SIR, As one of the Deputy Surveyors employed exploring the country Easterly of Lake Huron, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Carthew, R. N., I have the honor of reporting on that part of it which I passed. The accompanying plan, having

the lateral excursions numbered on it in the order they were made, is intended as a reference.

First lateral excursion commences at the North-East corner of Mara, and proceeds Easterly about 20 miles; the land for the first 4 miles is of an inferior quality, being principally swamp and rock; the remaining part, with little exception, is fit for settlement; the soil being of a good quality, and timbered with a large growth of hardwood. Having proceeded the distance already mentioned, (20 miles) I intersected the Westerly part of a Lake, about 3 miles in length; I then bore Southerly and

Easterly 2 miles, passing over good land; on this distance I crossed two Rivers, which flow into the Lake. After crossing the latter of these Rivers, the land changes for the worse, becoming an irregular mass of granite, rock, and swamp. I then bore Northerly, keeping on the East side of the Lake, and at 3 miles came to its Northern extremity; continuing 2 miles farther, I passed over a country formed into small lateral ridges, covered with a small growth of timber; soil sandy and shallow.— From here I bore Westerly, and passed over a bare rocky country, spotted occasionally with small tamarack swamps, and at 4 miles I intersected and crossed a River, which flows from the Lake previously mentioned. Here I came to good land, and limestone formation: 1 mile further I crossed the same River again, and found I was on a barren rocky country, granite formation. I then continued Westerly, 15 miles, and intersected the main line of operation, at 8½ miles from where I left it, having passed over a country totally unfit for settlement, composed principally of swamp and granite rock, thinly covered with a sandy soil, and timbered with scattered pine, hemlock, and some stunted white oak; the whole bearing evidence of having been over-run with fire.

Second excursion commences on the eleventh mile from the North-East corner of Mara, and proceeds Westerly, until intersecting the River Severn: the land for five miles presents a barren appearance; being a continued succession of tamarack swamp and rock, both equally monotonous and uninteresting: it then becomes less rocky, but more uneven having numerous boulders on its surface. Half a mile farther it improves, and continues of a good quality until coming to the Severn; distance 4 miles. From here I bore Northerly 1 mile, following the East bank of the river, and passed over good land, timbered with hardwood; soil, alluvial clay. I then turned Easterly; land of a good quality 1½ miles; soil, principally clay: it then becomes of a bad description, soil shallow and sandy, 2½ miles. On this distance I observed a steep cliff nearly 100 feet in height, having a southern aspect. Continuing 5 miles farther over an uneven country, covered with a light sandy soil and small growth of timber, I intersected the main line at 16½ miles from the North-east corner of Mara.

Third lateral excursion commences at 43½ miles on the main line, whence I examined the country Westerly, which may be described for the first 15 miles, as being timbered principally with hardwood; soil, a sandy loam; and, although broken in some places with isolated rocks and boulders, is not unfavorable for a settlement, is well irrigated with Lakes, small Rivers, and numerous tributary streams. The succeeding 3 miles, with the exception of the soil being deeper, present the same appearance. A sudden change takes place then, and I passed over 2½ miles of the most unfertile land I had previously seen, the entire being swamp and rock, abounding with numerous small Lakes, through which I found much difficulty to effect a passage.— The land then improves a little; soil, a black sandy loam, but not sufficiently deep for agricultural purposes, and timbered with a small growth of hardwood. At one mile, I intersected the shore of Lake Huron, but could not see any extent of the Lake, in consequence of the numerous islands, and the bays

that indent this part of its coast.* I then explored Northerly 2½ miles, keeping at the medial distance of ½ a mile from the Lake. Land, as last described, namely, soil, shallow, and timbered with small hardwood. From here I returned, going about N. E.— The land for 4 miles undulates, and is of a good quality; soil, clay; and timbered with large hardwood. A sudden change takes place then, and I passed over an elevated ridge of granite, bearing nearly North and South. At ¼ of a mile I completely cleared this ridge, coming to uneven land, rendered so principally from the numerous large boulders on its surface. In one mile and a half I passed round the Northerly part of a Lake about 3 miles in length; land of good quality on its margin. Continuing, I passed over 2 miles of high land; soil, sandy loam, and timbered with hardwood. I then bore Northerly, with a view of coming to level land. First mile very uneven but descending; soil, a deep sandy loam, and large hardwood. Then 2 miles of table land; soil, clay: large growth of hardwood, and well fit for settlement. I then came to a River 60 feet wide at its confluence, with a large Lake extending Northerly; I then turned South-East, following the Western bank of the River 1 mile, before I could obtain a place to ford—its course bearing through low marshy land. I then resumed an Easterly course: the land for 2 miles timbered with hardwood; soil variable in its depth, and much broken with rocks and boulders. I next passed over a country presenting a most desolate appearance for 6 miles, with scarcely any vegetation, except in small swamps separating the level ridges of granite rock, which form the prominent feature of this section of the country: it afterwards improves a little; soil, a sandy loam, but generally too shallow for agricultural purposes, and in 6 miles I intersected the main line at 12 miles North of where I left it.

Fourth excursion commences at 53 miles on the line proceeding Westerly. The land for 2 miles undulates; soil, a rich sandy loam, timbered with hardwood; then an open tamarack swamp 1 mile.— After bearing Northerly and Westerly 5 miles, and passing over tolerably good land, I came to a River, and followed its course at a chain of rapids ½ a mile. I then turned Northerly; the first mile good land, then ¾ of a mile tamarack swamp; ¼ a mile farther I bore Easterly, and in 5 miles, passing over an undulating country, soil, a dark sandy loam, and well fit for settlement, I intersected the main line at 59½ miles.

Fifth excursion commences at 71 miles on the main line, proceeding Easterly about 30 miles. The soil on this distance differs less than on any other part I have previously explored, the greater part being good clay soil, is irrigated with several small Rivers and their tributaries, and well fit for settlement. I found the country to undulate as I advanced towards the East, and eventually it becomes so hilly as to render it almost unfit for cultivation. This description of land takes place about 25 miles from the line, and is, in my opinion, the commencement of the high lands separating the waters of the Ottawa from those of Lake Huron.

* It may be necessary to remark here, that it is doubted by some of the party that I proceeded as far as Lake Huron. In support of it I did, I have only to observe that I was then seven days travelling Westerly from the line, and the distance from it to the Lake does not exceed twenty-five miles.

Finding it difficult to penetrate farther East, I determined on returning to the main line, by first bearing nearly South-West, and in 4 miles I cleared the ridge of high land just alluded to; then, bearing more Easterly, in 2 miles the land becomes very level; soil clay; timbered with large hardwood, and continues so with little difference for 10 miles; then 7 miles of nearly the same quality; soil a little lighter, but well fit for settlement. Continuing 5 miles farther over an undulating country, soil, a sandy loam, and timbered with hardwood, I intersected the main line at 67 miles from the North-East corner of Mara.

I shall now proceed to describe that part of the main line surveyed by me, viz: from the 20th mile to the commencement of the 44th, and from 61 miles to 78 miles, 42 chains, and 64 links, its termination.

The land on the 21st, 22d, and 23d miles is much broken with swamp and rock; thence it improves, and continues of a fair quality; soil, a deep sandy loam; general appearance level, until 30½ miles;—it then becomes uneven, and is composed principally of rocky ridges, (bearing about N. 20° West, and S. 20° East.) separated by cedar and Tamarack swamps to the commencement of the 34th mile; its character then becomes less swampy, but more uneven; soil, a sandy loam, and generally shallow; this description continues to the 42 mile, on which the line intersects a Lake about 5 miles in length, and nearly 2 miles in width, where it crosses. Here I left the line, and resumed it at 61 miles; thence to the 72nd mile, the land undulates; soil a sandy loam, variable as to its depth. It then crosses the Shawenagah River, where it expands into a Lake about half a mile in width, at this place; from the North side of this Lake it passes through a close cedar and tamarack swamp 2½ miles; thence to its termination, the land is of a rocky character, generally covered with a light sandy soil, and a small growth of timber: and may be classed as unfit for settlement.

Having thus far endeavoured to be particular in describing the parts explored by myself, I shall conclude by making one or two general observations. The entire section of country through which we passed, is, in my opinion, unfavorable to settlement

at the present period, as good land is difficult to be obtained in such extent as to form a good settlement; there are, however, some small tracts of good land on the banks of several Lakes and Rivers, which will eventually be an inducement to settle.

On my first excursion, East, I passed over some good land, but was evidently on the Northern extremity of it, from the description of country passed over returning.

The fifth excursion comprehends a large tract of good land, through which the Shawenagah River, or a principal branch of it, flows. This River, at the distance of more than 60 miles from Lake Huron, is between 100 and 150 feet wide, and from 10 to 20 feet in depth; is navigable for several miles in many places without the slightest interruption from falls or rapids; and will be found to be of great advantage in facilitating the settlement of this section of the country. To show that the other parts of this country possess great advantages as to water communication, also, I have only to observe, that in a distance of about 70 miles we crossed several Lakes and no less than *five* principal Rivers, all flowing through a chain of Lakes, which renders it difficult, generally to trace their courses.

We saw no remarkable ranges of hills or mountains on the part explored by us; its general character may be described as being level: the greatest elevation I have seen does not exceed 500 feet above its base; the highest waters we have been on, are not, in my opinion, more than 250 feet above Lake Huron.

Limestone appears at the commencement at the line, and is a continuation of the same formation from Lake Simcoe. I traced its connection several miles on my first excursion, but observed on my return, that it does not extend further North. Granite takes place and continues through the remaining part of the country explored by us.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obed^t. humble serv^t,
WILLIAM HAWKINS,
Deputy-Surveyor.

JOHN RAVENHURST, Esquire,
Acting Surveyor-General, &c. &c. &c.

[No. 38.]

PETITION

Of Owen Richards, Light-House Keeper, at Point Peter, sent down by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by Message, 7th February, 1837.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of OWEN RICHARDS, Keeper of Point Peter Light House, in Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward, and Province of Upper Canada, an old Public Servant,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioner hath no privilege or benefit from the Six Acres of Cedar Swamp land that is attached to the Point Peter Light House, with scarcely any soil on a smooth limestone, and without any fire-wood upon it for the use of either the Dwelling House or Light House, and has, for three years past, paid ten pounds a year for pasture and fire-wood; and in a dry season there is no pasture, and in a wet one the greater part of the land is under water.— after being to the great expense of clearing the six acres of a very bad cedar swamp, and fenced it, and planted out a number of fruit trees of different kinds, and made and laid out a good garden: and now your Petitioner can receive no profit for all his labor and expenses, for the high water has this season destroyed the whole, and it has been from six to eight inches deep between the Dwelling House and the Light House for as much as two months and upwards, and no way to get from the Dwelling House to the Light House without wading through it, until your Petitioner went to the expense to gravel the walk, and cover it with *sod*, to make it passable for the present: and much more labor will be required an-

other season to make it good, because the Light House is situated on low ground; and it requires much more labor and attention to keep the Light House in good order than the public is aware of.

Therefore your Petitioner humbly prayeth, that His Excellency will be pleased to take your humble Petitioner's prayer into His Excellency's care and consideration to grant him an addition to his present salary, which is sixty-two pounds, ten shillings, Halifax Currency, per annum, as His Excellency, in his wisdom, will be pleased to recommend.

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) OWEN RICHARDS.

Dated at Point Peter Light House }
the 8th day of November, 1836. }

We, the inhabitants of Point Peter, do hereby certify that Colonel Owen Richards hath little or no benefit from the six acres of cedar swamp land that is attached to the Point Peter Light House, without any firewood upon it, and that he has to buy all his firewood required for the use of the Light House and Dwelling House; and the high water this season has destroyed all his Fruit Trees, Garden and all his labour; and the statement of his petition is correct.

Given under our hands, at Point Peter, this 8th day of November, 1836.

(Signed) Benjamin Conger Spencer,
" William Huycke,
" Peter Girou,
" Elias Werden,
" William Werden,
" William Ferguson,
" Samuel McCartney.

[No. 39]

REPORT AND VOUCHERS

Of the Commissioners for superintending the Erection of the Light-House on Bois Blanc Island, near Amherstburgh.

AMHERSTBURGH, Jan. 12, 1837.

Sir,
We have now the honor to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Abstract and Vouchers, with a General Statement of the Receipts and Payments made for the erection of the Light-House on the Island of Bois Blanc. The duplicates will be forwarded by the next mail.

We beg also to acquaint you that having been urged by the merchants and ship-owners to put the Light-House in operation, and Mr. James Hacket having volunteered his services to take charge of the Light, until His Excellency's pleasure, as to appointment of a Keeper, should be made known, we took upon ourselves the responsibility of providing a sufficient supply of oil and wick to serve until the close of the navigation: and on the 7th November the Lantern was lighted, and re-

gularly continued every night until the 15th December, when the navigation closed. And it is matter of much gratification to us to be able to say, that it affords a most brilliant and steady light; the Masters of Vessels pronounce it superior to any on Lake Erie.

Immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 7th November, we communicated to Mr. Hacket that His Excellency had been pleased to confer upon him the appointment of Light-House Keeper. And it affords us much pleasure to add, that he has so far discharged his duty with steady zeal and ability.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obed't. serv'ts.,

ROBERT REYNOLDS,

CHARLES FORTIER,

Commissioners.

2 Report of Com'rs. of Bois Blanc Light-House. (No. 39.)

ABSTRACT of Disbursements made for Erecting a Light-House on the South End of the Island of Bois Blanc, on Lake Erie, in the Western District, under the superintendance of Robert Reynolds and Charles Fortier, Esqs., Commissioners, pursuant to an Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, passed the 16th April, 1835.

Date of Payment.	No. of Vouchers	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT SERVICE.	Amount Currency.
1836				£ s. d.
February 30.	1	James Cowan.....	Printing Handbills and Specifications of Light-House and Keeper's House.....	3 2 6
March 30.	2	Post-Office.....	Postage of Letters &c. on subjects connected with the Light-House, &c.....	0 15 7
September 29.	3	John Cook.....	Providing Materials and Building Light-House.....	750 0 0
" "	4	Andrew Fisher.....	Extra Window Glass furnished for ditto.....	1 6 3
October 11.	5	Robert Reynolds....	Executing Plans, &c. &c., and drawing up Specifications for ditto and Keeper's House.....	3 16 3
November 10.	6	John Green.....	Clearing off the Timber, &c. between the Light-House and Point of the Island.....	1 0 0
" 30.	7	Dickenson & Stewart	Oil Butts, &c. &c. furnished for the use of the Light-House.....	10 17 6
December 2	8	William Elliott.....	Drawing Contracts for Light-House and Keeper's House	1 5 0
" 22.	9	Custom-House.....	Duties on Oil Butts, &c. &c., imported for the use of the Light-House.....	1 12 7
				773 15 8

Amounting to Seven Hundred and Seventy-Three Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, and Eight Pence, Provincial Currency.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,

Commissioners.

AMHERSTBURGH, December 31, 1836.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments by the Commissioners appointed for the Erection of the Light-House on the South End of the Island of Bois Blanc, Lake Erie.

1836	£ s. d.	1835	£ s. d.	
December 31.	To amount of Disbursements, as per Abstract and Vouchers annexed.....	773 15 8	December 14. By amount of Warrant of His Majesty's Receiver General.....	300 0 0
" "	To allowance to the Commissioners for their superintendance, 3 per cent on £773 15s. 8d.....	23 4 3		
" "	Total.....	796 19 11		
	Balance remaining.....	3 0 1		
	Provincial Currency..£	300 0 0	Provincial Currency..£	300 0 0

Balance remaining in the hands of the Commissioners, to be accounted for when the Keeper's House is erected, £3 0s. 1d.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,

Commissioners.

AMHERSTBURGH, December 31, 1836

(No. 1.)

SANDWICH, Jan. 1, 1836.

The Commissioners for Building Light House on the Island of Bois Blanc, on Lake Erie,

Dr. To JAMES COWAN.

	£	s.	d.
For printing 20 Specifications of a Light House on the Island of Bois Blanc, post broad side, fly leaf.....	2	0	0
For printing 50 Quarter Imperial Handbills, notices for receiving tenders for building Light House.....	1	0	0
Paid Postage of Specifications.....	0	1	8
Paid Postage of Handbills.....	0	0	10
Provincial Currency. £	3	2	6

Amounting to three pounds, two shillings, and six pence, Provincial Currency.

JAMES M. COWAN.

We certify that the service above specified has been performed.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,
Commissioners.

AMHERSTBURGH, Feb. 26, 1836.

£3 2s. 6d.

Received from the Commissioners for building the Light House, the sum of three pounds, two shillings, and six pence, Provincial Currency, in full of the above account.

Having signed duplicate Receipts.

JAMES M. COWAN.

Witness,
CHARLES G. FORTIER.

No. 2.

AMHERSTBURGH, March 29, 1836.

The Commissioners for Building Light House on the Island of Bois Blanc, on Lake Erie.

Dr. To THE POST-OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
For Postage on Letters received and forwarded, from 12th October, 1835, to date.....	0	15	7

Amounting to fifteen shillings and seven pence, Provincial Currency.

JOHN STAYNER,
P. M.

We certify the above to have been performed.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,
Commissioners.

AMHERSTBURGH, March 30, 1836.

£0 15s. 7d. Provincial Currency.

Received from the Commissioners for building the Light-House, the sum of fifteen shillings and seven

pence, Provincial Currency, in full of the above account.

Having signed duplicate receipts.

JOHN STAYNER, P. M.

Witness,
CHARLES G. FORTIER.

No. 3.

AMHERSTBURGH, Sept 12, 1836.

The Commissioners for Building a Light-House near Bar Point, on Lake Erie,

Dr. To JOHN COOK.

	£	s.	d.
For providing all necessary materials and building a Light-House on the South End of the Island of Bois Blanc, on Lake Erie, —according to plans and specification furnished by the Commissioners,—as per Contract, dated the 20th May, 1836.....	750	0	0

Amounting to seven hundred and fifty pounds, Provincial Currency.

JOHN COOK.

We do hereby certify, that the service above specified has been performed according to the stipulations of the contract.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,
Commissioners.

AMHERSTBURGH, Sept. 29, 1836.

£750 Provincial Currency.

Received from the Commissioners for erecting the Light-House, the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, Provincial Currency, in full of the above account.

Having signed duplicate receipts.

JOHN COOK.

Witness,
CHARLES G. FORTIER.

No. 4.

AMHERSTBURGH, Sept. 28, 1836.

The Commissioners for Building the Light-House,

Dr. To ANDREW FISHER.

	£	s.	d.
For 7 panes extra strong Double Crown Window Glass, 12 x 14 inches, for the Light-House, at 3s. 9d. each.....	1	6	3

Amounting to one pound, six shillings, and three pence, Provincial Currency.

ANDREW FISHER.

We certify that the above mentioned Glass, left from glazing the Lantern, was purchased as a reserve for repairing any casual damage, as glass of the kind is not to be had in this part of the country, should any accident to the Lantern require it.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,
Commissioners for building Light-House, &c.

4 Report of Com'rs. of Bois Blanc Light-House. (No. 39.)

AMHERSTBURGH, Sept. 29, 1836.

£1 6s. 3d. Provincial Currency.

Received from the Commissioners for erecting the Light-House, the sum of one pound, six shillings, and three pence, Provincial Currency, in full of the above account.

Having signed duplicate receipts.

ANDREW FISHER.

Witness,

CHARLES G. FORTIER.

No. 5.

AMHERSTBURGH, 24th April, 1836.

The Commissioners for building a Light House near Bar Point on Lake Eric.

Dr.

To R. REYNOLDS.

	£	s.	d.
For executing plans, elevation and section for a Light-house, to be erected on the south end of the island of Bois Blanc, at the mouth of Detroit River, Western District: and plan and elevation for a cottage for the Keeper, and drawing up the specifications of the buildings, &c.....	3	10	0
For Stationery purchased for the use of the Commissioners,.....	0	6	8
Prov'l. Currency...£	3	16	8

Amounting to Three pounds Sixteen shillings and Three pence, Provincial currency.

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

We do certify that the above stated service has been performed; and the stationery furnished for the use of the Commissioners.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,

Commissioners for erecting Light House, &c.

AMHERSTBURGH, Oct. 11, 1836.

£3 16s. 3d. C'y.

Received from the Commissioners for erecting Light House, the sum of three pounds, sixteen shillings, and three pence, Provincial Currency, in full of the above account.

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

Witness,

CHARLES G. FORTIER.

No. 6.

AMHERSTBURGH, Nov. 8, 1836.

The Commissioners for Building Light House.

Dr.

To JOHN GREEN.

	£	s.	d.
For cutting down and removing the timber and underwood from the ground between the Light House and Point of the Island, on the South, and between the Light House and the entrance of the River, on the East, of the Island of Bois Blanc.....	1	0	0

Amounting to one pound, Provincial Currency.

his
JOHN X GREEN.
mark

We certify that the above stated service has been performed.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,
Commissioners for Building Light House, &c.

AMHERSTBURGH, Nov. 10, 1836.

£1 0s. 0d. C'y.

Received from the Commissioners for erecting the Light House, the sum of one pound, Provincial Currency, in full of the above account.

Having signed duplicate receipts.

his
JOHN X GREEN.
mark

Witness,

CHARLES G. FORTIER,
JAMES KEVILL.

No. 7.

DETROIT, October 25, 1836.

The Commissioners for Building Light House.

Dr.

DICKINSON & STEWART.

	£	s.	d.
For the undermentioned articles, furnished for the use of the Light House on the Island of Bois Blanc, near Amherstburgh, viz.:			
For 3 large double Tin Oil Butts, fitted with Brass Cocks, 65s. each.....	9	15	0
For 1 Oil Carrier.....	0	15	0
For 1 Lamp Filler.....	0	5	0
For 1 Dust Pan for snuffings.....	0	2	6
Provincial Currency, £	10	17	6

Amounting to ten pounds, seventeen shillings and six pence, Provincial Currency.

DICKINSON & STEWART.

We certify that the above mentioned articles have been furnished for the use of the Light House.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,

Commissioners for Building Light House, &c.

AMHERSTBURGH, Nov. 30, 1836.

£10 17s. 6d. C'y.

Received from the Commissioners for erecting the Light House, the sum of ten pounds, seventeen shillings, and six pence, Provincial Currency, in full of the above amount.

Having signed duplicate receipts.

DICKINSON & STEWART.

Witness,

CHARLES G. FORTIER.

No. 8.

AMHERSTBURGH, May 19, 1833.

The Commissioners for Building Light House.

DR. To WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

	£	s.	d.
For drawing Contract between Commissioners and John Cook of Detroit, for erecting a Light House on the South end of the Island of Bois Blanc on Lake Erie.....	0	12	6
For drawing do. between do., and do. for erecting a Stone Dwelling House for the use of the Light-House Keeper, (one copy of each at 12s. 6d.).....	0	12	6
	£	1	5 0

Amounting to one pound, five shillings, Currency.
W. ELLIOTT.

Certified to have been performed.
ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,
Commissioners for Building Light House, &c.

AMHERSTBURGH, Dec. 2, 1836.

£1 5s. 0d. C'y.
Received from the Commissioners for erecting the Light House, &c., the sum of one pound, five shillings, Province Currency, in full of the above account.

Having signed duplicate receipts.
W. ELLIOTT:

Witness, CHARLES G. FORTIER.

No. 9.

AMHERSTBURGH, Nov. 6, 1836.

The Light House Commissioners.

DR. To THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

	£	s.	d.
For amount of duty on an invoice of Tinware, imported from Detroit in the United States, for the use of the Light House on the Island of Bois Blanc—15 per cent. on £10 17 6 is	1	12	7

Amounting to one pound, twelve shillings, and seven pence, Province Currency.

JAMES KEVILL,
D'y. Col. Customs.

Certified.

ROBERT REYNOLDS,
CHARLES FORTIER,
Commissioners for Erecting Light House, &c.

AMHERSTBURGH, Dec. 22, 1836.

£1 12s. 7d. C'y.

Received from the Commissioners for erecting the Light House, the sum of one pound, twelve shillings, and seven pence, Province Currency, in full of the above account.

Having signed duplicate receipts.
JAMES KEVILL,
D'y. Col. Customs.

Witness,
CHARLES G. FORTIER.

[No. 40.]

VARIOUS DOCUMENTS RESPECTING CERTAIN EXPENSES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Upper Canada.

The Government to the Secretary of the Province for Fees on divers Public Instruments, from 1st day of January, 1835, to 30th day of June, 1836.

Year	Date	Description	Folios	£	s.	d.	Description	Folios	£	s.	d.
1835	Jan. 6	Engrossing Proclamation offering Reward for Murder, and Printer's copy.....	6	0	6	0	Brought forward, £	....	2	6	4
		Affixing the Great Seal to do..		1	3	4	Great Seal.....		1	3	4
		1 Press of Parchment.....		0	2	6	3 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0	7	6
	.... 9	Engrossing Commission of Peace, Newcastle District..	14	0	14	6	Jan. 9 Engrossing Dedimus Potestatem, Newcastle District.....	2	0	2	6
		Carried forward, £	....	2	6	4	Great Seal.....		1	3	4
							1 Press, Parchment.....		0	2	6
							Carried forward, £	....	5	5	0

		FOLIOS					FOLIOS				
1835	Brought forward £	.....	5	5	6	1835	Brought forward £	.....	50	4	1
Feb. 17	Engrossing Special Grant to T. C. Wilson and Others, for Presbyterian Church Lands.....	12	0	12	0	June 12	Great Seal.....	21	1	3	4
	Great Seal.....		1	3	4		3 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0	7	8
....14	Engrossing Commission of Assize, &c., Home District... Great Seal.....	21	0	3	6	....13	Engrossing Proclamation for suppressing Riots on Ottawa River, and Printer's copy... Great Seal.....	7	0	2	6
	1 Press, Parchment.....		1	3	4		1 Press, Parchment.....		1	3	4
.....	Engrossing Commission of Oyer and Terminer, Home District.....	11	0	2	6	.....	2 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0	2	6
	Great Seal.....		0	11	0	.....	Engrossing Special Commission of Peace, Ottawa and Bathurst Districts.....	31	0	3	6
	2 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		1	3	4		Great Seal.....		1	3	4
....17	Affixing Great Seal to Writ of Election, County of Leeds..		0	5	0		1 Press, Parchment.....		0	2	6
....27	Affixing Great Seal to Writ of Election, County of Prescott		1	3	4	....27	Engrossing 11 Commissions of Oyer and Terminer.....	121	6	1	0
Mar. 16	Engrossing 12 Commissions appointing Coroners.....	24	1	3	4	.....	Engrossing 11 Commissions of Assize and Nisi Prius.....	39 1/2	1	16	6
	Great Seal, 23s. 4d.....		14	0	0		Great Seal to 22 Commissions, 23s. 4d.....		25	13	4
....28	Engrossing Special Grant to Matthew Leech and Others, for Presbyterian Church Lands.....	12	1	10	0	.....	33 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		4	2	6
	Great Seal.....		0	12	0	.....	Engrossing Proclamation Pro- roguing Parliament to 5th August, and Printer's copy..	6	0	6	0
	3 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		1	3	4		Great Seal.....		1	3	4
....31	Engrossing Special Grant to Reverend T. Phillips and Others, for Episcopal Church Lands.....	15	0	7	6	....30	1 Press, Parchment.....		0	2	6
	Great Seal.....		0	15	0		Furnishing the Government Printer with 44 Bills, receiv- ing the Royal Assent.....	700	35	0	0
	4 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		1	3	4	.....	Furnishing the Lieutenant- Governor with copy of 49 Bills.....	790	39	0	0
Ap' 23	Engrossing Special Commis- sion of Peace, Eastern Dis- trict.....	31	0	10	0	.....	Certificates to 44 Bills, receiv- ing the Royal Assent, 5s...		11	0	0
	Great Seal.....		1	3	4	.....	Certificates to 5 Reserved Bills, 5s.....		1	6	0
	1 Press, Parchment.....		0	2	6	.....	Office Certificates to 49 Bills, 5s.....		12	5	0
May 1	Engrossing Special Grant to R. Moore and Others, for Wesleyan Church Lands...	12	0	12	0	.....	Schedule of 49 Bills.....	7 1/2	0	7	6
	Great Seal.....		1	3	4		Affixing Great Seal to ditto ...		1	3	4
	3 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0	7	6	July 8	33 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		42	0	0
.... 5	Engrossing Proclamation an- nouncing Royal Assent to a Bill, and Printer's copy...	7	0	7	0		Engrossing Special Grant to John Gunn and Others, for Presbyterian Church Lands.	12	0	12	0
	Great Seal.....		1	3	4		Great Seal.....		1	3	4
	1 Press, Parchment.....		0	2	6	....22	3 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0	7	6
....24	Engrossing Proclamation Pro- roguing Parliament to 30th June, and Printer's copy...	6	0	6	0		Engrossing Special Grant to Bishop of Quebec and Others, for Episcopal Church Lands.	15	0	15	0
	Great Seal.....		1	3	4		Great Seal.....		1	3	4
	1 Press, Parchment.....		0	2	6	....25	1 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0	10	0
....28	Engrossing Special Commis- sion of Peace for every Dis- trict.....	31	0	3	6		Engrossing Commission for Surrogate Judge, Bathurst District.....	3	0	3	0
	Great Seal.....		1	3	4		Great Seal.....		1	3	4
	1 Press, Parchment.....		0	2	6	.....	1 Press, Parchment.....		0	2	6
.....	Affixing Great Seal to Writ of Election for County of Huron		1	3	4	.....	Engrossing Special Commission of Peace, Home District....	3 1/2	0	3	6
June 11	Engrossing 3 Commissions es- tablishing Fairs.....	26 1/2	1	6	3	Aug. 5	Great Seal.....		1	3	4
	Great Seal, 23s. 4d.....		3	10	0		1 Press, Parchment.....		0	2	6
	3 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0	15	0		Engrossing Proclamation Pro- roguing Parliament to 15th September, and Printer's copy.....	6	0	6	0
....12	Engrossing Commission of Peace, London District.....	14 1/2	0	14	6		Great Seal.....		1	3	4
							1 Press, Parchment.....		0	2	6
	Carried forward £		50	4	1		Carried forward £		246	17	1

1835			1836		
	Folios			Folios	
Brought forward, £	246	17 1	Bro't. forward, £	273	5 5
Sept. 10 Engrossing Proclamation Pro-roguing Parliament to 24th October, and Printer's copy.	6	0 6 0	Jan. 23 Engrossing Commission calling G. Hamilton, Esq., to the Legislative Council.	2½	0 2 6
Great Seal.		1 3 4	Great Seal.		1 3 4
1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6	1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6
.....18 Engrossing Commission of Oyer and Terminer, Midland District.	11	0 11 0	.....25 Engrossing Commission calling A. M'Lean, Esq., to the Legislative Council.	2½	0 2 6
Great Seal.		1 3 4	Great Seal.		1 3 4
2 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0 5 0	1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6
.....29 Engrossing Proclamation announcing Royal Assent to a Bill, and Printer's copy.	7	0 7 0	..... Engrossing Proclamation announcing Accession of Sir F. B. Head, and Printer's copy.	5	0 5 0
Great Seal.		1 3 4	Great Seal.		1 3 4
1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6	Great Seal.		1 3 4
Oct. 20 Engrossing Proclamation Pro-roguing Parliament to 1st December, and Printer's copy.	6	0 6 0	.....29 1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6
Great Seal.		1 3 4	Affixing Great Seal to Writ of Election, County of Lanark.		1 3 4
1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6	Feb. 19 Engrossing Commission of Peace, Ottawa District.	14	0 14 0
.....27 Engrossing 4 Proclamations, announcing Royal Assent to Bills, and Printer's copies.	28	1 8 0	Great Seal.		1 3 4
Great Seal, 23s. 4d.		4 13 4	3 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0 7 6
4 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0 10 0	..... Engrossing Proclamation for transporting Convicts, and Printer's copy.	9	0 9 0
N'r. 12 Engrossing Proclamation establishing Tolls on Rideau Canal, and Printer's copy.	10	0 10 0	Great Seal.		1 3 4
Great Seal.		1 3 4	2 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0 5 0
2 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d.		0 5 0	.....20 Engrossing 3 Commissions appointing Executive Councilors.	7½	0 7 6
.....12 Engrossing Proclamation declaring Chatham a Port of Entry, and Printer's copy.	6½	0 6 6	Great Seal, 23s. 4d.		3 10 0
Great Seal.		1 3 4	3 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0 7 6
1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6	Mar. 8 Affixing Great Seal to Writ of Election, County of Leeds.		1 3 4
.....19 Engrossing Special Commission of Peace, Bathurst District.	3½	0 3 6	..... 9 Engrossing Commission of Customs, Johnstown District.	8	0 8 0
Great Seal.		1 3 4	Great Seal.		1 3 4
1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6	1 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0 5 0
.....25 Engrossing Proclamation Pro-roguing Parliament to 5th January, 1836, and Printer's copy.	6	0 6 0	..... 14 Engrossing 4 Commissions summoning Executive Councilors.	10	0 10 0
Great Seal.		1 3 4	Great Seal, 23s. 4d.		4 13 4
1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6	4 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0 10 0
.....28 Engrossing Proclamation announcing Royal Assent to a Bill, and Printer's copy.	7	0 7 0	.....19 Engrossing Commission for Coroners, Niagara District.	2	0 2 0
Great Seal.		1 3 4	Great Seal.		1 3 4
1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6	1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6
Dec. 5 Engrossing Commission of Customs, Johnstown District.	8	0 8 0	.....31 Affixing Great Seal to Writ of Election, County of Hastings.		1 3 4
Great Seal.		1 3 4	April 8 Engrossing Proclamation for discovery of Murder, and Printer's copy.	5	0 5 0
2 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0 5 0	Great Seal.		1 3 4
.....7 Engrossing Dedimus Potestatem, Bathurst District.	2½	0 2 6	1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6
Great Seal.		1 3 4	.....12 Engrossing Commission for Coroners, Eastern District.	2	0 2 0
1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6	Great Seal.		1 3 4
..... Engrossing Proclamation convening Parliament, and Printer's copy.	6	0 6 0	1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6
Great Seal.		1 3 4	May 12 Engrossing Proclamation establishing Tolls on the Rideau Canal, and Printer's Copy.	10	0 10 0
1 Press, Parchment.		0 2 6	Great Seal.		1 3 4
			2 Presses, Parchment, 2s. 6d..		0 5 0
			.....24 Affixing Great Seal to Proclamation Pro-roguing Parliament to 4th July.		1 3 4
			1 Press, Parchment for do.		0 2 6
Carried forward, £	273	5 5	Carried forward £	304	10 5

4 Provincial Secretary's Contingent Account. (No. 40.)

		Pounds				Pounds	
1836	Brought forward £	304	10 5	1836	Brought forward £	355	1 3
.....28	Affixing Great Seal to Proclamation dissolving Parliament.....	1	3 4	June 30	Affixing Great Seal to 11 Commissions Oyer and Terminer, 23s. 4d.....	12	16 8
.....	1 Press, Parchment for do....	0	2 6	.....	22 Presses, Parchment, for do. 2s. 6d.....	2	15 0
.....	Affixing Great Seal to Proclamation calling a new Parliament.....	1	3 4	.....	Affixing Great Seal to 11 Commissions Assize and Nisi Prius, 23s. 4d.....	12	16 8
.....28	1 Press, Parchment for do....	0	2 6	.....	11 Presses, Parchment for do, 2s. 6d.....	1	7 6
.....	Affixing Great Seal to 40 Writs at General Election, 23s. 4d.....	46	13 4	.....	Certificates to 32 Bills receiving the Royal Assent, 5s....	8	0 0
June 18	Affixing Great Seal to special Commission of the Peace for the Eastern District.....	1	3 4	.....	Certificates to 16 Reserved Bills, 5s.....	4	0 0
.....	1 Press, Parchment, for do....	0	2 6	.....	Office Certificates to 48 Bills..	12	0 0
	Carried forward £	355	1 3	.....	Affixing Great Seal to do.....	1	3 4
					Total, Provincial Currency £	410	0 5

Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, maketh oath and saith that the foregoing account, amounting to Four Hundred and Ten Pounds, and Five Pence, Provincial Currency, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. CAMERON, Secretary.

Sworn before me at Toronto this 23d day of August, 1836.
L. P. SHERWOOD, J.

Examined, GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector-General.

Audited in Council 21st January, 1837, subject to the Report of the Executive Council of the 19th January, 1837.

RB. SULLIVAN, P. C.

Upper Canada.

The Government to the Secretary of the Province for Fees on divers Public Instruments, from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of December, 1836, both days inclusive.

		Voucher.				Voucher.	
		£	s. d.				
	For affixing the Great Seal to 24 Special Instruments, at 23s. 4d. each, viz. :-			.....23	Brought forward £	4	13 4
July 5	Special Grant to Neil Thomson and others, for Presbyterian Church Lands	1	1 3 4	.....25	Proclamation offering a reward for discovery of Arson.....	5	1 3 4
.....	Commission for a Fair at Woodstock.....	2	1 3 4	.....26	Commission for a Fair at Kemp's Creek.....	6	1 3 4
.....8	Special Grant to James McPherson and others, for Presbyterian Church Lands.....	3	1 3 4	.....28	Commission for a Fair at Millbrook.....	7	1 3 4
.....	Commission for a Fair at St. Catharines.....	4	1 3 4	.....30	Commission for a Fair at L'Original.....	8	1 3 4
	Carried forward £	4	13 4	Aug. 24	Special Commission of the Peace.....	9	1 3 4
					Special Grant to Roman Catholic Bishop and others, for Church Lands.....	10	1 3 4
					Carried forward £	11	13 4

		Voucher.				Voucher.	
	Brought forward £	11	13	4		21	0 0
Sept. 29	Proclamation declaring the Royal Assent to 4 Bills	11	1	3 4	Nov. 2	Special Grant to Roman Catholic Bishop and others, for Church Lands	19 1 3 4
Oct. 6	Proclamation Convening Parliament on the 8th	12	1	3 4	.....	Commission appointing coroners for the Newcastle District	20 1 3 4
.....	Proclamation respecting trespassers on Indian reservation at Amherstburgh	13	1	3 4	.....26	Commission appointing coroners for the London District	21 1 3 4
.....14	Commission appointing an Arbitrator on behalf of this Province	14	1	3 4	Dec. 10	Commission of the Peace for the Ottawa District	22 1 3 4
.....22	Special Grant to David Hamilton and others, for Presbyterian Church Lands	15	1	3 4	.....15	Proclamation offering reward for the discovery of Arson	23 1 3 4
.....	Commission of the Peace for the Midland District	16	1	3 4	.....26	Commission of the Peace for the London District	24 1 3 4
.....23	Commission appointing Commissioners of Customs, Prince Edward District	17	1	3 4		£	28 0 0
Nov. 2	Special Grant to John McDonald and others, for Presbyterian Church Land	18	1	3 4		For 49 presses of Parchment for the above Instruments at 2s. 6d. each	6 2 6
	Carried forward £	21	0	0		Total, Provincial Currency. £	34 2 6

Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, maketh oath and saith that the above account, amounting to Thirty-Four Pounds, Two Shillings, and Six Pence, Provincial Currency, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. CAMERON,

Secretary and Registrar.

Sworn before me, at Toronto, this 5th day of January, 1837.

J. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Examined,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector-General.

Audited in Council, 21st January, 1837, subject to the Report of the Executive Council of the 19th January, 1837.

R. B. SULLIVAN, P. C.

Upper Canada.

The Government to Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, for Stationery for Patents for Land to Officers and Privates of Militia, from the 1st January, 1834, to 30th June, 1836.

1834	68 Patents	at 4s. each	13 12 0
1835	207 do.	"	41 8 0
1836		"	
June 30.	419 do.	"	63 16 0
Total Provincial Currency, £			138 16 0

Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province maketh oath and saith, that the above account, amounting to one hundred and thirty-eight pounds, sixteen shillings, Provincial Currency, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. CAMERON, Sec'y.

Sworn before me at Toronto, this 23rd day of August, 1836.

L. P. SLEERWOOD, J.

Examined,

GEORGE H. MARKLAND,

Inspector-General.

Audited in Council 21st January 1837, subject to the Report of the Executive Council of the 19th January, 1837.

R. B. SULLIVAN, P. C.

Upper Canada.

The Government to Duncan Cameron, Esquire, Secretary of the Province, for Stationery for Patents for Land to Officers and Privates of the Militia, from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1836, inclusive.

155 Patents, at 4s. each..... Provincial Currency, £ 31 0 0

Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, maketh oath and saith, that the above account, amounting to thirty-one pounds, Provincial Currency, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. CAMERON, Sec'y. & Reg.

Sworn before me at Toronto, this 5th day of January, 1837. J. B. ROBINSON, C. J.

Examined, GEORGE H. MARKLAND, Inspector General.

Audited in Council 21st January, 1837, subject to the Report of the Executive Council of the 19th January, 1837.

R. B. SULLIVAN, P. C.

Upper Canada.

The Government to the Registrar of the Province for Fees on divers Public Instruments, from 1st day of January, 1835, to 30th of June, 1836.

		Folios				Folios	
1835.				1835.	Brought forward £	5	16 6
Jan. 6	Registering Proclamation offering reward for murder.....	3	0 3 0	..... 25	Registering Proclamation Pro-roguing Parliament to 30th June.....	3	0 3 0
..... 9	Registering Commission of Peace, Newcastle District..	14 1/2	0 14 3	..... 28	Registering Special Commission of Peace for every District..	3 1/2	0 3 6
.....	Registering Dedimus Potestatem, Newcastle District....	2 1/2	0 2 6	June 1:	Registering 3 Commissions Establishing Fairs.....	26 1/2	1 0 3
Feb. 14	Registering Commission Assize and Nisi Prius, Home District.....	3 1/2	0 3 6	..... 12	Registering Commission of Peace, London District....	14 1/2	0 14 6
.....	Registering Commission Oyer and Terminer, Home District	17	0 14 0	.....	Registering Dedimus Potestatem, London District.....	2 1/2	0 2 6
..... 17	Registering special grant to T. C. Wilson and others.....	12	0 12 0	..... 13	Registering Proclamation for suppressing Riots on the Ottawa.....	3 1/2	0 3 6
Mar. 16	Registering 12 Commissions appointing Coroners.....	24	1 4 0	.....	Registering Special Commission of Peace, Ottawa and Bathurst Districts.....	3 1/2	0 3 6
..... 28	Registering Special Grant to Matthew Leech and others..	12	0 12 0	..... 27	Registering 11 Commissions, Oyer and Terminer.....	121	6 1 0
..... 31	Registering Special Grant to Rev. T. Phillips and others.	15	0 15 0	.....	Registering 11 Commissions Assize and Nisi Prius.....	38 1/2	1 18 6
April 25	Registering Special Commission of Peace, Eastern District..	3 1/2	0 3 6	.....	Registering Proclamation Pro-roguing Parliament to 8th August.....	3	0 3 0
May 1	Registering Special Grant to R. Moore and others.....	12	0 12 0	July 8	Registering Special Grant to John Gann and others.....	12	0 12 0
..... 5	Registering Proclamation Announcing Royal Assent to a Bill.....	3 1/2	0 3 6				
	Carried forward £	5	16 6		Carried forward £	17	7 3

			FOLIOS				FOLIOS				
1835.	Brought forward £	....	17	7	3	1835.	Brought forward £	....	21	5	0
July 22	Registering Special Grant to Bishop of Quebec and others.	15	0	15	0	Dec. 5	Registering Commission of Customs, Johnstown District...	8	0	8	0
.....23	Registering Commission for Surrogate Judge, Bathurst District.....	3	0	3	0	.....7	Registering Dedimus Potestatem, Bathurst District.....	2½	0	2	6
.....	Registering Special Commission of Peace, Home District...	2½	0	3	6	.....	Registering Proclamation Convening Parliament.....	3	0	3	0
Aug. 5	Registering Proclamation Proroguing Parliament to 15th September.....	3	0	3	0	1836.			21	16	6
Sept. 10	Registering Proclamation Proroguing Parliament to 24th October.....	3	0	3	0	Jan. 23	Registering Commission calling G. Hamilton. Esq., to Legislative Council.....	2½	0	2	6
.....18	Registering Commission of Oyer and Terminer, Midland District.....	11	0	11	0	.....25	Registering Commission calling A. McLean. Esq., to Legislative Council.....	2½	0	2	6
.....29	Registering Proclamation Announcing Royal Assent to a Bill.....	3½	0	3	6	.....	Registering Proclamation Announcing the Accession of Sir. F. B. Head.....	2½	0	2	6
Oct. 20	Registering Proclamation Proroguing Parliament to 1st December.....	3	0	3	0	Feb. 19	Registering Commission of Peace, Ottawa District.....	14	0	14	0
.....27	Registering 4 Proclamations announcing Royal Assent to 4 Bills.....	14	0	14	0	.....	Registering Proclamation for Transporting Convicts.....	4½	0	4	6
Nov. 12	Registering Proclamation Establishing Tolls on Rideau Canal.....	5	0	5	0	.....20	Registering 3 Commissions Appointing Executive Councilors.....	7½	0	7	6
.....	Registering Proclamation declaring Chatham a Port of Entry.....	3½	0	3	3	Mar. 9	Registering Commission of Customs, Johnstown District...	8	0	8	0
.....19	Registering Special Commission of Peace, Bathurst District.	3½	0	3	6	.....14	Registering 4 Commissions Appointing Executive Councilors.....	10	0	10	0
.....25	Registering Proclamation Proroguing Parliament to 5th January, 1836.....	3	0	3	0	.....19	Registering Commission for Coroners, Niagara District.	2	0	2	0
.....26	Registering Proclamation Announcing Royal Assent to a Bill.....	3½	0	3	6	April 8	Registering Proclamation for discovery of a Murder.....	2½	0	2	6
	Carried forward £	....	21	5	0	.....12	Registering Commission for Coroners, Eastern District..	2	0	2	0
						May 12	Registering Proclamation Establishing Tolls on Rideau Canal.....	5	0	5	0
							Total, Pro. C'y.....£	....	25	1	6

Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province, maketh oath and saith that the foregoing account, amounting to Twenty-Five Pounds, One Shilling, and Six Pence, Provincial Currency, is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. CAMERON,
Registrar.

Sworn before me at Toronto this 23d day of August, 1836.

L. P. SHERWOOD, J.

Examined,
GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
Inspector-General.

Audited in Council 21st January, 1837, subject to the Report of the Executive Council of the 19th January, 1837.

R. B. SULLIVAN, P. C.

MEMORIAL of Robert Stanton, Government Printer.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, &c. &c.

The Memorial of ROBERT STANTON, Government Printer.

That Your Excellency's Memorialist, in the discharge of his duties as Government Printer, has, during the last

eighteen months, made very considerable advances on his own private credit, for the execution of the duties entrusted to him, in obedience to the orders he has from time to time received.

That the half yearly accounts of his Office have been rendered, with the charges made in the usual manner for services performed, including the necessary expenses of all materials and labor defrayed by himself, and that these

accounts have been duly examined and audited for payment, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For the half year ending December 31, 1834	189	13	6
For the half year ending June 30, 1835...	205	17	2
For the half year ending December 31, 1835	215	1	9
Making in all the sum of.....£	610	12	5

That the private means of your Excellency's Memorialist are such as to render so large an amount outstanding injurious to his credit, and threatening to involve him in the most serious embarrassment.

Your Excellency's Memorialist, therefore, earnestly solicits that your Excellency will be pleased to give his case your favorable consideration, in order that payment of his Public Accounts thus due may be made to him from such sources within your Excellency's control, and in such manner as your Excellency may deem most proper.

And, as in duty bound, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT STANTON.

(Copy.)

ANSWER RECEIVED TO THE ABOVE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, January 20, 1836.

Sir,

With reference to your Memorial of 19th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you that the Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that you are entitled to receive payment for the work which you have performed immediately; and that the Legislature should provide for the amount as soon as possible. His Excellency, however, has no funds at his disposal from which your account can be defrayed, without the sanction of His Majesty's Government being obtained for the expenditure.

His Excellency will recommend your Memorial to the consideration of the Executive Council, and request that it may be forwarded to His Majesty's Government, if means cannot be provided for the liquidation of the amount due to you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Wm. ROWAN.

R. STANTON, Esc.

I never heard any thing further of the matter, however. In the Estimate for the ensuing year 1836, the arrears, were not included nor any amount for the current service of that year.

	£	s.	d.
The arrears to 1836, as shown in my Memorial, were.....	610	12	5
The services performed in 1836, (see the statement).....	521	2	7
Making, for which no provision, £	1131	15	0

MEMORANDUM.

In the estimate for the year 1835, the items were as follows:

- Government Printer,.....£ 600—Rejected.
- Printing the Statutes,.... 1000—Provided for.
- Arrears do. do. 1834... 850—Rejected.

* The actual charge for the Statutes this year was £628-16-8.

In Estimate of 1835, the only item is, } Rejected 1836.
"Printing the Statutes," £ 1000, (Granted 1837, and this amount was granted by the Bill passed in the early part of the present session (1837.) The actual charge for printing the Statutes of 1836, was £709 12 6.

In all former years the Estimate has always included the two items under the respective heads, as

"Printing the Statutes, and Government Printer."

the one being for the specific purpose stated, and the other for the various contingent printing required throughout the year by the Government. At the end of 1835, after having complied with all orders received as usual, though no provision was made, I addressed a Memorial to Sir John Colborne on the subject—(see it with the answer I received)—I have reason to believe that nothing was done about it by any reference to the Government.

It was only a few days after that Sir F. B. Head arrived here. The Estimate for 1836 was sent down by him after his arrival. Why the arrears were not included in it, nor any amount estimated for, for the current service of that year, I cannot tell,—the duties I continued however to discharge, and the consequence was, that in addition to the arrears due to 1835, inclusive..... £ s d 610 12 5 The account for 1836 also remained unprovided for, (see the statement)..... 521 2 7

In all, arrears unprovided for, £ 1131 15 0

On representing this state of the thing to the Lieutenant Governor, my letter with the statement was sent to Mr. Joseph, and is one of the documents transmitted with the Message.

For the year 1837. The Estimate comes down to the House in the usual manner, the items being

- "Printing the Statutes,.....£710 0 0
- "Government Printer,..... 520 0 0

And these are granted.

From this Memorandum it will be seen that in all former Estimates the items have been included in the usual manner. They were so in 1835, but the House, without any reason assigned, rejected part of the Estimate. In 1836, the one item was not included—the Statement asks for these arrears. In 1837, the Estimate is again in the usual manner, and is granted. On what ground then can the arrears be refused? The duties have been performed as in previous years, and as yet there is no Legislative provision made for their payment. The necessary outlay, in the mean time, has been made from my pocket. Stationery and workmen paid by R. S. for public service.

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1836.

Sir,

I beg leave to request that you will submit to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor my respectful application, that he will be pleased to take such measures as he may deem most proper for bringing under the consideration of the Legislature the subject of arrears due to me as Government Printer, as shewn in the accompanying statement.

I would beg leave to state, that for the periods included in the statement, the only provision which has been made by the Legislature, has been for the printing of the Statutes passed in each Session, and which forms but one item of the public printing. The amount required for the contingent printing of the Government, for the public service in each year, having been left unprovided for, the necessary outlay, in obedience to the orders which I have from time to time received, for its execution has been defrayed by myself; and as the furnishing of stationery, the employment of Printers, and

postage, with all other incident expenses, are included in the charges I am authorised to make; the delay in the payment of my accounts has been of serious inconvenience to me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT STANTON.

STATEMENT of Arrears due to the Government Printer, for the Contingent Printing of the Government, for the undermentioned periods to 1836, inclusive.

ARREARS AS FOLLOWS.		£	s.	d.
For the half year ending Dec. 31, 1834..		189	13	6
do do June 30, 1835..		205	17	2
do do Dec. 31, 1835..		215	1	9
	1835..£	610	12	5
Accounts for which have been examined, approved, and audited.				
For the half year ending June 30, 1836..		271	2	7
Accounts for which have been examined, approved, and audited.				
Estimate for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1836.....		250	0	0
	1836..£	521	2	7
For which account to be rendered at the expiration of the period.				

ROBERT STANTON,

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1836.

THE GOVERNMENT,

To WILLIAM BOTSFORD JARVIS, Sheriff of the Home District.

1832.	£	s.	d.
Nov. To attendance of the Court of King's Bench during the Terms of Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas. 2nd and 3rd Wks. 4, 48 days, at 12s. 6d. per diem..	30	0	0
1833. The same charges for the year 1833	30	0	0
1834. The same charges for the year 1834	30	0	0
1835. The same charges for the year 1835	30	0	0
1836. The same charges for the year 1836	30	0	0
Currency, £	150	0	0

Approved.

William Botsford Jarvis, Sheriff of the Home District, maketh oath and saith that he has forwarded annually the account for attendance at the Court of King's Bench.

and that the same now in arrear amount to the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds currency.

W. B. JARVIS,

Sheriff.

Sworn before me at Toronto, } this day of 1837. }

THE GOVERNMENT,

To WILLIAM BOTSFORD JARVIS, Sheriff of the Home District.

1832.	£	s.	d.	
Dec. 31. To amount of salary as Sheriff of the Home District for the year 1832.....	100	0	0	
1833.				
Dec. 31. To do do	100	0	0	
1834.				
Dec. 31. To do do	100	0	0	
1835.				
Dec. 31. To do do	100	0	0	
1836.				
Dec. 31. To do do	100	0	0	
	Sterling...£	500	0	0

William Botsford Jarvis, Sheriff of the Home District, maketh oath and saith, that he was appointed Sheriff of the Home District in the year 1827, at a salary of one hundred pounds per annum, and that the same has been in arrear since the year ending 31st December, 1831, and now amounts to five hundred pounds Sterling.

W. B. JARVIS,

Sheriff.

Sworn before me at Toronto, } this day of Feb. 1837. }

(Duplicate.)

THE GOVERNMENT,

To WILLIAM BOTSFORD JARVIS, Sheriff of the Home District, for Disbursements made by him for the Court of King's Bench.

1836.	£	s.	d.	
To William Ware for Candles	4	7	6	
To Ridout and Co. for Candlesticks.....	3	3	6	
To William Mussen, Stove Pipes, &c....	4	3	0	
To James Bridgeland, Cutting Fuel, &c....	5	5	0	
	£	16	10	0

William Botsford Jarvis, Sheriff of the Home District, maketh oath and saith that the above account is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

W. B. JARVIS,

Sheriff.

Sworn before me at Toronto, } this 27th February, 1837. }

[No. 41.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Petition of James Jessup and Others.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions of JAMES JESSUP, WILLIAM PARKER, A. D. SCOTT, and others,

Be^g leave to Report :—

That they have enquired into the merits of the projected improvements of the South Petite Nation River, and they are of opinion that the said improvements, if carried into effect, would produce results of the greatest importance to a large, fertile, and populous section of the Province.

The South Petite Nation River is a stream of considerable magnitude, taking its rise in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the Johnstown District.— Emerging from the Eastern side of that Township, it traverses the Townships of Augusta, Edwardsburgh, Matilda, Mountain, Winchester, Finch, and Cambridge; it then enters the Township of Plantagenet, visits the Western side of the Township of Alfred, and then re-entering Plantagenet, discharges itself into the Ottawa River, in front of the last-named Township.

Within 9 miles of the Town of Prescott, it is large enough for the use of batteaux; and, at one section of its course, it presents an unobstructed channel of more than 40 miles in length, with a depth of not less than 10 feet, and a width of from 80 to 120 yards.

Your Committee are of opinion that the facilities and advantages which nature has bestowed upon this noble River ought to be rendered fully available for the benefit of the surrounding tract of country, and of the Province at large, and that it is expedient that a survey should be made for that purpose.

The route of the proposed improvement commences at the mouth of South Petite Nation River; thence ascending the course of the River as far as may be deemed expedient; and thence Southerly by canalling to the River Saint Lawrence, at the most eligible place between Humphrey's Bay and the Town of Prescott. At this stage of proceedings, your Committee are not prepared to recommend the proposed undertaking to the adoption of your Honorable House as a public work to be carried on at the expense of the Province, but they think it expedient and advisable that the Petitioners should receive the aid which they request for the purpose of making the said survey. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that a sum of money not exceeding £300 be granted for the purpose of defraying the expense of such survey, and that the survey be made by an Engineer, to be appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD PHILLIPS HOTHAM,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

February, 4, 1837.

[No. 42]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Petition of Joseph Turton.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of JOSEPH TURTON, of the City of Toronto, Builder,

Be^g leave to Report :—

That Mr. Turton claims a balance of £290 16s. 8d. upon the contract made by him (as a Sub-Contractor) for the erection of the Parliament Buildings.

This is the fourth time that Mr. Turton's claim has been before the Legislature, and it is remarkable that no less than two Bills have passed your Honorable House for his relief in this particular matter.

His first Petition was referred to a Select Committee, who, on the 5th March, 1834, reported in his favor; but, from some inadvertence or other, the Chairman (the late Colonel Thomas Hornor) did not present the Report, and Mr. Turton consequently was not paid. In 1835, Mr. Turton again petitioned the Legislature, and his Petition was referred to a Select Committee, who, on the 30th of March, 1835, reported (by their Chairman, Mr. Gibson) very clearly and fully upon the whole case. That Report confirmed the former one, and all the evidence and documents upon which it was grounded are, together with the Report itself, entered upon the Journals of this House, and will be found in the second

volume of the Appendix to the Journal of the 1st Session, 12th Parliament, (1835,) No. 124, page 13; to which your Committee respectfully begs leave to refer your Honorable House. That Report was adopted, and on the 15th of the following month a Bill passed your Honorable House for Mr. Turton's relief, but it proceeded no further, in consequence, as your Committee supposes, of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having prorogued the Parliament on the following day.

In the first Session of 1836, Mr. Turton again petitioned the Legislature, and his Petition was referred to the then Committee of Finance, who reported in his favor, and on the 13th of April, 1836, a Bill passed your Honorable House for his relief, by a majority of 15. All which facts appear upon the Journals, to which your Committee again respectfully beg leave to refer your Honorable House. That Bill did not pass the Legislative Council.

Your Committee have attentively read and considered the proceedings and evidence hereinbefore alluded to, and they have examined Mr. Chewitt and Mr. Heather, who confirm the statements made before the Select Committee in 1834, and whose evidence tends very strongly to substantiate the Petitioner's claim.

Your Committee also examined Mr. Thomas Mills, who is an experienced Brick-Maker and Brick-layer of this City, and he distinctly proved that 16 bricks to the foot is the usual allowance, and that he has been allowed that number or measurement of some of the most important buildings in King Street, in this City.

Your Committee also examined Messieurs Ewart

and Parke, as to the substantial manner in which the buildings were completed, and their evidence did not prove any defalcation against Mr. Turton in that respect. Your Committee were desirous of examining Messieurs Ewart and Parke upon the several other items composing Mr. Turton's claim, but the length of time which has elapsed (being nearly seven years) since they measured and valued the work, renders those Gentlemen unable to charge their memory as to those minor points, and your Committee has, therefore, relied upon the depositions of Mr. Heather, (to be seen in page 17, volume 2, of the Appendix to Journal of 1835, which were confirmed by the deponent before your Committee,) as evidence of the correctness of those charges.

Your Committee, therefore, under all the circumstances above mentioned, feel that they cannot but confirm the three Reports heretofore made in Mr. Turton's favor. They feel that he ought to be paid the full amount of his claim, being £290 16s. 8d., and that it was due to him at the time Messieurs Ewart and Parke measured the work on the 10th of April, 1832.

Your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be forthwith made for payment to Mr. Turton of £290 16s. 8d., and interest from the 16th of April, 1832.

All which is respectfully submitted,
JOHN PRINCE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
February 7, 1837.

[No. 43.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on the Petition of W. Kingsmill and Joseph A. Keeler, Esquires.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Petitions of William Kingsmill, and Joseph A. Keeler, Esquires,

Beg leave to Report:—

That they have examined William Kingsmill, Esquire, as to the statements made in his Petition respecting the destruction by fire of a new Dwelling House, situated in Port Hope, the property of the Petitioner, from whose evidence it appears that it was the work of an Incendiary, and that he has thus suffered from his active, zealous, and upright conduct, as a Magistrate, and Collector of Customs at Port Hope, in justification of which conclusion, your Committee beg leave to append to this Report an affidavit strongly corroborative of the Petitioner's Statements.

Your Committee further beg leave to state, that it appears the Petitioner has long been an Officer in

His Majesty's service, from which he has lately retired and settled at Port Hope, with a numerous family, to whom this calamity has proved to be an irreparable loss and inconvenience.

The Petitioner estimates his loss at not less than £400, and your Committee feel satisfied that the amount estimated is not too much, and recommend his case to the consideration of the House.

With respect to the Petition of Joseph A. Keeler, Esquire, also referred to your Committee, praying that a general law may be passed compelling the community within certain Districts to indemnify sufferers by the Acts of Incendiaries, as in England, your Committee recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.

H. RUTTAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
February 7, 1837.

AFFIDAVIT.

District of Newcastle. Be it remembered, that on this fourth day of February, 1837, at Hope, in the District aforesaid, Samuel Lates, of the Township of Hope, laborer, personally appeared before me, John Tucker Williams, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he, this deponent, was in the employ of John Brown, Esq., at Port Hope, at the time the Dwelling House of Capt. Kingsmill, at Port Hope, was burnt, and for about two months previous;—a few days previous to the burning of the said house, he, this deponent, was in a scow laden with stone for the wharf, and passing the said house, Samuel Wainwright, nephew of the said John Brown, addressed this deponent and said he would give that keg (pointing to a keg then on the boat) of whiskey to any one that would destroy that fence round Captain Kingsmill's house. Deponent replied that it was dangerous for him to say that in the presence of so many. Wainwright replied that there was men there that would destroy the fence, and put a coal in the house, if he Wainwright should say so,

or desire them to do it. Deponent further saith, that on the night Captain Kingsmill's house was burnt, Hugh McInster, one of the men who was on the scow at the conversation aforesaid, and then in the employ of the said John Brown, was absent all night from his usual place of sleeping with the said Samuel Wainwright. Before sunrise, on the following morning, the said Wainwright and McInster made their appearance at the wharf, when this deponent charged the said Wainwright and McInster with burning Captain Kingsmill's house, and they retorted on deponent, by saying he was at the shanties with the girls. Mr. Brown came down to the wharf immediately after Wainwright and McInster, before sunrise, which was unusually early for Mr. Brown to make his appearance: and this deponent verily believes that the said Wainwright, and others, did burn the said dwelling house.

SAMUEL LATES.

Sworn before me at Port Hope,
Newcastle District, this fourth
day of February, 1837.

J. T. WILLIAMS.

[No. 44.]

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Petition of Thomas McKay and Others.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Thomas McKay, Esquire, and others, praying that Bytown may be incorporated, and a Board of Police established therein, beg leave to Report:—

That the inhabitants of Bytown have, for several years, felt much inconvenience from the difficulty of bringing to justice persons who have been guilty of violence and outrage in the Town and its vicinity, and have been in expectation that a remedy would have been afforded to them in the establishment of a new District, having Bytown as the seat of the Courts of Justice. That in this expectation they are unhappily disappointed, by the decision of your Honorable House during the present Session. Under these circumstances, and with a view to provide a remedy for some of the evils under which they have severely suffered for several years, this Petition has been presented, praying for the establishment of a Police at Bytown. The increase in the established population, and the great number of persons constantly passing and re-passing through the canal, as well as engaged in the lumber and trade, and too much in the habit of indulging in the free use of spirituous liquors, seem to your Committee to require that some efficient means should be adopted to restrain and punish the excesses which have so frequently disturbed the peace of the community, and led to scenes of arson, bloodshed, and murder in that

Town. Your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend to your Honorable House that an Act may be passed defining the limits of the Town of Bytown, giving power to the Magistrates therein to take cognizance of and try all cases of assault and battery, riot or nuisance, occurring therein, and to establish such police regulations as may not be repugnant to law for the peace and good government of the town, and for the regulation of the market established therein. To make this remedy effectual your Committee consider, that it will be necessary to give to the Magistrates the power of imposing fines, not exceeding £10, or to imprison for any period not exceeding 3 months; and in order that parties accused may have the benefit of a trial by jury, should such trial be required, your Committee would suggest the propriety of giving power to the Magistrates to summon a jury, to be composed of inhabitant householders of Bytown, for the trial of such matters as may be brought before them. In order to afford the means of erecting a sufficient building, to serve as a Gaol and House of Correction, your Committee recommend, that a sum of £ be granted to Commissioners, to be applied to that purpose.

All which is respectively submitted,

G. H. DETLOR,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
February 13, 1837.

[No. 45.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Petition of George Oliver and Others.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of George Oliver, and other Mechanics of the Province,

Respectfully Report:

The Mechanics of this Province are a body of men, whose representations on any matter, affecting their interests and character, are entitled to great consideration; and to every allegation contained in the Petitions referred to them, the Committee have devoted particular attention: but owing to the conclusion they have come to, they have not thought it necessary to enter into a minute exposition of the views they entertain, on the general subject of alleged disadvantages, from the institution of the Penitentiary, to the character and interests of Mechanics; they deem it sufficient to say, that they are fully impressed with the duty of adopting any practical measure to remove any well founded apprehension of evil, so numerous and respectable a portion of their fellow-subjects may entertain from the establishment of an institution which the Legislature has deemed necessary for the welfare of the whole community; and for the attainment of this end, the Committee have adopted the opinion, that it is desirable that the convicts should be employed in conducting works of general utility, from which the people of the Province will derive equal advantages, such as the manufacturing of Iron at the

Marmora Iron works, an article required by all classes of His Majesty's subjects, and for which it is not improbable that there will soon be a greatly increased demand, for the construction of Rail roads, and other public works, now in contemplation, and which bears a very high price, owing (among other reasons,) to the expense of transport from the sea board.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend to your Honorable House the adoption of the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting His Excellency to ascertain before the next meeting of the Legislature, on what terms the Marmora Iron Works can be purchased from the present proprietors, and to cause an examination of these works, and the property attached to them to be made, and an estimate of the probable expense of transferring the Penitentiary from the neighborhood of Kingston to Marmora. And the Committee further recommend that His Excellency be requested to communicate to the Officers in charge of the Penitentiary an instruction that the convicts should not, on any pretence, be employed in what is usually termed job-work, and that in the event of any articles being manufactured for sale, that such articles should be disposed of at wholesale.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. A. HAGERMAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
15 February 1837.

[No. 46]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Petition of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., transmitted by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, transmitting the Memorial of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Collector of the Customs for the Port of Kingston, beg leave to Report:—

The Committee, upon an examination of the Returns made by the Collectors of Customs at the different Ports in this Province, of the amount of duties collected by them, are of opinion—

1st, That the number of Ports of Entry are greater than is necessary.

2nd, That the per centage paid to some of the Collectors is altogether disproportioned to the duty performed by them, while others are inadequately compensated.

3rd, That the charge on the public funds for the collection of these duties ought to be reduced.

Upon the first point, the Committee are of opinion that the establishing of Ports of Entry within a few miles of each other is not required for the protection of trade, and that the practice hitherto pur-

said in this respect causes unnecessary expense to the Province. Thus Johnstown and Prescott are each Ports of Entry, being only three miles distant from each other. Maitland and Brockville are similarly situated, and there are other Ports of Entry in different parts of the country, that it is believed might be discontinued without injury to the public interest, particularly some in inland situations. There can be no good reason, as your Committee believe, against authorising the Lieutenant Governor and Council to define the limits of any one Port of Entry, so as to embrace all the points within a reasonable distance, where it may be desirable to permit the landing of goods under the authority of the Collector or one of his Deputies.

Upon the second point, the Committee beg permission to state, that upon an examination of the Returns of Collectors for the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, there are 14 Ports of Entry where the sums collected amounted to £3,755, and for the collection of which the Province paid one half, or £1,877 10s., while there are seven other Ports, the collection at which amounted to £34,428, and for which the Province paid only £2,100—while, in other cases, a fourth, and sometimes one-third of the amount collected, has been retained for collection.

The foregoing statement, your Committee are of opinion, will sufficiently establish the third proposition, namely, that the charge on the public funds for the collection of duties ought to be reduced, and also

that the different Collectors should be paid in a proportion more in accordance with the duty and responsibility required of them.

With reference to the disallowance of fees to the Collectors, or rather the instruction which His Majesty's Government have found it necessary to issue with respect to their being exacted, the Committee can give no opinion. The Statutes of the Province, and those of the Imperial Parliament applying to these Colonies, must be referred to as the rule upon which the proper authorities will, no doubt, correctly decide, and to which the parties who consider themselves aggrieved must appeal.

The erection of warehouses for the reception of bonded articles, and others retained in custody of the Collectors, is no doubt desirable, especially at the Ports of Kingston and Toronto, but the present state of the finances of the Province forbid your Committee recommending the measure at present.

The Committee herewith report a Bill, which, for remedy of some of the inconveniences alluded to in this Report, they recommend to the adoption of your Honorable House.

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. HAGERMAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
February 15, 1837.

[No. 47.]

FIRST REPORT

Of Select Committee on Report of St. Lawrence Commissioners.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Report of the Commissioners of Saint Lawrence Canal, together with the accounts and vouchers accompanying the same,

Beg leave to make a First Report:—

The Committee have devoted much time and attention to the consideration of the matters referred to them, and have prepared a general Report, which they will shortly submit. In the mean time, they feel themselves called upon, by the urgent representations which have been made to them, to call the attention of your Honorable House to the fact, that there are at this moment from 60 to 80 families, the heads, and many of the members of which have been employed during the last season on the works of the Canal, and who are now destitute of the means of subsistence, and wholly unable to procure work from the Contractors. It cannot be expected that individuals who have taken contracts will be either able or willing to support so many persons, by extending their operations at this inclement season of the year, however much inclined they may be to afford all the relief in their power.

The works cannot be advantageously prosecuted during the winter, and the laborers out of employment can only be sustained by voluntary contributions, which cannot safely be relied upon, or by public aid, or by a recourse to violence and outrage, which famine and destitution might compel them to resort to. No situation can be more deplorable than that of these unfortunate individuals, without food, without the ordinary comforts or conveniences of lodging. Their case only requires to be known to be commiserated.

To afford relief your Committee conceive will be a pleasant duty to your Honorable House, and they strongly recommend that a resolution may be passed sanctioning the employment of these destitute laborers on any works connected with the Canal, and on such terms as will enable them to procure the common necessities of life for themselves and their families, till such time as the operations of the Contractors are resumed on the Canal in the Spring.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. H. MERRITT,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
16 February 1837.

[No. 48.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on the Petition of Nathan Gage.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred, the Petition of Nathan Gage.

Beg most respectfully to Report:

That they are of opinion that the object of the Petitioner will be more effectually obtained by an application to the Executive Government of the Province; and they, therefore, respectfully recommend that a copy of the said Petition be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an address, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause enquiry to be made into the charges made against the persons named in the Petition.

The Committee beg to report an address for the adoption of your Honorable House.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. JARVIS,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
17 February 1837.

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, respectfully represent, that Nathan Gage, of the town of Brantford, hath presented a Petition to this House, complaining of the conduct of divers persons connected with the Indian Department of this Province.

The Commons' House of Assembly are impressed with the belief that it would better conduce to the interest of the Petitioner, and that of the Department, if an enquiry should be made by the Provincial Government as to the truth of the allegations contained in the said petition. The Commons' House of Assembly beg to transmit a copy of the Petition, for the information of your Excellency, and pray that an enquiry may be immediately instituted thereon.

(No. 49.)

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Message of His Excellency relative to the complaint of Ardiel Jackson, and Lewis.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred, that part of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Message of the 29th of Nov. last, containing a Despatch from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the cases of three settlers in the Talbot settlement,

Beg leave to Report:

The names of the persons alluded to are John Ardiel, William Jackson, and Levi Lewis, whose cases were inquired into by a Committee of the last House of Assembly. The House adopted their Report, and addressed the King on the subject—directing a copy of the Report, including the evidence had thereon, to be sent to the Colonial Secretary.

It appears by the Despatch, that from some cause

part of the proceedings was not sent to the Colonial Secretary, in consequence of which omission he found himself unable to decide on the case, and referred the whole matter back for the decision of the Local Government.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that the Clerk of this House be ordered to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the late House of Assembly in the matter to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for His Excellency's information in deciding on it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS PARKE,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
20 February 1837.

(No. 50.)

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Petition of the Honorable John Elmsley.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Honorable John Elmsley, respecting the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad.

Beg. leave to submit the following Report :

Of the importance of the work to the Province generally, and to the Home District in particular, your Committee do not feel it necessary to make any observations. This matter was fully investigated by the Legislature on passing the Act incorporating the Company. Since the passing of that statute the line for the road has been surveyed by a skilful and practical Engineer, and his survey has sufficiently established that the route is highly favorable, and that the work can be accomplished for a sum of money less in proportion to the distance, and to the value of the improvement, than could be at all expected. The returns, however, which may be expected from this work cannot commence until a considerable portion of it is finished, and from the

want of capital in the country, it has been found difficult to obtain subscriptions of stock in the Company to a sufficient extent. Your Committee has been informed that stock to the amount of nearly £50,000 has been subscribed, and when once the work is commenced, and the undertaking is fairly in progress, there seems little reason to doubt that stock to a much larger amount will be readily taken. In the meantime, however, your Committee, with a view to encourage this great work, and to ensure its speedy completion, would recommend a loan to be made to the Company, on similar terms to those on which aid has been afforded to the Great Western Railroad Company; with this distinction, that the Petitioners do not ask for the loan until they have expended the sum of £——.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. DRAPER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
21 February 1837.

[No. 51.]

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Petition of John Mosier.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Mosier, beg. leave to report :

That your committee have taken the same into their consideration, and have examined the witnesses produced on behalf of the Petitioner.

It appears that in the year 1833, the Petitioner being confined for an alleged debt, the management of the Stearn boat Niagara was in other hands. That debts incurred upon and for the use of the said boat being due, and their being no funds for their payment, some of the hands on board were induced, as it appears by the evidence, by a creditor residing in the United States, whose debt did not amount to £25, to remove her from Niagara to the opposite side of the river, where the creditor took possession of her. It seems further that in consequence of this act, the Petitioner wholly lost his boat, that she was afterwards removed to another Port in the United States, where her Engine was taken out.

Your Committee are of opinion, that under all the circumstances of the case there is no necessity for the interposition of your Honorable House. That whether the injury to the Petitioner be civil or criminal he may obtain redress from the competent authorities and tribunals, either in this country or in the United States, and that admitting the case to be one of great individual hardship, your Committee do not see what redress they could recommend your Honorable House to afford. Perhaps the evidence would justify your Committee to recommend your Honorable House, that a copy of the Petition and the evidence taken thereon be forwarded to His Excellency, praying that he would take such steps in aid of the Petitioner as regards any remedy he may desire to obtain in the United States.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. MARKS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
27th February, 1837.

Appendix to Report.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly
in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of John Mosier, of Port Credit, in the township of Toronto, in the Home District, late Master and Managing Owner of the Steam-boat Niagara.

Humbly Sheweth:

That your petitioner presented a petition to your Honorable House during its last session, to which he begs leave to call the attention of your honorable House, and solicits such relief in the premises, as to your honorable House may seem meet.

And as in duty bound your petitioner will ever pray.

JOHN MOSIER,

Toronto, 15th February, 1837.

THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1836.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Mosier, complaining of the seizure and taking away by American citizens, of the Steam-boat Niagara, met and

Archibald McLean Esq. was chosen Chairman.

Present, A. McLean,

Peter Perry,

T. D. Morrison,

Wm. Bruce.

The committee proceeded to take the examination of Mr. John Kidd, late Deputy Sheriff of the Niagara District.

Witness states, that in the month of October 1833, the Steam-boat Niagara was taken from her moorings in the Niagara river, where she was about to be laid up for the season, and was taken from thence to Youngstown on the American side of the river. That a warrant was taken out against the persons who it was supposed had taken away the boat, and placed in witness's hands to be executed. Witness proceeded to Youngstown accompanied by Mr. Clement, who acted as master of the Boat some time previously, and at Youngstown he saw a Mr. Beach, an American citizen then resident there, who acknowledged to witness, that he had procured the Boat to be taken, as she had been, from the British to the American side of the river. The reason assigned by Mr. Beach, was that the boat was indebted to him about £25 for wood, and he at the same time stated that he had promised to pay the hands on board the boat, certain arrears of wages then due to them, provided they would bring the boat over to the American side. Witness then asked Mr. Beach, who seemed to be principally concerned in taking and in keeping the boat, what was the whole extent of the demand against the boat, and obtained a statement of the amount claimed. Witness and Mr. Clement made an arrangement for the payment of the amount claimed, with which Mr. Beach appeared satisfied, the whole amount as witness understood, being payable to Mr. Beach, who had paid the wages due to the hands. Subsequently Mr. Beach finding that this arrangement would be immediately carried into effect, and that the Boat must necessarily be given up, withdrew from his agreement, and refused to make any arrangement by which the Boat should be given up. In order, as witness very be-

lieves, to gain time to carry into effect their design to retain the Boat, witness was arrested on a pretended demand, and detained for several hours, when the cause was adjourned to a subsequent day, and witness gave bail, since which time he has never heard any thing on the subject. Mr. Beach stated to witness that his object was to detain the Boat till Mr. Tannahill, who had originally had some interest in it, should arrive from Buffalo, word having been sent to him of the Boat having been taken over. Witness went on Board of the Boat, and saw a good many American citizens on board with the crew. In the evening witness went over from Niagara to Youngstown with about 20 persons, with a view of taking the Boat back to her original moorings, but on their arrival near the Boat they were discovered, and found about 50 persons on board, and ready to defend the possession which had been obtained by the means already mentioned. On the second day after the Boat was taken away, she was sent away from Youngstown, and as witness understood, went to Port Hope, in order to enter there and proceed from thence to Rochester, by a person of the name of Mincilley, being nominally placed in charge on account of his being a British subject. Witness has every reason to believe that the taking of the Boat was concerted, and carried into effect by American citizens, at the instance of Mr. Beach and Mr. Tannahill, the latter of whom pretended to have some interest in the Boat at the time of her being taken, though he had previously acknowledged to witness that he had no stock in the Niagara, as he had sold it before that time.

JOHN KIDD:

The Committee then adjourned.

Report of Select Committee on the Petition of John Mosier, 20th April, 1836.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the Petition of John Mosier,

Respectfully Report:

That they entered on the investigation of the matters contained in the said Petition, on the 10th day of March last, and took the examination of Mr. John Kidd, which is appended hereto. At the instance of the Petitioner, summonses were issued requiring the attendance of other witnesses, but the Committee have not been able to ascertain that they have been served. Under these circumstances, the Committee has been unable to proceed further in the enquiry committed to them, but as the subject matter of the Petition is of great importance to a public as well as in a private point of view, the Committee recommend that the investigation be continued during the next Session of the Legislature, in order to ascertain and bring before the public the facts to which the Petition relates.

(All which is respectfully submitted.)

ARCHIBALD McLEAN,

Chairman.

Commons Room,
House of Assembly.

20 April, 1836.

DANIEL CURRY.—Examined.

States that he was Mate of the Niagara Steamboat in the month of October, 1833, when that vessel was taken from the wharf.

Deponent went on board the said Steamboat in April, 1833, when they laid up the Boat: John Mosier was in Jail at Niagara, at the suit of John Tannahill for £2,000.

The men wanted their pay, but Mr. James Clement, Captain and Clerk of the Boat, said John Mosier must pay them. Deponent went to John Mosier, who said Clement ought to pay them, and told him to take a warrant against Clement. Went to the office of Mr. Richardson, an Attorney—did not find him. Went on board—the men had no provisions for 2 or 3 days before. They wanted him to give money to purchase provisions or something. Told them he had no money—they must go to Clement. The whole of them, 8 in number, went to Clement, demanded their pay—he, Clement, told them to go to hell and get their pay and provisions.

The men then returned on board, began to quarrel with deponent, who told them he could not help it, and asked them to pump the Boat out—she had much water in the hold, about 4 feet. This was between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. They refused until they should get their supper. Deponent was afraid if she was not pumped she would sink in the night. Told the Engineer to make up fire, with the intention to pump her out with the Steam-Engine. He did so. My having been up all night before watching for fear Beach and Tannahill, Americans, would take the Boat, understanding the Boat was indebted to them, at 7 o'clock went to bed to rest a little.—Suppose he had been about an hour asleep, when he heard a noise on deck, and heard a man singing out for the Engineer to go ahead. Jumped out of bed, and asked them what they were about. A man named little Bill, said we are going to hell to get our

pay,—said they had better stay, as Mr. Mosier said he would have them paid next day, that was the word every day, being there almost starving for 3 days.

The Boat proceeded to Beach's wharf, at Youngstown, in the United States, and let go the anchor.—Beach came shortly afterwards on board with money, the vessel then not close to the wharf.

Deponent saith Beach paid them what they asked—told Beach not to pay but what was right. Some of the men had settled with Clement when they had been paid. Clement came on board—told the men not to give the Boat away, but to be sure and have the Boat back to Niagara, but not to sign the Boat away.

Beach gave a note to Bill that he would give the Boat back when they settled with him.

Shortly after James Clement came and called deponent aside, and asked him about it. Told him when the money was repaid the Boat was to be given back. Clement gave orders to have the Boat ready, and went to Niagara for money. John Beach took possession of the Boat, and brought her to the wharf. Clement came back, the Boat was ready to move off—Clement had not money. He asked the Engineer to let him have \$100 to pay to Beach.—Beach kept possession of the Boat, Clement could not pay, and Mr. Beach and other men detained the Boat.

DONALD CURRIE.

Sworn before me at the Committee Room, House of Assembly, 24 February, 1837.

J. MARKS,

Chairman.

Deponent told Clement to have his books next morning, and if the men had received more than their due to receive it back.

[No. 52]

LETTER

From Magistrates to Mr. Secretary Joseph on the subject of the Bytown Riots.

Bytown, 28 January, 1837.

SIR,

We have the honor to enclose depositions in original, taken before the Magistrates of this Division of the District of Bathurst, respecting a riot which took place here at the annual Township meeting held on the 2nd instant.

In troubling the Lieutenant Governor upon this occasion, we are desirous by an abstract of our situation, to evince to His Excellency how powerless the civil force is for the preservation of the public peace.

Bytown being the focus of the lumber trade, is frequented at all seasons by great numbers of raftsmen, among whom some are desperate characters, and others easily misled.

This season, in consequence of the extraordinary rise in the price of provisions, many men are out of employ, and others daily discharged and arriving here, some of them without any visible means of support.

The inhabitants are dependent upon the lumber trade, and upon these men, and cannot, therefore, be prevailed with, to act with energy against them.

Those constables who perform their duty, are always marked out for punishment: John Perkins was first assaulted, then fired at, and at last an attempt was made to burn his house: John Dunn was waylaid at night, most severely beaten and kicked, and his collar bone broken: and John Mead was also severely beaten a few evenings since.

Generally speaking, the persons who commit these outrages are unknown, but if known, and warrants issue for their arrest, they fly to the Lower Province, (where we cannot touch them) but return again when they please, confident in their strength, and if any are arrested, they are immediately rescued, or manage to make their escape, from the defect in our constabulary force, and the great distance of the Gaol.

Last week an ox was stolen from the premises of Philemon Wright, Esq. of Hull. L. C., the skin of said ox, was sold to a butcher in Bytown. We issued a search-warrant, the skin was fully identified, and the party from whom it was purchased, who is connected with the gang of raftsmen, whose names appear in the depositions, some of them being under contract, to make lumber for Mr. Peter Ayleu up the Gatineau, the rest being employed by such contractors, but the felony having been committed in the Lower Province, it was removed from our jurisdiction.

On the night of the 23rd inst., 26 sheep were stolen from a Canadian, who had brought a large number from Montreal, a few days previously for sale, and although the burglary happened in a populous part of the town, and three shots had been fired to destroy a dog, which protected the premises; still no attempt at prevention took place—no clue to identify any of the burglars concerned; but we have every reason to suspect, that said sheep were taken up the Gatineau River to the chantiers, where the rioters already referred to, are employed.

Numerous wanton assaults are committed in the town and neighborhood, but the delinquents are either unknown, or the sufferers afraid to appear against them.

We are most reluctant to call out the Military force, unless in cases of extreme emergency; and although, we might with their assistance, arrest many of the delinquents, there are very few persons upon whom we could depend to act as constables, to secure their transit to prison, during which, being 33 miles distant, they would, we fear, be rescued.

Many of these men are well armed, and if a collision took place between them and the Military, and bloodshed ensue, we have good cause from experience to fear, that attempts would be made to burn the town.

With respect to the accompanying depositions, we are doubtful how far we should be justified, in refusing bail to the parties, especially Mr. Ayleu, who is now under recognizance to appear, on account of riots committed nearly 2 years since.

The remedial measures which we venture to propose, for His Excellency's consideration and approval, are these:

That the Magistrates should be authorized, to detach a Military escort, a certain distance on the route to Perth, to prevent the rescue of prisoners.

That a Serjeant's guard of 12 men, be stationed near the locks in the Lower Town, where, we believe, Capt. Bolton could make arrangements for their reception in a Government building.

But we feel that even these measures must be of only partial benefit, unless an act of the Legislature could be immediately passed, to establish a Police, under the orders of the Magistrates, or Commissioners appointed by His Excellency.

In the event of the Lieutenant Governor considering it necessary, that we should endeavour to put

the law in force at all hazards, with the means at our disposal, be pleased to return the depositions.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your very obedient humble servants,
G. W. BAKER, J. P.
DANIEL O'CONNOR, J. P.
DANIEL FISHER, J. P.

J. JOSEPH.

&c. &c. &c.

Proceedings of Police Magistrates at Bytown, January, 1837.

(Copy.)

DISTRICT OF BATHURST, } At a special Session of
to wit. } the Peace, held at Bytown this 12th day of January, 1837, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances which caused, and ascertaining the names of persons who were engaged in a riot which took place at Bytown, on Monday the 2nd day of January, instant,

PRESENT:

DANIEL O'CONNOR, Esq.
DANIEL FISHER, Esq.
GEORGE BAKER, Esq.
JOHN McNAUGHTON, Esq.

The Court proceeded to examine the following witnesses:—

William Graham, Bailiff, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that in obedience to the orders of the Magistrates, he has served subpoenas upon the following persons to attend this meeting, to wit:— John R. Stanley, Charles Rowan, John McGraves, George Patterson, William Thomson, William Graham, John Graham, Roderick Stewart, James Johnston and Richard O'Connor; and deponent further states that he has called several times, but could not find Thomas Connor, who he believes is sick.

This deponent further saith, that he was present at the Township meeting which was held at the tavern of John R. Stanley on Monday the 2nd instant—that during the progress of the meeting a man rushed into the room in which the meeting was held, and got into a corner, as if he wished to conceal himself—several persons rushed in after the said man, one or two of whom struck him. Deponent then heard Mr. Peter Ayleu, who was standing near the door where the meeting was held, called out, "drag out the rascal," or words to that effect, meaning, as deponent believes, the person who had taken refuge in the room. The Chairman of the meeting, Daniel O'Connor, Esq. had previously sworn in special constables, because Mr. Ayleu had interrupted the meeting frequently, which made Mr. O'Connor apprehend that a disturbance would take place. When the constables were swearing in, Mr. Ayleu addressed Mr. O'Connor, and told him he had no right to do so, and if he swore in all the people in the room it would be no use, from which deponent felt that Mr. Ayleu meant that he would overpower the people who attended the meeting. Mr. O'Connor then ordered the constable to close the door, and deponent understood it was done to keep out a number of persons who appeared disposed to disturb the meeting. There was then a great rush against the door, and immediately after the window of the room was bro-

ken in, through which, as deponent believes, one or two men entered, one of whom was Andrew Learney, and another, deponent thinks, was Patrick Slavin.—The meeting was then broken up—the Provincial Statutes and other papers torn to pieces, and all the persons present at the meeting made their escape as quietly as they could. When deponent went out he saw from 50 to 60 men in the bar-room, about the place and yard, nearly all of whom were unconnected with the meeting, not being inhabitant householders, one of whom was James Macaulay, a raftsman. Deponent afterwards saw the same party in the lower town, lead by a sleigh full of men, and driven by Michael Slavin—they had a large painting of Saint Patrick exhibited in the sleigh.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Examination of George Johnston, of the township of Nepean, carpenter, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he was at the Township Meeting on Monday the 2nd inst., deponent saw a man break the window of the room and come into it, followed by one or two others, but who they were deponent does not know, the people in the room were doing their best to keep a number of others out who appeared disposed to disturb it. The door was then broken in, and deponent tried to make his escape with his brother. He saw Hugh Bell. When they got into the yard to take their sleigh to go home, deponent saw a number of men attack Hugh Bell and John Graham, and fearing that Hugh Bell would be murdered, deponent went to his assistance; when the same men attacked deponent and violently assaulted him with sticks and whips; deponent's head was much cut, and he was violently kicked and had two ribs broken by, as he supposes, the kicks, deponent was carried away in a state of insensibility from the beating he had received, to a surgeon.

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GEORGE X JOHNSTON.
mark.

Examination of Hugh Bell of the township of Nepean, tavern keeper, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he attended the Township Meeting held at Stanley's tavern Bytown, on Monday the 2nd inst. and was there from the commencement of it; Mr Ayleen came shortly after and expressed his determination to have three persons at Bytown, elected township commissioners. Deponent pointed out that it would be unfair, that one should be from the Ottawa front, another the Rideau front, and one for Bytown. But Mr. Ayleen observed that he (deponent) need not say a word, for he (Ayleen) would have it all his own way; immediately after this, Wm. Graham, the bailiff, expressed the same opinion as deponent; when said Peter Ayleen rushed at him to assault him, but the persons present prevented it; said Ayleen, then dared said Graham to come outside the room, for the purpose, as deponent thinks of assaulting him, but said Graham did not leave the room at that time. A number of men, 30 or more, then came to the door outside, they had a painting which, deponent has been told, was intended for St. Patrick, and they gave three cheers for Peter Ayleen. Deponent believes that said men were not inhabitant householders, but were chiefly raftsmen, deponent saw among them Michael Slavin, Andrew Learney, Matthew Learney, James Burke, James Macaulay—deponent saw Wm. Scott rush

into the room for protection, a number of men then tried to push into the room after him, but deponent and others shut the door, and prevented them, when the window was broken in, and Andrew Learney and several others got in through it; the door was then opened to enable the persons present to make their escape, deponent went into the yard to get his horses and sleigh to go home—when his sleigh was ready, deponent saw Andrew Learney, with said Wm. Scott under his arm, carrying him into Stanley's back kitchen. Scott appeared to have been severely beaten, his head much swelled, he was covered with blood; and in a state of insensibility; deponent supposed that Scott's head was washed, he saw him come out of Stanley's house after, when a man immediately knocked him down, and another man joined to kick him several times. Several men of the same party then assaulted John Graham, and after that four of them assaulted deponent, who was severely beaten, lying on his back in his sleigh, three of them had sticks, after this a man of the name, as deponent believes, of Thomas Burke, took deponent's whip and assaulted him with it.

HUGH BELL.

Examination of William Thomson of the township of Nepean Esq., who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he was at the Township Meeting on Monday the 2nd January last, when a number of men tried to force their way into the room, which deponent assisted to prevent, the window of the room was then broken in, and three or four men came in, the first of whom, deponent believes, was one of the Learneys, but whether they, or any of them, was armed, deponent does not know. Deponent left the room, and from another room saw Michael Slavin and James Kenedy, both of Bytown, in the yard with sticks in their hands.

Wm. THOMPSON.

Examination of James Vincent, of the Township of Nepean, yeoman, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he attended the Township meeting at Stanley's tavern, on Monday the 2nd inst., that Mr. Ayleen appeared determined that the persons he pleased should be elected Commissioners, and deponent saw several persons hold up their hands to vote who had no business there, not being householders. Deponent thinks they were raftsmen. A man named Scott rushed into the room for protection, and after him Peter Ayleen and another man. The said Ayleen appeared very angry, and called out, "haul the rascal out," meaning said Scott, and said Ayleen tried to force his way through the crowd to get at the said Scott. Deponent then assisted to keep the door of the room closed to keep the men out, when the window of the room was broken in and Andrew Learney, with a great number of others, came in through it. The meeting then dispersed, and the books and papers were destroyed. Deponent saw a number of men outside, about 30 in number, headed by a sleigh, which was driven by Michael Slavin. There were, deponent thinks, two other men in the sleigh, and they had a painting which he was told was intended for Saint Patrick. Deponent afterwards heard some noise in the yard. He went there, and heard some person ask Andrew Learney to pacify the people, Hugh Bell and others having been beaten; but Learney swore he would not. Deponent then tried to put the bit in his horse's

mouth, when a number of men came up and beat him violently for some time. He then tried again to put the bit in his horse's mouth, when the men returned and beat him again. James Kenedy then came up and pretended to be very friendly. Deponent's right arm was so injured that he could not raise it, and he asked Kenedy to put the bit in the horse's mouth for him, and he pretended to do it, but failed; said Kenedy then turned away, and before he could have gone 4 yards, deponent was attacked a third time, and again severely beaten. Said Kenedy did not attempt to assist him. The men who attacked deponent had sticks, and they kicked him violently; but when deponent recovered, feeling sick and confused, a man kicked him, and told him if he did not go to hell out of that, he would be murdered; deponent then made his escape over the board fence, into Mr. O'Connor's garden.

Deponent further states, that during the time of the meeting he saw a raftsmen, whose face he knows, but not his name, voting. Deponent told him he had no business to interfere—the man replied the deponent lied; that he had more business with it than deponent. Afterwards the same man tried to prevent deponent from voting. And deponent supposes that he was beaten, either because he assisted to hold the door against the raftsmen, or in consequence of the altercation with the man in the room.

JAMES VINCENT.

Examination of John Graham, of the township of Nepean, yeoman, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he attended the Township meeting, which was held at Bytown, on the 2nd of January inst. Mr. Peter Aylen was there, and shewed a determination, that no Commissioner should be elected, but those who pleased him especially; because after the three Commissioners were elected, one of whom was the said Aylen himself, he insisted upon a new election; and that it should be put to the vote.

Deponent says, that he heard Hugh Bell tell Mr. Aylen, that one of the Commissioners ought to be appointed from the Ottawa front; another from the Rideau front; and the third from Bytown; but Mr. Aylen replied that he would have it his own way. Mr. Bell then said, that if that were the case he would go home. Deponent saw a large number of men outside Stanley's tavern during the meeting, consisting of 40 or more men, apparently raftsmen, they cheered, there was a sleigh with several persons in it and a picture intended, a deponent has heard for St. Patrick. Deponent's opinion is that these men were organized for the purpose of over-awing the township meeting, and from Mr. Aylen's conduct, deponent conceives, that he was the person at whose instance they were assembled; during the meeting a man named Wm. Scott, rushed into the room to seek refuge, and several persons came in after him, but whom deponent does not know—the door was then shut, to keep a number of people out, when the window was broken in, and deponent saw two men enter the room through it, Scott was beaten in the room, and the door was opened and the meeting dispersed. Deponent then went into the yard and got his sleigh ready, James Kenedy was in the yard, deponent was attacked by a number of men, and so beaten and kicked that he does not recollect any of the persons concerned, or what happened afterwards, but he thinks that the said Kenedy might have assisted him if he had been so disposed.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Examination of Richard O'Connor, of the Township of Nepean, merchant, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he was present at the Township meeting at Bytown, on 2nd January inst. Peter Aylen was present. Part of the accounts of the Clerk of the Township were disputed, which made Mr. Aylen angry, and he said, that as the Commissioners of the Township had sanctioned the accounts, the meeting had nothing to do with it. The Chairman, Daniel O'Connor, Esq., apprehending disturbance, swore in some special constables, and among the rest Wm. Graham, Bailiff, who insisted that Mr. Aylen should be quiet, upon which he became more irritated, swore at said Graham, and threatened him, and told him if he could get him out of the room he would beat him; he tried to get at Graham in the room, but was prevented. Deponent proposed that one Commissioner should be appointed from the Rideau front; one from the Ottawa front; and one residing in Bytown; but Mr. Aylen appeared anxious to have them all residents in Bytown. After the Commissioners had been appointed, Peter Aylen being one of them, he objected to the appointment of George Paterson, and wished the election to take place over again, and put to the vote; about which time a large party of men, about 80 in number, who appeared to be nearly all raftsmen, arrived with a painting, intended as a likeness of St. Patrick; these men cheered on their arrival, which drew deponent's attention. A man had taken refuge in the room, and some of said raftsmen came in to search for him by the name of Scott—the door was then shut, and the people outside nearly threw down the partition—the window was then broken in, and Andrew Learney, followed by others, entered therein—they seized and beat said Scott. Deponent saw a man whose name he has since heard was James Burke, with a club. Deponent spoke to him, and said he would murder said Scott, whereupon said Burke put the stick under the stove. Deponent also asked Andrew Learney to interfere to save Scott, which he did, and deponent thinks, that said Scott might have been killed, if he had not been rescued by said Learney, who carried him away. Said Scott appeared covered with blood and very much bruised; and called out for Peter Aylen to come and save him. Deponent thinks that the most part of the men were in Mr. Aylen's employment, and under his influence. Mr. Thomas Corcoran told deponent, that Mr. Aylen had written an order to him, to procure the picture of St. Patrick from his house. Michael Slavin was in the sleigh leading the raftsmen, in which the picture was also carried. Deponent also saw a man whose name he has since heard, was Matthew Learney.

Deponent further states that there were a great number of persons at the meeting, who were not inhabitant householders, but who voted.

RICHARD O'CONNOR.

Examination of James Johnston, of Bytown, Merchant, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he attended the Township meeting at Bytown, on Monday the 2nd of January, inst. Peter Aylen was present—some of the accounts were disputed, and there was much noise and turbulence. In consequence of which, Mr. O'Connor swore in several special constables, among the rest William Graham, Bailiff—the said Aylen continued very noisy, and said Graham tried to quiet him; but Mr. Aylen was very angry, and wished to assault

said Graham—swore and threatened him, and made a rush to get at him, but was prevented. A number of people attended the meeting and voted who were not inhabitant householders, and had no title to vote. Deponent took Mr. Ayley out of the room, and requested him to be quiet, because deponent is one of his sureties. A man named William Scott, as deponent has since heard, took refuge in the room, followed by Mr. Ayley, and others, the said Ayley saying, "damn the rascal, haul him out." Deponent then assisted to keep the door, and the said men then broke in at the window, which deponent heard the said Ayley also assisted to keep the door shut—they beat the said man Scott very much, until Andrew Learney interfered to stop them, and he took said Scott away, saying he had got enough. Deponent saw a large number of men arrive prior to the window being broken—they cheered for Ayley, and deponent wondered what it was about. Deponent saw among them, at that time or after, Michael Slavin, Andrew Learney, James Kennedy, and others, whose names he does not now recollect, except Pierce Grace, of Bytown, tailor. Understanding that a number of men were beating Hugh Bell, John Graham and James Vincent, George Patterson called deponent into the yard—he went, and saw 5 or 6 men beating Hugh Bell, chiefly with sticks. Deponent went to his assistance, when James Macaulay struck deponent, and several others joined him in beating deponent, who at last escaped, but returned again. The Statutes and other papers were destroyed, when the business was resumed under the protection of a military force—the said Ayley wished that a re-election of Commissioners should take place, and to be put to the vote, but which was over-ruled.

Deponent thinks there was an understanding between the rioters and the said Peter Ayley, and they acted under his guidance, and were assembled by his influence.

After the Statutes were destroyed, Edward Conroy, who had been sworn in as a special constable, not only had not used any effort to preserve the peace, but observed in a contemptuous manner, "now where is the Statutes?—where's all they have been doing?"

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Examination of George Patterson, of Bytown, merchant, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he was at the Township meeting held at Bytown on Monday the 2nd January, instant—Peter Ayley was present, and very angry, because the meeting investigated the accounts which had been passed by the Commissioners, of which he was one. After one Commissioner had been duly appointed, Peter Ayley said it was illegal, and insisted that it should be set aside, but it was over-ruled. The other Commissioners were then appointed, of whom said Ayley was one, but he still insisted upon the illegality of the appointment.

The Chairman finding said Ayley, and one Thomas Corcoran, and others, very noisy, swore in some special constables, the said Corcoran being already a constable of the District, but instead of exerting himself to preserve the peace, was as unruly as any. William Graham, Bailiff, was the only one sworn in who appeared to deponent to be zealous in the performance of his duty. He called on the said Ayley

several times to be quiet, but he cursed and swore at, and threatened the said Graham, and he made a rush at the said Graham for the purpose of striking him, but was prevented.

Prior to Mr. O'Connor swearing in the special constables, he observed that if the people, addressing himself to said Ayley and Corcoran, were not quiet, he must do so; when he the said Ayley replied, that if he swore in the whole house, he would have his own way and would put it, the appointment of the first Commissioner, to the vote, and it appears to deponent, that said Ayley had additional strength in reserve. Deponent then followed Mr. James Johnston and said Ayley into the bar-room, and heard a noise outside the house; when on turning round he perceived Wm. Scott trying to escape from a number of men. Deponent saw James Macaulay strike said Scott, and deponent caught hold of Scott and put him into the room, where the meeting was held, for protection. Several persons cried out—"haul out the rascal." The door of the room was closed, and deponent heard the window broken, but not being then in the room, he did not see who entered. As soon as deponent returned to the room, he heard Scott calling out for Mr. Ayley to come for God's sake to save him; and when deponent saw said Ayley, he requested him to do so, but said Ayley made no reply, nor any effort to save the man. Some time after, deponent made his way to the said Scott, who had been very much beaten, and his head all swollen and covered with blood. Deponent saw Andrew Learney, and observed to him that it was a shame the man should be so beaten. He replied that he should not beat him any more, and said Learney and deponent assisted said Scott out of the room—said Learney afterwards said that nobody should beat Scott again, as he had been beaten enough. They then got Scott into the kitchen, after which deponent went into the yard, and saw a number of men beating Hugh Bell with whips and sticks. Deponent ran back to the house and called Mr. Johnston, who came out. Deponent went to the assistance of Hugh Bell, when James Macaulay struck deponent a violent blow in the left eye, which knocked him on his knees. James Kennedy was present, and came up to deponent, pretending to express his regret, but he made no effort whatever to prevent any of the outrages which then took place. After the military were called out, deponent saw said riflemen walking two and two, led by a double sleigh, in which was carried the picture of Saint Patrick. Deponent saw among them Michael and Patrick Slavin, Matthew Learney.

Deponent thinks that no riot would have occurred had it not been for Mr. Ayley, and that he might have prevented the outrage which took place, if he had been so disposed.

GEORGE PATTERSON.

Taken and sworn before us, at Bytown, this 12th of January, 1837—and the Court adjourned from half past 8 o'clock, P. M., to the hour of 10 o'clock, forenoon, of the 13th January, instant.

DANIEL O'CONNOR, J. P.
DANIEL FISHER, J. P.
G. W. BAKER, J. P.
J. McNAUGHTON, J. P.

The Court of Special Session having re-assembled, according to adjournment, this 13th day of January, 1837,

PRESENT:

DANIEL O'CONNOR, Esq.

DANIEL FISHER, Esq.

GEORGE PAKER, Esq.

JOHN McNAUGHTON, Esq.

The Court proceeded to examine the following witnesses.

Examination of John R. Stanley, of Bytown, tavern-keeper, taken on oath this 13th day of January, 1837, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that the Township meeting for Nepean was held at his house on Monday, the 2d instant, and he was in the bar-room the principal part of the day, having only gone into the room where the meeting was held two or three times. Deponent heard some shouts outside of a good number of persons, in number forty or more; they had a painting of St. Patrick, carried in a sleigh, at the head of the party, but who the persons were in the sleigh deponent does not know. Deponent remained at the door of the house some time, and on returning into the bar-room, a man, whose name deponent has since heard was Scott, asked him what picture that was? Deponent replied, "St. Patrick." Said Scott said, "St. Patrick the devil?" A man, named Thomas Macaulay, who was standing by, took Scott by the collar, and asked why he had used such an expression. Said Macaulay did not offer to strike Scott, who then went in a hurry to the room where the meeting was held. A few minutes after, the party, with the figure, returned. Deponent went to the door, to expostulate with them, and keep them out, but they did not come in. Peter Aylen then came and called out to the said men—"boys, boys don't break the house;" and appeared to deponent to use every effort to keep them out of the room in which the meeting was held. Some of them then broke the window and entered the room. Deponent heard a number of men call out—"put him out," meaning the said Scott who was in the room; and deponent distinctly heard Peter Aylen call out—"don't murder the man." He Aylen was also then in the room.

Deponent saw Michael Slavin in the sleigh, when the party of men came the second time to his house; but though he knows many of their faces, he did not know their names. Deponent believes that there were many persons in the room and house, and about the house, who were ruffians, and had no business there, not being inhabitant householders.

The first time deponent saw Andrew Learney was when he brought said Scott out of the room where the meeting was held. Said Scott had been much beaten, and his head was bleeding. Learney was going to take Scott to some other part of the house, but deponent told him he was afraid they would again attack him, and destroy more of deponent's property. Learney said it would be better, and he took said Scott away through the gate. Deponent's family became very much alarmed, and he, seeing Andrew Learney standing near the door, requested him to try to persuade the people not to come near the house, as the children were so frightened. A good number were then rushing in after Mr. James Johnston, and said Learney called out to them, "boys, boys, what do you mean—do you want

to ruin the man (meaning deponent) and his family?" or words to that effect. None came in after that. Deponent saw a man in the yard strike another with a train stick, but was too distant to know who they were.

JOHN R. STANLEY.

Examination of John McGraves, of Bytown, merchant, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he was present at the Township meeting which was held at Stanley's tavern on Monday the 2d instant. There was much bustle at the meeting—special constables had been appointed. William Graham tried to keep order, and deponent heard Peter Aylen make use of threatening language to him, the said Graham, saying, "damn you, I will let you know that by-and-by;" said Aylen also standing in a threatening attitude with his hand clenched. A party of men in the room beat a person, whose name deponent understands is Scott, violently. Deponent interfered to assist said Scott, and called out to the men, "don't murder the man, he has been beaten enough." They got him out of the room. Deponent saw a large party of men outside in the street, led by a sleigh, in which was a painting intended, as deponent has heard, to represent Saint Patrick. The sleigh was driven by Michael Slavin—there might have been 50 or 60 men. The door was closed to prevent a rush into the room, when the window was broken, and Andrew Learney first came in, followed by others. Learney appeared to be very violent. Deponent then thought that the persons who broke in the room was looking for William Graham, the Bailiff, in connexion with the threat which had been previously used towards him by Mr. Aylen. The meeting was dispersed, but was afterwards resumed under the protection of the military. The three Commissioners of the Township had been duly appointed (of whom Mr. Aylen was one) previous to the dispersion of the meeting, and on its resumption the other officers were appointed.

Deponent went with Mr. William Thomson to another room, and hearing cries of "murder!" he went to see what was the matter, and saw Mr. James Johnston under the stairs, in the passage, and several men beating him. He, however, at last slipped away from them and run off, but deponent does not recollect any of them.

Deponent, from the general character of the proceedings at the meeting, is of opinion that the ruffians, of whom there were a great number, both at the meeting and about the premises, who were not inhabitant householders, were brought there for the purpose of overawing the meeting, and that they were so brought under the influence of the said Peter Aylen, and deponent is satisfied that he, the said Aylen, could have prevented any disturbance, if he had been so disposed.

JOHN McGRAVES.

Examination of Charles Rowan, of Bytown, bar-keeper to John R. Stanley, tavern-keeper, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he recollects the Township meeting which was held at said tavern on Monday the 2d of January, instant. Deponent attended at the bar the whole of that day, assisted by Mr. Stanley occasionally. Deponent saw a large number of men come up to the door—40 or more—there was a sleigh in front, with a painting intended, as deponent understands, to repre-

sent Saint Patrick. Deponent saw Michael Slavin in the sleigh, and thinks he was driving. Deponent also thinks that Lawrence Prout was in the sleigh. Deponent also believes that Andrew Learney's brother was with the party. They cheered; which attracted deponent's attention. Deponent saw a man in the bar-room, whose name he has since heard was Scott, and he also saw some man try to grasp at Scott, but a man named McAlmond interfered to preserve the peace, and deponent understood afterwards that Scott had made use of some observation reflecting on Saint Patrick—a rush took place, and with it Scott went into the room where the meeting was held. Deponent saw Thomas Macaulay in the scuffle, and Mr. Ayley came into the bar-room, as deponent thinks. Deponent heard some person say, "haul him out." The door between the bar-room, and that wherein the meeting was held, was closed, and Mr. Ayley, as deponent thinks, tried to prevent any more men from getting in. Shortly after, said Scott came out of the room, and appeared to have been much beaten—his head swelled and bleeding. There were some persons with him.

Deponent inquired from some persons where the representation of St. Patrick came from, and he was told, but by whom he does not know, that some persons had been sent to Peter Ayley's for it. Said Scott was taken through the bar-room into the back kitchen, by those whom deponent thinks wished to save him.

Deponent thinks that, before the men appeared with the figure of St. Patrick, Mr. Ayley asked him for a pen, ink, and a piece of paper, which deponent gave him. He saw said Ayley write, and then leave the room.

The same evening of the township meeting, as deponent's thinks, Mr. Ayley, Thomas Corcoran, and Edward Conroy, were at Mr. Stanley's—deponent thinks there were five persons, and that Mr. Stanley took a glass with them—Michael Slavin might have been there, but deponent does not recollect.

During deponent's absence from the bar-room, the painting was deposited within the bar, but by whom deponent does not know. After which a man, but whose name deponent does not know, came for it, and he gave it to him.

CHARLES ROWAN.

Examination of Wm. Graham, of Bytown, merchant, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he was at the township meeting, held at Mr. Stanley's tavern, Bytown, on Monday the 22d of January inst. A misunderstanding took place upon the subject of the appointment of Mr. George Patterson as a Commissioner—and Mr. Corcoran, deponent and others, said it ought to go to a vote, deponent was present when special constables were sworn in, one of whom he believes was Wm. Graham, bailiff—deponent saw a number of men going past, and as they were doing so they shouted—they were going past peaceably—there was a picture in a sleigh, and deponent understood it was intended for St. Patrick—the men appeared to be strangers, deponent thinks he saw Michael Slavin, Andrew Learney, among the men—deponent saw some men rush into the room as, if after a man—the door was closed and the window broken in, through which, having first lifted it, Andrew Learney came in, the window was then smashed—the meeting was then dispersed, deponent was assaulted in the room by a tall, red

haired young man, while the deponent, was endeavouring to go between the men that rushed in and the person whom he supposed they were going to attack—when Andrew Learney told said man, "do not strike that man," (meaning deponent)—deponent then went into the bar-room, and saw some men hauling a man, who had been beaten, out of the room in which the meeting was held, through the bar-room into the yard, but deponent does not know who they were. Mr. Ayley was in the room when there was some altercation between him and Wm. Graham, the bailiff, and he heard Mr. Ayley afterwards say, "Haul him out,"—but who was meant, deponent does not know—but it was not said Wm. Graham; when the rush took place at the door, deponent thought it was intended for said Wm. Graham, in consequence of the words that had taken place.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Examination of Lawrence Prout, of Bytown, who being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he was at the township meeting which was held at Stanley's tavern, on Monday the 22d inst.—he was present when there was a dispute respecting the accounts—the township clerk having made charges which some persons present disputed; deponent saw Edward Conroy sworn in as a special constable.

Before the procession came into Bytown, deponent went to Mr. O'Connor's store, and while there, the party passed and turned back again, it was led by a double sleigh, in which and with the party were Michael Slavin, a man named Harrington, Andrew Learney, Michael Learney, John Hanrahan, John Bulger and others, whose names deponent does not know. In the sleigh was a painting, which deponent was informed, was intended for St. Patrick—deponent then left Mr. O'Connor's store, and in passing Stanley's tavern, he saw the said Harrington carry the picture of St. Patrick into it—deponent heard that the men were sent to Mr. Ayley's house in the country for the painting, and that Mr. Ayley had given it to Mr. Thomas Corcoran.

When deponent saw the picture taken into Stanley's tavern, he went in and saw it inside the bar. Deponent then went into the room where the meeting was held. Some persons were beating and kicking a man whose name deponent has since heard was Scott. Mr. Ayley called out not to murder the man, and he asked deponent to assist him to keep the people out, and they joined hands for that purpose. This happened after the window had been broken, and the meeting dispersed. Deponent, Peter Ayley, and Andrew Learney, did their utmost to save the man.

Deponent cannot say whether Patrick Slavin, James Burke, or Thomas Burke, were in the procession, but he knows they were at Stanley's.

The party was composed of a number of rascals, many of whom were in Andrew Learney's employ, who (with others) is under contract, as deponent understands, to get out lumber for Mr. Ayley.

LAWRENCE PROUT.

John Meade, constable, maketh oath and saith, having been duly sworn, that he, this morning, served subpoenas, with which he was furnished, upon Nicholas Sparks, Esquire, and Lawrence Prout, to attend the Special Session forthwith; that, Mr. Sparks said he would come. He also saw Thomas Corcoran, and told him the Magistrate desired to see him, but

he treated the matter jocularly. He also saw Mr. Roderick Stewart, who had been served with a subpoena on the 12th instant, who said he would come.

JOHN MEADE.

Taken and sworn before us this 13th day of January, 1837.

DANIEL O'CONNOR, J. P.
DANIEL FISHER, J. P.
GEORGE BAKER, J. P.
J. McNAUGHTON, J. P.

[No. 53.]

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Petition of W. J. Kerr.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William J. Kerr against William Hepburn, complaining of misconduct on the part of Mr. Hepburn in his situation of Acting Trustee for the Six Nations Indians, have taken some evidence on the subject of the said Petition, which is hereunto affixed for the information of your Honorable House.

The first charge made by Mr. Kerr against Mr. Hepburn, is his having received the sum of £25 from Mr. Kerr and his family, before Mr. Kerr received certain patents to which he was entitled, Mr. Hepburn being at the same time an Officer of the Government and under a salary: it appears by the evidence that Mr. Hepburn did receive from Mr. Kerr the amount stated—but Mr. Hepburn states that the said sum was received by him for services rendered to Mr. Kerr in his private capacity, in attending to his land business. With the exception of the Petition on the one hand, and the statement of Mr. Hepburn on the other, your Committee have not yet received any evidence on the subject so as to enable them to give a decided opinion whether Mr. Hepburn was justified or not in receiving the said sum of money, or under what authority Mr. Hepburn received the same.

The second charge is, that Mr. Kerr has been vexatiously treated by Mr. Hepburn, and that he has been obliged to go to Toronto ten different times to get his land business arranged, and that he has not yet been able to effect that object, in consequence of Mr. Hepburn being so seldom in his Office, your Committee are not yet informed in what way Mr. Kerr has been vexatiously treated by Mr. Hepburn (except with respect to his absence from Office during Office hours.) Your Committee are inclined to believe that Mr. Kerr could not have been obliged to come so often to Toronto without getting his business settled or attended to if proper attendance had been given by Mr. Hepburn in his Office, and they are of opinion that this charge is entitled to the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor, under whom Mr. Hepburn holds his Office.

The third charge in the Petition is, that the Petitioner will lose a sum of money which has been awarded to him in consequence of the acknowledged neglect of Mr. Hepburn.

With respect to this charge, Mr. Hepburn, in a letter to the Lieutenant Governor, admits its correctness, and says it "relates to a sum of £10 which I ought to have obtained from Mr. Holme before the patent issued for his land. I, however, in the hurry of business, overlooked Mr. Kerr's letter, giving me notice of his claim to the £10, and the consequence is that, if insisted upon, I must pay the amount, and see whether I can recover it from Mr. Holme, who is in England, and expected to return at no very distant period."

The fourth charge in the Petition is, that Mr. Hepburn has, in his capacity of Acting Trustee, recommended claims, which claims have been confirmed after the same had been disallowed by the whole of the Trustees. It appears to your Committee that Mr. Hepburn has reported upon disallowed claims, and that in some cases he has done so without consulting the other Trustees, although aware that they wished to be consulted. But it does not appear to your Committee that the claims which were disallowed at the time, and by the Report of the Trustees referred to, might not rightly afterwards be taken into consideration by the Trustees and the Lieutenant Governor and his Council. With respect to reporting without consulting the other Trustees, it appears by the evidence that Mr. Hepburn told them that he would, from want of time and the pressure of other business, be unable to consult them, and that he was authorised to report without doing so. This authority, if any such existed, your Committee suppose must have been given by the Lieutenant Governor, under whom the whole of the Trustees hold their appointments, but no evidence has been offered to the Committee to shew that such was the case. It appears also that the different claims were not determined by the Reports made by Mr. Hepburn, but that they were always taken into consideration by the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council, who frequently did not approve of the Reports made by Mr. Hepburn. Your Committee, therefore, see no reason to believe, from all the evidence that has yet been brought before them, that any injury which has been sustained by the Indians, in consequence of the improper issuing of patents, is to be attributed solely to Mr. Hepburn, especially as the Honorable Mr. Markland has admitted, in his evidence, that he considers Mr. Hepburn's Reports to be a fair and honest expression of

his opinion upon the claims in question; and Major Winniett says that referring the claims of individuals to the Indians in Council was not customary, but was the exception rather than the rule in such case.

Your Committee regret that, owing to various causes, they have not been able to investigate the matters referred to them as fully as would be necessary to enable them to make a final Report thereon. They, therefore, recommend that a Commission should be appointed to examine further into the contents of Mr. Kerr's Petition during the recess; and as the affairs of the Indians appear to your Committee to have been heretofore conducted in a very unsatisfactory manner, considering their numbers, and the extent and value of their property, (which, by information received from the Surveyor General's Office, appears to include upwards of 600,000 acres of land, of the probable value of one million of pounds.) Your Committee recommend that the Commission be instructed and authorised to examine into all their affairs, in order that it may report to your Honorable House the fullest information of their territory and condition, and to recommend to your Honorable House such measures as shall appear calculated to protect their real interests, and accelerate the claims of those who have justly and really made purchase from them.

Your Committee further recommend that a copy of the evidence, and of this Report, be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in order that he may, in the mean time, act thereon as to him shall appear proper.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Friday, 3rd March, 1837.

Evidence taken by the Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
8 February 1837.

PRESENT:

ALLAN N. MACNAB, *Chairman.*
W. CHISHOLM,
C. C. FERRIE,
CAPTAIN DUNLOP.

MAJOR WINNIETT.—*Examined.*

1. Are you Superintendent for the Six Nations Indians at the Grand River?

I am.

2. Has Mr. Hepburn, the Acting Trustee, at any time referred the claim of Nathan Gage for the consideration of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, for 20 acres of land, being part of the Town Plot of Brantford?

As this question, and each of the succeeding ones, either by implication or directly, involve the discussion of matters relating to my duty as an Executive Officer of the Government, I feel myself precluded from replying to them without the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and I trust, therefore, the Committee will consider me justified in most respectfully declining to answer these ques-

tions without His Excellency's permission being first obtained by the Committee.

3. Has Mr. Hepburn referred the claims of Messieurs Stewart and Leftery for the consideration of the Six Nations? (No answer.)

4. Are you aware that the lands granted to these gentlemen interfere with several families of the Cayugas and Tutulies?

5. Are you aware that the grants of land made to Messieurs Stewart and Leftery have created much trouble and uneasiness in the Indian Councils?

6. Are you aware that the Six Nations are endeavoring to negotiate with Mr. Stewart for an exchange of lands in behalf of the injured Cayugas?

7. Have you seen this Report marked C.?

8. Was Mr. Gage's claim included in the list of disallowed claims?

9. Has his conduct, as Acting Trustee, given satisfaction to the Six Nations?

10. Do you approve of his conduct as such?

11. How often has Mr. Kerr's claim for 9½ acres of land been referred for the consideration of the Six Nations?

12. In Mr. Kerr's case how have the Indian Councils decided?

13. Did the Chiefs of the Six Nations, in General Council on the 25th and 27th of September last, request that you would communicate their wishes to the local Government, begging that no further grants of land below the bridge at Brantford would be recommended or confirmed without first receiving the sanction of the Six Nations?

14. Did you communicate their wishes to head quarters?

15. To whom did you communicate them?

16. Have you had any conversation with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of your summons to give evidence before this Committee, and the matters referred to them?

Yes—I have.

17. Are you acting in pursuance of the directions of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in declining to answer questions put to you by this Committee?

From the tenor of the conversation I had with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I think that I am acting in pursuance of his directions. I shewed him my answer to the second question and he approved of the same.

8th February, 1837.

PRESENT:

MESSRS. ALLAN N. MACNAB, *Chairman,*
CAPTAIN DUNLOP,
C. C. FERRIE,
G. S. BOULTON,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

The Committee again met.

Mr. Winniett presented himself to the Committee, and said he had received a Message from the Lieutenant Governor, informing him that if called upon by the Select Committee appointed to investigate the Petition of William J. Kerr, Esquire, that he was to give the fullest information.

Mr. Winniett was accordingly examined by the Committee, as follows:—

1. Are you Superintendent for the Six Nations Indians at the Grand River?

I am.

2. Has Mr. Hepburn, the Acting Trustee, at any time referred the claim of Nathan Gage for the consideration of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, for 20 acres of land, being part of the Town Plot of Brantford?

None through me.

3. Have you any reason to believe that such has been the case through any other persons?

No—I have no reason to believe so.

4. Could it properly have been submitted to the Chiefs, except through you?

No—decidedly not.

5. Has Mr. Hepburn referred the claims of Messieurs Stewart and Lafferty for the consideration of the Six Nations?

Never through me; nor do I believe they ever have been referred.

6. Are you aware that the lands granted to these gentlemen interfere with several families of the Cayugas and Tutulics?

I am aware that the grant made to these persons includes the houses and residence of several Indian families.

7. Do you think the Government were made aware of this fact when they made the grant?

Should rather suppose the Government were not in possession of the facts of the case.

8. Are you aware that the grant of land made to Messieurs Stewart and Lafferty have created much trouble and uneasiness in the Indian Councils?

It has agitated the people likely to be disturbed by the grant very much.

9. Are you aware that the Six Nations are endeavoring to negotiate with Mr. Stewart for an exchange of lands in behalf of the injured Cayugas?

I am aware that the persons thus deprived of their possessions are endeavoring to get them back by giving other lands in exchange, and that the grantees of the Crown are demanding a much larger quantity of land in lieu thereof. This I learn from the Indians themselves, and have no personal knowledge of the fact.

10. Have you seen the Report, marked C.?

Yes.

11. Was Mr. Gage's claim included in the list of disallowed claims?

There is one disallowed—but I am not prepared to say that it is the one in question.

12. Has Mr. Hepburn's conduct, as acting Trustee, given satisfaction to the Six Nations?

Has never heard any general expression of approbation or disapprobation—but has heard individual complaints, when the decisions were against what they considered to be their right.

13. Do you approve of his conduct as acting Trustee?

The paper marked C. received the approval of Sir John Colborne, and was drawn up by the three Trustees, and when any decision contrary to the Report was made, I considered it to be wrong, because the Report marked C. decided what should be considered a good claim.

14. How often has Mr. Kerr's claim, for 9½ acres of land, been referred for the consideration of the Six Nations?

Twice, and I rather think three times.

15. In Mr. Kerr's case, how have the Indian Councils decided?

In two instances they decided in Mr. Kerr's favour. There was about 28 chiefs composing the council—they all voted in favor of Mr. Kerr's claim except three.

16. Did the chiefs of the Six Nations, in General Council on the 26th and 27th of September last, request that you would communicate their wishes to the local government, begging that no farther grants of land below the bridge at Brantford would be recommended or confirmed without first receiving the sanction of the Six Nations?

Yes they did.

17. Did you recommend their wishes to head quarters?

I sent a copy of the proceedings in Council to Mr. Jarvis, and requested him to shew it to Mr. Hepburn.

18. Referring to the answer to the ninth question, whose duty was it to make the government aware of the facts of the case?

The deed was made to Mrs. Stewart before I knew any thing about it, and no reference was made to me or them, nor to the Six Nation Indians; there might have been some correspondence about the claims of Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lafferty, Mr. Ruggles, and Mr. Clench, but no reference was made to me about their claims.

19. Do you consider that it would be necessary to refer to the Indians in such cases?

Claims of such magnitude, most decidedly.

20. With reference to the ninth question, do you consider that the buyers have been injured or unjustly dealt with?

They have not been turned off their property, but deeds have been made to other persons of the property. Witness was informed by the son of Mrs. Stewart, that his mother was not in a situation to pay for the improvements on which the Indians were residing.

Questions put by Mr. Hepburn.

Do the trustees decide upon claims, or merely report for the information of the Lieutenant Governor in Council?

I was not aware that such was the case, until Mr. Hepburn told me that his Reports were frequently not approved of in council.

Has it been the usual practice to refer the claims of individuals, to the Indians in Council, previous to the Trustees reporting?

It is not the usual practice, and has been discontinued at my suggestion. It is rather the exception than the rule to make references to the Indians before the Trustees decide. I have often mentioned that it was an unsatisfactory way of deciding claims, to refer them to the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians.

When a claim is referred to the chiefs, it is not, in my opinion, for the purpose of their pronouncing their opinion upon the merits of the claim; and upon such reference it was generally upon a letter from Mr. Hepburn, which was read in Council.

I understood that when Mr. Hepburn was appointed a Trustee, it was because Messrs. Dunn and Markland, who were Trustees before Mr. Hepburn's appointment, were so taken up in their offices that they could not devote that time to the trust it required, and Mr. Hepburn was appointed with a view of facilitating the business of the trust. Is aware that claims were sent in to Colonel Givens that were

not disposed of before Mr. Hepburn was appointed, and people were anxious to have their claims disposed of.—has not seen the Reports which have been lately made to the Executive Council by Mr. Hepburn, with regard to the 9½ acres of land claimed by Mr. Kerr. The first Council wished it to be decided by the Indians, as they had surrendered the land above Brantford bridge, as they conceived that land was beyond their control. At a subsequent Council, when it was referred back by the Trustees, all the Indians were in favor of Mr. Kerr, except the lower Mohawk tribe. When I laid a claim before the Chiefs, I always considered it was by direction of the Lieutenant Governor, as Mr. Hepburn's letter always stated "by order of the Lieutenant Governor." I always took it to be the Lieutenant Governor's act. Under Sir John Colborne, I always considered that the decision of the Trustees was the guide for the Governor to act upon.

WM. H. LEE.—*Examined.*

Did you pay twenty-five pounds, currency, to Mr. Hepburn, as the Acting Trustee for the Six Nations, for five deeds to the Kerr family?

Ten pounds was paid by the Honorable Thomas Clarke, and fifteen pounds by me, making together £25 to Mr. Hepburn for the purpose mentioned.

At what time in the year 1835 did you pay him that sum for the five deeds?

In June.

Were you aware at that time that he was the Acting Trustee?

I was.

5TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

PRESENT:

Messrs. MACNAE, *Chairman,*
BOULTON, and
CHISHOLM.

The Hon. JOHN H. DUNN called in and examined.

1. Are you a Trustee for the Six Nations Indians?

I am.

2. Who appointed you, and when?

The Chiefs and Sachems of the Six Nations, in council, with the Lieutenant-Governor, about May or June, 1830.

How many gentlemen were then appointed to that trust?

Three.

Name them?

The late Hon. James Baby, myself, and Hon. George H. Markland.

Which of them is the Acting Trustee?

I was then Acting Trustee, but since the death of Mr. Baby, Mr. Hepburn was added to the trust, and he became Acting Trustee.

Who appointed him the Acting Trustee, and when?

I do not know—but suppose he was appointed by the late Lieutenant-Governor.

What salary does he receive for that duty?

£150 per annum.

Was it understood that all matters relating to

the Indian trust were to be submitted to those gentlemen comprising said trust?

Certainly.

Does the Acting Trustee do so in all land matters?

No.

Did Mr. Hepburn consult you when he recommended Dr. Charles Duncombe's claim for land?

No.

Did he make use of your name when recommending that claim?

He did.

Was Dr. Duncombe's claim confirmed?

I did learn that Mr. Hepburn reported unfavorably, though I believe the Executive Council reported favorably on his case.

Are you aware that the title under which Dr. Charles Duncombe claimed was a genuine Brant lease?

I do not know.

Did Mr. Hepburn consult you as a Trustee for the Six Nations Indians upon the claim of Nathan Gage for 20 acres of the Town Plot of Brantford, which Mr. Hepburn has recommended to be confirmed free of expense?

No.

What is the nature of Mr. Gage's claim, that it should be so recommended for the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Council?

I know nothing about it.

Was Mr. Gage's claim, which has been so strongly recommended to the Governor and Council, among the disallowed claims decided upon by the three Trustees in their printed Report and Schedules?

I cannot say—the list is, I believe, in Mr. Hepburn's possession.

Was the Report upon Indian claims which was addressed to Sir John Colborne to be considered your rule for acting upon all similar claims?

Certainly.

Are you aware by what authority Mr. Hepburn has taken up the disallowed claims, and recommended them to be confirmed, without consulting the other Trustees?

I know nothing about it.

Are you aware that he referred the disallowed claims in your printed Schedule for the consideration of the Chiefs of the Six Nations?

I do not know.

[Mr. Hepburn presented himself to the Committee, and said he had received a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, informing him, that, if called upon by the Select Committee appointed to investigate the Petition of Wm. J. Kerr, Esq., that he was to give the fullest information.]

MR. DUNN *continued.*

Did Mr. Hepburn refer the claims of Messrs. Stewart & Lafferty to you, as a Trustee for the Six Nations, neither of whom had Brant leases?

I think not.

Are you aware that he recommended the claims just mentioned, when he knew that the two tracts of land embraced improvements made by the Cayuga nation of Indians—upon which improvements several families had resided for upwards of forty years?

I know nothing about it.

Could he not have obtained such information from the Superintendent, or Mr. Burwell, the person who of late years has made all the Indian surveys? I should think so.

Was it not his duty, as the Acting Trustee, to have ascertained that the grants he made would not interfere with Indian improvements, particularly when he acted upon his own individual responsibility?

I should have done so.

Are you aware that the Six Nations are endeavoring to negotiate with Mr. Stewart for an exchange of lands in behalf of the injured Cayugas?

I know nothing of it.

Do you consider Mr. Hepburn's conduct, as Acting Trustee, either just or correct towards the Six Nations Indians, or towards yourself as a Trustee for the said Nations?

As far as regards myself, I have felt dissatisfied, and have so expressed myself to Mr. Hepburn.

If Mr. Gage's claim for 20 acres of the Town Plot of Brantford is confirmed, do you think Mr. Wilkes' claim ought also to be confirmed?

I am not aware under what authority Mr. Gage claims that 20 acres.

Did Mr. Hepburn say that he had not time to call and submit papers to you relative to the Indian Trust?

Yes—very frequently.

Did he ask you, why do you not resign the situation as Indian Trustee?

Yes. I have often expressed myself dissatisfied with the trust, and repeatedly requested Mr. Hepburn to name a day, or two, or three days in the week, and that Mr. Markland and myself would give Indian matters our best consideration. Mr. Hepburn replied by saying that he had not time. I have long been dissatisfied with the Trust—some things being submitted to us and others not—particularly in the case of Mr. Duncombe, when my name was made use of without my knowledge; and I rebuked Mr. Hepburn for it, who wrote the Report.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hepburn.

Was appointed Trustee of the money matters of the Indians only; and not for the land claims. I think the trust-deed expresses it. I never knew that I had any thing to do with their lands, till Sir John Colborne requested Mr. Markland, Mr. Hepburn and myself to examine and report upon claims; and all the claims and various documents were sent to me, in consequence of an advertisement in the Gazette; these claims were so voluminous and intricate, that it was decided by us that they should go into the hands of Mr. Hepburn, who examined the documents and drew up a schedule, and submitted the same for our approval, together with a Report, which was published, (marked C.) and for which the Trustees rewarded Mr. Hepburn with £100. I have often stated, to Mr. Hepburn that the Trust was a very troublesome one. I particularly meant, that some claims were allowed and the people got their deeds without referring to me, at other times when there was difficulty it was put upon me to decide—before Mr. Hepburn came into office, I never had any trouble. Did not consider, that Mr. Hepburn was appointed to investigate claims long remaining dormant; I did not know he was to be appointed till after the appointment had taken place.

I may at first have authorised Mr. Hepburn to report upon claims, but latterly I repeatedly required of Mr. Hepburn not to do so without consulting me, in consequence of hearing a good many complaints. If ever I gave Mr. Hepburn authority to report, it must have been for a very short time after his coming into office. Mr. Hepburn told me that if I insisted upon his coming to me upon every claim, he would give up the Trust—that he only occupied the evenings upon the subject of the land claims; which was all he had to do; the claims were very voluminous. Mr. Hepburn informed me that he would report what I said to the Lieutenant Governor.

I have recently said that I wished to be confined to the original trust as I understood it—the money affairs of the Indians—as the other part of the trust was conducted in a most unsatisfactory manner. Mr. Hepburn admits that he, as an individual trustee, has recommended claims to the Lieutenant Governor that had been rejected by the other trustees; new facts and petitions having since come to light; without referring again to them, or to the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians; which claims have been confirmed by the Government. Mr. Gage's claim for the flats was I think sent by me to Major Winniett, to be laid before the Indians in Council.

10TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

The Committee met.

The Hon. G. H. MARKLAND called in and examined.

Are you a Trustee for the Six Nations Indians? I am.

Who appointed you, and when?

Sir John Colborne—I do not recollect the date.

How many gentlemen were there appointed to that Trust?

Three.

Name them?

The late Mr. Baby, before his death, with Mr. Dunn and Mr. Markland—afterwards Mr. Hepburn.

When was Mr. Hepburn appointed?

Not until after the decease of Mr. Baby.

Which of them is the Acting Trustee?

Mr. Hepburn.

Who appointed him the Acting Trustee, and when?

I do not know that he was appointed such. He once told me that if one person did the work it would be most convenient, and that his Report would be considered sufficient by the Lieutenant Governor, who was willing to leave the responsibility with him.

What salary does he receive for that duty?

I believe £150 per annum.

Was it understood that all matters relating to the Indian trust were to be submitted to those gentlemen comprising said trust?

It was so understood after his appointment. We always met when any thing of importance was to be done, but it was afterwards discontinued.

Does the Acting Trustee do so in all land matters?

He has not done so, and said he could not, as it would take up too much of his time.

Did Mr. Hepburn consult you when he recommended Dr. Charles Duncombe's claim for land?

He did not—I was not aware that he did recommend it.

Did he make use of your name when recommending that claim?

I do not know.

Was Dr. Duncombe's claim confirmed?

I am not certain what has been done since.—When I was in the Executive Council I was in favor of it, but the Crown Officers differed from me.

Are you aware that the title under which Dr. Charles Duncombe claimed, was a genuine Brant lease?

It was from the assignment of a Brant lease to a person who absconded during the late war.

Did Mr. Hepburn consult you as a Trustee for the Six Nations Indians, upon the claim of Nathan Gage, for 20 acres of the town plot of Brantford, which Mr. Hepburn has recommended to be confirmed free of expense?

He did not consult me.

What is the nature of Mr. Gage's claim, that it should be so recommended, for the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council?

I do not know.

Was Mr. Gage's claim, which has been so strongly recommended to the Governor and Council, among the disallowed claims decided upon by the three Trustees in their printed Report and schedules?

I do not recollect. Mr. Hepburn has the list.

Was the Report upon Indian claims, which was addressed to Sir John Colborne, to be considered your rule for acting upon all similar claims?

It was at the time. There was afterwards a disposition on my part to admit evidence of the accidental destruction of a genuine Brant lease.

Are you aware by what authority Mr. Hepburn has taken up the disallowed claims, and recommended them to be confirmed, without consulting the other Trustees?

I am not aware that he has done so by any authority.

Are you aware that he referred the disallowed claims in your printed schedule for the consideration of the Chiefs of the Six Nations?

I am not aware of it.

Did Mr. Hepburn refer the claims of Messieurs Stewart and Leftery to you as a Trustee for the Six Nations, neither of whom had Brant leases?

I was not aware that they had any claims.

Are you aware that he recommended the claims just mentioned, when he knew the tracts of land just mentioned embraced improvements made by the Cayuga Nation of Indians, upon which improvements several families had resided for upwards of forty years?

I am not aware that he did recommend any such claims.

Could he have not obtained such information from the Superintendent or Mr. Burwell, the person who, of late years, has made all the Indian surveys?

I am not aware, as I am ignorant of the true nature of the claims.

Was it not his duty, as Acting Trustee, to have ascertained that the grants he made would not interfere with Indian improvements, particularly when he acted upon his own individual responsibility?

He certainly should have done so.

Are you aware that the Six Nations are endeavoring to negotiate with Mr. Stewart for an exchange of lands in behalf of the injured Cayugas?

I am not aware of it.

Do you consider Mr. Hepburn's conduct, as Acting Trustee, either just or correct towards yourself as a Trustee for the said Nations?

I am unwilling to condemn the conduct of Mr. Hepburn, while so ignorant of what it consisted of. I myself felt hurt at having my name used without being consulted, which course was afterwards, understood, discontinued.

If Mr. Gage's claim for 20 acres of the Town Plot of Brantford is confirmed, do you think Mr. Wilke's claim ought also to be confirmed?

I think it will afford a fair opening for Mr. Wilke to revive his claim.

Cross-Examined by Mr. HEPBURN.

The three Trustees decided that the Brant leases should be confirmed. Mr. Hepburn was authorised by us to separate them from the other claims.—When he brought me the Report marked , I signed it—took it for granted that Mr. Hepburn had separated them under the direction of the Board, and then became the act of the Board—that separation of the claims was left to Mr. Hepburn upon the faith that he would act correctly—asked him if he had been careful to do so, and took his word for it. When reports were made for the payment of money, they generally went to Mr. Dunn. When they are made recommending a grant of land, it is the opinion of the Trustees on the question submitted to them—it may be revised or not—it cannot be final without the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor—the Report of the Trustees, as regards the payment of money, is generally considered final. I have every reason to believe that Mr. Hepburn made Reports without consulting the other Trustees, and he took good care to inform the other Trustees that he would do so, stating that he had not time to consult them, and that he was authorised so to do. Mr. Hepburn told me he was too much taken up during the day with public business to find time to consult Mr. Dunn and myself on the claims—that if we insisted on it he must resign. To a certain time, Mr. Hepburn stated in his Receipts, "the Trustees are of opinion," which he did without authority, and contrary to our knowledge. It was quite by accident we discovered that such was the case. After the objection was made to Mr. Hepburn's reporting individually, he stated he must apply to the Lieutenant Governor for authority to report in his own name, in order to avoid delay in the general disposition of the claims. In the presence of Major Winniett, Mr. Gage, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Dunn. He, Mr. Dunn, expressed great dissatisfaction at the manner the trust was conducted, in consequence of the public supposing we were consulted, when Mr. Hepburn said, "why do you resign? I am sure the Governor will have no objection." I said that I would do so if I did not fear that His Excellency would think we were embarrassing him. I do not think Mr. Hepburn meant this remark offensively to me. Our proceedings were always amicable. I have heard Mr. Dunn express himself repeatedly very dissatisfied with Mr. Hepburn's conduct in the trust, stating that the public looked to him as a Trustee, and Mr. Hepburn did not consult him. I would not have undertaken the labor of reporting on the Grand River claims without Mr. Hepburn, or some one, assisting in so doing, because I had afterwards to investigate them at the Council. Such

of the Reports as I have seen of Mr. Hepburn's, I am not aware of any thing wrong or corrupt in them—nothing in them to induce me to believe they were not an honest expression of opinion;—left the Council last March.

James G. Chewett, Esq., Senior Draftsman and Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, was called upon for the quantity of land belonging to the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River.

Mr. Hepburn, upon being asked for the Reports he had made on Indian claims, states that part of his Reports are in the Attorney General's Office, part in the Council Office, and part in his possession,—that he keeps no copies of his Reports, nor of his correspondence on these matters,—keeps no notes of the contents of his letters, and does not do so because he has not time, and has no assistance either in the Indian Department or the trust.

[No. 54.]

MESSAGE

From His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with Titles to Indian Lands.

F. B. HEAD.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, in compliance with its Address of the 16th instant, the accompanying copies of two Instruments recorded in the Office of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, granting to the Six Nations Indians certain Lands bordering on the Grand River.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
22d February, 1837.

Copy.

L. S.

Frederick Haldimand, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, and Territories depending thereon, &c. &c. &c.—General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in said Province, and the Frontiers thereof, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS His Majesty having been pleased to direct that, in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians, and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, that a convenient tract of land, under his protection, should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations, who have either lost their settlement within the Territory of the American States, or wish to retire from them to the British, I have, at the earnest desire of many of these His Majesty's faithful allies, purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and I do hereby, in His Majesty's name, authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation, and such others of the Six Nations Indians as wish to settle in that quarter, to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the River commonly called Ouse, or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for that purpose 6 miles deep from each side of the Ri-

ver, beginning at Lake Erie, and extending in that proportion to the head of the said River, which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever.

Registered 20th March, 1837. Wm. Jarvis.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, at Quebec, this twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand, seven hundred, and eighty-four, and in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

FREDK. HALDIMAND.

By His Excellency's command.

SECRETARY & REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Upper Canada, 20th Feb. 1837.

I certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the Registry in this Office of the Original Patent in Book A., folio 8.

D. CAMERON,
Secy. & Registrar.

Copy of a Grant to the Six Nations Indian of a Tract of Land on the Grand River.

J. GRAVES SIMCOE.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, of Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the attachment and fidelity of the Chiefs, Warriors, and People of the Six Nations, to Us and our Government, has been made

manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions made by the bravery of their conduct, and *We*, being desirous of shewing our approbation of the same, and, in recompense of the losses they have sustained, of providing a convenient Tract of Land under our protection for a safe and comfortable retreat for them and their posterity, *have* of our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, given and *granted*, and by these presents *do give and grant* to the Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and Children, of the said *Six Nations*, and their Heirs for ever, *all* that District or Territory of *Land*, being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the Mississagua Nation, lying and being in the Home District of Our Province of Upper Canada, beginning at the Mouth of a certain River formerly known by the name of the Ouse or *Grand River*, now called the River *Ouse*, where it empties itself into Lake Erie, and running along the Banks of the same for the space of 6 miles on each side of the River, or a space co-extensive therewith, conformably to a certain Survey made of the said Tract of Land, and annexed to these presents and continuing along the said River to a place called or known by the name of the Forks, and from thence along the main stream of the said River for the space of 6 miles on each side of the said stream, or for a space equally extensive therewith as shall be set out by a survey to be made of the same, to the utmost extent of the said River, as far as the same has been purchased by Us, and as the same is bounded and limited in a certain Deed made to Us by the Chiefs and People of the said Mississagua Nation, bearing date the 7th day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, *to have and to hold* the said District or Territory of Land so bounded as aforesaid, of Us, our Heirs and Successors, to them, the Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People, of the *Six Nations*, and to and for the sole use and behalf of them and their Heirs for ever, freely and clearly of and from all and all manner of Rents, Fines, and Services, whatever, to be rendered by them, or any of them, to Us, or our Successors for the same; and of and from all conditions, stipulations, and agreements, whatever, except as hereinafter by Us expressed and declared. *Giving and granting*, and by these presents confirming to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People, of the said *Six Nations*, and their Heirs, the full and entire possession, use, benefit, and advantage, of the said District or Territory, to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner, and according to the several customs and usages of them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People, of the said *Six Nations*,—*Provided always*, and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these presents, that, for the purpose of assuring the said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People of the *Six Nations*, and their Heirs, and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same, *it is our Royal will and pleasure* that no Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease, Property or Possession, shall at any time be had, made, or given, of the said District or Territory, or any part or parcel thereof, by any of the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women, or People, to any other Nation or Body of People, person or persons whatever, other than among them-

selves the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People, but that any such Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease, or Possession, shall be null and void, and of no effect whatever, *and* that no person or persons shall possess or occupy the said District or Territory, or any part or parcel thereof, by or under pretence of any such Alienation, Title, or Conveyance, as aforesaid, or by or under any pretence whatever, under pain of our severe displeasure. *And* that in case any person or persons other than them, the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People of the said *Six Nations*, shall under pretence of any such Title, as aforesaid, presume to possess or occupy the said District or Territory, or any part or parcel thereof, that it shall and may be lawful for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, at any time hereafter, to enter upon the lands so occupied and possessed by any person or persons other than the people of the said *Six Nations*, and them the said Intruders thereof and therefrom, wholly to dispossess and evict, and to resume the part or parcel so occupied to ourselves, our Heirs, and Successors,—*Provided always*, that if at any time the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women, and People, of the said *Six Nations*, should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said District or Territory, or any part thereof, the same shall be purchased for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the Chiefs, Warriors, and People, of the said *Six Nations*, to be holden for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Person administering our Government in our Province of Upper Canada.

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 His Excellency JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor, and Colonel Commanding our Forces in our said Province.—Given at our Government-House at Navy Hall, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-three, in the thirty-third year of our Reign.

J. G. S.

WM. JARVIS,

Secretary.

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,

Upper Canada, 21st February, 1837.

I certify that the within is truly copied from the Registry in this Office of the original Patent in Liber F., folios 106 and 107.

D. CAMERON,

Secretary and Registrar.

[No. 55.]

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Petition of William Roebuck.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee appointed by your Honorable House, to enquire into the petition of William Roebuck, Esq.

Beg leave to Report,

That they have examined the said Mr. Roebuck, who stated in evidence when examined, on the 11th of February instant, as follows:

Wm. ROEBUCK, Esq. called in and examined; states that cement is very necessary to be used in the construction of Locks, Culverts, Aqueducts, &c. on the St. Lawrence Canal. That some time about October last, some persons from Syracuse went down to the St. Lawrence Canal to offer for the contracts—did not succeed in obtaining them—understood the reason was, because they asked too high a price. The contract was taken by William Bacon, of Ogdensburg. Witness has been frequently told, both by Mr. Norton and Mr. Bacon, that they were in partnership in the furnishing of cement for the St. Lawrence Canal. One half the contract taken in Mr. Bacon's name, belonged to Mr. Norton, the other half to Mr. Bacon. Mr. Norton subsequently bought from Mr. Bacon his half of the contract, and paid Mr. Bacon for it, but does not know the amount exactly which he paid for it. Both parties told witness of the sale. After Mr. Norton had purchased the interest in the whole contract, witness became a sub-contractor under Mr. Norton.—Witness agreed to grind the lime, and to furnish a certain quantity of stone, for which he was to be paid 3 cents a bushel for grinding, and at the rate of \$2 a cord for 500 cord of stone. If the 500 cord agreed to be furnished by witness was not sufficient for the contract of Mr. Norton, witness was to procure the remainder at the same rate as Mr. Norton had paid for another 500 cord procured by Mr. Norton himself. The cement to be furnished under this contract of Mr. Norton's was subject to the inspection and approval of the resident Engineer of the Canal. The amount of cement required would be about 40,000 barrels, at 7s. per barrel, which would be £14,000. Witness offered, and had agreed with Wm. Hervey for the same contract for 5s. per barrel, which would have been a saving of £1,000; but Mr. Norton would not give up his bargain. The knowledge of Mr. Norton's having an interest in the contract, contrary to law, and the Engineer having objected to part of the cement, was the cause of creating some discussion of the matter at the Board, and it also caused ill feeling between Mr. Norton and the resident Engineer, (Mr. Mills) which was a principal cause of Mr. Mills resigning his situation, as witness believes. The Board (as witness has been informed) determined that Mr. Norton should abandon the contract. Mr. Norton in order to satisfy the Board, procured a bond from W. Orvis of Mas-

senas, shewing that he had given up the contract; which bond witness is well convinced is but a subterfuge. Witness's cause for being so convinced is, that at an arbitration subsequently held, when said Orvis was under examination, he was asked if Mr. Norton had any further interest in the said contract, to which Norton objected, and the question was overruled. After Mr. Norton purchased Mr. Bacon's interest in the contract, he took one George Steel, of Massena, into partnership with him, and witness knows of his own knowledge, from having had a contract with both of them, (Norton & Steel) that they are yet in partnership.

Witness further desires to refer to the following documents, as proof of Mr. Norton's being interested in the said contract:

No. 1. Agreement made between Mr. Norton and Mr. Roebuck, on the 7th of December, 1835.

Memorandum of an Agreement, made at Cornwall, this 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-five, between Hiram Norton, of Prescott, in Upper Canada, of the one part, and William Roebuck, of Waddington, in the State of New York, witnesseth that the said Roebuck hereby agrees to furnish to the said Norton, or his order, on demand, *in a good and convenient quarry, where the same can be easily obtained, within the space of thirty rods* **B** *from the grist mill now occupied by said Roebuck, in Waddington, 1000 cords of stone suitable for cement, in water lime, at the rate of \$1 per cord, in the quarry; and to furnish 500 cords of stone of like quality, quarried and delivered at the kiln of said Norton, in Waddington, at the rate of \$2 per cord. Farther that the said Roebuck will receive at his grist mill, in Waddington, and grind stone, and deliver in a convenient place in said mill, to be laden on board of a boat, in the River St. Lawrence, all the cement or water lime that may be required to complete the contracts made by Wm. Bacon, for the 6 Locks, and all the Culverts on the St. Lawrence Canal, between Cornwall and the head of the Long Sault, in Upper Canada, at the rate of \$3 for each and every hundred bushels; the same to be ground and delivered* **D** *at such times, and in such quantities, as may be required by said Norton to keep the Contractors for said Locks and Culverts fully supplied—without at any time delaying the boat or boats employed in the transportation of said lime. Farther, that the said Roebuck shall not at any time grind for any person any cement or Lime for the purpose of being used in the construction of said Locks and Culverts.*

And the said Norton hereby binds himself to pay the said Roebuck, for the said stone and lime, the prices specified in this agreement—payable every three months.

Lastly—For the due performance of all the covenants contained in this agreement, the parties to this agreement, each bind themselves to the other in the penal sum of £2,500 Currency.

W. ROEBUCK, [L.S.]
H. NORTON, [L.S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of
JOHN HERVEY,
ROBT. HERVEY.

(Copy No. 3.)

Prescott, 2nd February, 1836.

J. B. MILLS, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

We are very anxious to ascertain, as near as possible, the quantity of cement required for the locks, and now under contract, in order that we may make our arrangements accordingly.

Will you, therefore, be kind enough to inform me by letter, given to Mr. Roebuck open, in order that he can shew it to Mr. Steel.

Yours truly,
H. NORTON.

(Copy No. 4.)

Agreement between Hiram Norton and Wm. Roebuck, 15th February, 1836.

Memorandum of an agreement made and entered into, at Waddington, this 15th day of February, A. D. 1836, between George Steel, presently residing at Waddington, aforesaid, in the State of New York, for and account of Hiram Norton, Esq., of Prescott, in Upper Canada, of the one part, and William Roebuck, Esq., of Waddington, aforesaid, on the other part, witnesseth, that the said William Roebuck did, on the 7th day of December last past, enter into an agreement, binding himself to supply the said Hiram Norton, or his order, with 1,500 cords water lime stone; but the said William Roebuck, from circumstances, now finds himself unable to furnish the aforesaid stipulated quantity at Waddington, as per agreement aforesaid-mentioned. He, the said William Roebuck, now hereby agrees to furnish, on the property of Uriel H. Orvis, Esq., of Massena, in the State of New York, such quantity of water lime stone, or cement, that may be required to complete the contracts made by Wm. Bacon, Esq., for the six locks, guard locks, and all the culverts, upon the St. Lawrence Canal, between the head of Long Sault and Cornwall, in Upper Canada. Further, that the said Wm. Roebuck binds himself to grind said lime or cement stone in the premises presently used as a Trip Hammer Shop, in the said Village of Massena; and that he, the said William Roebuck, will receive stone and grind in said premises. Lime shell, in such quantities as shall be required by him (the said Hiram Norton) to keep the contractors of said locks and culverts fully supplied, for the sum of \$3 per hundred bushels; and that he, the said Wm. Roebuck, further agrees to deliver such lime, after being ground, into a house, or shed, to be erected, at the costs of said William Roebuck, upon a convenient spot, on the edge of

Grass River, below Huskill's Mills, sufficient to keep the boat used by Hiram Norton fully employed in the transport thereof.

Further, that the said William Roebuck agrees to allow to the said Hiram Norton the sum of £70 10s. 5d. Halifax Currency, to be deducted from the sum that he may hereafter receive for grinding stone aforesaid, towards defraying the expenses that the said Hiram Norton has already incurred, in quarrying water lime stone at Waddington aforesaid. And the said George Steel hereby binds himself on account of Hiram Norton aforesaid to relinquish in favor of Wm. Roebuck all claims he has to the stone already quarried, and kilns presently erecting at Waddington aforesaid, upon conditions that the said Wm. Roebuck shall not use or allow any of the said stone to be used, for cement in the construction of any Lock or Culvert before specified. And the said Hiram Norton.  And the said Hiram Norton hereby binds himself to pay the said Wm. Roebuck, for grinding said stone, &c. at the end of every 3 months, from the commencement of progress thereof, subject to the deduction of £70 10s. 5d. aforesaid.

Finally, for the due performance of all the covenants contained in this agreement, the parties to said agreement, each bind themselves to the other in the penal sum of £2,500, Halifax Currency.

GEO. STEEL, [L.S.]
Pro H. Norton.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of

DAVID TIRT,
JOHN CRAWFORD.

ERROR.—The above three lines omitted at line sixth.

(No. 4.)

Letter from Mr. Norton to Mr. Roebuck, dated 11th June, 1836.

Prescott, 11th June, 1836.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your letter just received, I find it impossible for me to get away from here before Wednesday. Mr. Ballentine is going to Montreal, (Monday) and will stop on his way down one day, and endeavour to arrange things in a shape that will answer for a day or two. In the meantime, I shall go down Wednesday Morning in the Boat.

I have paid your draft for £20. Roebuck you must "bear and forbear" in these troublesome times, and depend upon it, *the fair thing shall be done by you.* In great haste,

Yours truly,
H. NORTON.

(No. 5.)

Arbitration Bond from Mr. Norton to Mr. Roebuck, dated 6th August, 1836.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Hiram Norton, of Prescott, in the Province of U. Canada, am held and firmly bound unto Wm. Roebuck, of the Village of Waddington, County of St. Lawrence,

and State of New York, in the sum of \$5,000 of lawful money of the U. States, to be paid to the said Wm. Roebuck, or his certain attorney, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with seal, and dated August 6th, 1836.

Whereas certain disputes and controversies have arisen between the above named William Roebuck and Hiram Norton, relative to the execution and performance of two certain contracts between the parties, dated 7th December, 1835, and 15th February, 1836, and the orders and requirements of the respective parties under that contract. And whereas the said William Roebuck, at the request of said Norton, has agreed to surrender said contract, upon being paid such sums as shall be awarded by the Arbitrators hereinafter named, who are to award and determine what sums of money shall be paid by the respective parties, as well on account of the work done under said contract as any damages either party may be entitled to claim, on account of the non-performance by the other of the said contract, and the said Arbitrators hereinafter named shall also award and determine of and upon the damages growing out of the orders and requirements of either party in the progress of the business arising under said contract, and also what sum shall be paid to said Roebuck as a fair equivalent for surrendering said contract and all matters relating thereto, and its surrender to be considered merged in the award to be made by said Arbitrators. The said Hiram Norton and William Roebuck appoint George N. Seymour, S. Webster, Gilbert, and John S. Chipman, Arbitrators to award and determine upon all the matters, either above recited or collateral thereto, growing out of the matters above stated. Now the condition of this obligation is, if that the said Hiram Norton shall abide, perform, and fulfil, the award of the said Arbitrators, or any two of them, in the premises, then this obligation to be void, otherwise in force. The award to be in writing, and made by or before the 20th day of September next.

H. NORTON, (L. S.)
W. ROEBUCK, (L. S.)

S. DATT.

(No. 6.)

DECISION of the Arbitrators, in the matters in dispute between Mr. Norton and Mr. Roebuck, dated 6th of September, 1836.

To all to whom these presents shall come :

We, George N. Seymour and Sylvester Gilbert, of Ogdensburgh, and John S. Chipman, of Waddington, in the County of Saint Lawrence, and State of New York, send greeting :—Whereas divers controversies and disputes have lately arisen between William Roebuck, of Waddington, aforesaid, and Hiram Norton, of Prescott, in the Province of Upper Canada, touching two certain contracts or agreements between the parties aforesaid, relative to furnishing

and manufacture of cement; or water lime, and the various dealings, payments, orders, directions, and damages, and expenditures, of the said several parties thereunder, and also touching the surrender of the same, and the delivery of certain property used and employed thereabout, and also touching sundry accounts and charges. And whereas for the putting an end to the said differences and disputes, they, the said William Roebuck and Hiram Norton, by their several bonds and obligations, bearing date the 6th day of August last past, are reciprocally bound to each other in the penal sum of \$5,000, to stand to, abide by, perform and keep, the award, order, and final determination of us, the said George N. Seymour, Sylvester Gilbert, and John S. Chipman, Arbitrators, indifferently chosen between the said parties to arbitrate, award and determine, what sums of money shall be paid by the respective parties, as well on account of the work done under said contract as any damages either party may be entitled to claim on account of the non-performance by the other of the said contract, and also upon the damages growing out of the orders and requirements of either party in the progress of the business growing out of the said contract, and also what sum shall be paid to said Roebuck as a fair equivalent for surrendering the said contract, and the mill tools and machinery, for doing the business stipulated in the said contract, and all matters collateral thereto; the award to be in writing, and made by, or before the 20th day of September instant, (then next), as in and by the said in part recited bonds, and the conditions thereunder written will more fully appear. Now know ye, that we, the said Arbitrators, whose names are hereto subscribed, and seals affixed, taken upon us the burden of the said award, and having fully heard and examined, and duly considered the proofs and allegations of the said parties, do make and publish this our award, by and between the said parties, as follows: that is to say, that the said Hiram Norton shall well and truly pay unto the said William Roebuck the just and full sum of \$133.33, on demand, with interest, and that this our award shall be final between the said parties, touching all things to us as aforesaid submitted.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed our seals this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

(Signed,) G. N. SEYMOUR, (L. S.)
S. GILBERT, (L. S.)
JOHN S. CHIPMAN, (L. S.)

Scaled and delivered in the presence of
(Signed,) W. H. HOARD.

Your Committee decline to offer any opinion upon the subject of Mr. Norton's guilt or innocence, but submit the evidence for the information of your Honorable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

OGLE R. GOWAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
1st March, 1837.

[No. 56.]

SECOND REPORT

OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Finance Committee beg leave to Report:—

That having in their first Report endeavored to lay before the House a statement of the probable amount of the ordinary revenues of the Province, and an account of the annual permanent and incidental charges on the same, together with a statement of the sums remaining unexpended of the loans contracted in England, after deducting the appropriations chargeable thereon: they will now proceed to notice, in detail, the public accounts referred to them, with such remarks as may appear necessary.

1st. A statement of monies paid to the Receiver General of Lower Canada, between the 1st January and 1st July, 1836, from duties collected in that Province.

From this Return it appears that the amount paid to Upper Canada during that period, as its proportion of these duties, was £25,483 16s. 7d. Currency. On application to the Inspector-General, the Committee have been furnished with a similar Return for the two succeeding quarters, amounting to £18,500 7s. Currency, making for the entire year £43,984 3s. 7d. For the information of the House, they have made a Comparative Statement of the Receipts from Lower Canada for the last three years, as follows:—

	1834.	1835.	1836.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Under the Imperial Act 14th Geo. III. chap. 88. and various Provincial Acts.	46,173 4 0	56,355 5 2	42,984 3 7

By which it appears that a great falling off has occurred in the last year's receipts from this source of revenue, notwithstanding the addition of 5 per cent. to the proportion heretofore awarded to this Province, for the last half year, in pursuance of the agreement lately consummated by the Arbitrators in behalf of the two Provinces, under the Imperial Act 3d Geo. IV., chap. 119. This decrease arises, in a great measure, from the short importation of Rum. The falling off in that article from the preceding year was 498,056 gallons—the whole importation for 1836 being only 457,654 gallons, while in the year 1831 the imports amounted to 1,457,612 gallons, shewing a decrease of one million between the years 1831 and 1836, and making a difference in the receipts in Lower Canada from that article alone of £50,000.

No portion of the duties arising from imports under the provisions of the 6th Geo. IV., chap. 114, and other Imperial Statutes passed since the Canada Trade Act, has yet been awarded to this Province, although the claim for an equitable proportion cannot, in the opinion of your Committee, be justly resisted. Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that an Address should be presented to His Majesty, praying His Majesty to call upon the Imperial Parliament to provide, by law, for the payment, of its just proportion to Upper Canada, of the duties collected under these Statutes.

The Arbitrator on the part of this Province having so clearly elucidated this subject in his Report, your Committee consider it unnecessary to make further remark upon it; a reference to the Legislature of Lower Canada, at this time, under existing circumstances, would not probably produce any satisfactory result.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 contain Abstracts of Warrants issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the Receiver-General, under Provincial Enactments and Statements of the Receiver-General's Receipts and Payments of the Provincial Revenue for that part of the year 1836 ending on the 8th November,—which appears to your Committee to be satisfactory and correct.

No. 6 is an Account of Revenue arising from Duties on Goods, &c. imported from the United States, from the 1st of January to the 30th September last.

No. 7 is an Account of the Revenue from Duties on Licenses to Shop-keepers, Inn-keepers, Distillers, &c. from 5th January to 5th October last.

No. 8 is an Account of Revenue from Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars, from 1st January to 30th September last.

No. 9 is an Account for the same period of Revenue from Licenses to Auctioneers, and Duties on Goods sold at Auction.

The Committee has been furnished, by the Inspector-General, with a Return of the Revenue arising from the sources mentioned in the 4 last statements, for the remainder of the year 1836, so far as the same has been reported to that office; and for the information of your Honorable House, they have made the table following, in order that a more correct estimate may be formed, of the probable amount of Revenue, to be derived from these sources for the current year.

The Collectors of the Ports of Johnstown, Hallowell, Cobourg, Dover, Turkey Point, Port Talbot, and Penetanguishene have made no Returns for the quarter, ending on the 31st December last, although by law they are required to do so within 40 days after that date. The sum due from these offices will probably amount to £500.

	1834			1835			1836		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue from Duties on Goods, &c. imported from the United States.....	10,668	8	6	11,475	1	10	13,061	2	9
Revenue from Licenses to Shop-keepers, Inn-keepers, Distillers, &c.....	7,194	5	6	7,116	15	1	7,950	12	2
Revenue from Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars.....	375	5	0	465	10	0	299	15	0
Revenue from Licenses to Auctioneers, and Duties on Goods sold at Auction.....	552	15	3	713	6	2	566	13	4
	18,790	14	3	19,770	13	1	22,778	3	3

From the above table it will be seen that from these sources we may anticipate an increasing Revenue.

No. 10 is an Account of Balances outstanding in the hands of Collectors and Inspectors on the 5th October last. And

No. 13 is an Account of Monies paid in on account of such balances up to the 8th November last.

Upon enquiry, your Committee have ascertained that very little remains unpaid at the present time.

The negligence of the Collectors of the Ports of Entry, before enumerated, in failing to make the Returns required by law, is productive of inconvenience. Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that an Address be presented to His Excellency, requesting him to dismiss from office such defaulters, unless a satisfactory excuse can be given for their apparent negligence.

No. 14 is a Statement of Monies due to the Government by late Collectors and Inspectors.

Your Committee would recommend that an Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to direct the Attorney-General to proceed, without delay, to recover the amount of these moneys, by instituting suits against these defaulters, or, in case of their decease, against their representatives, and also against their securities, where there is a reasonable expectation that the whole, or any considerable portion, can be collected; and that a Report should be made by the Attorney-General thereon, to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to be laid before the Assembly, for their information.

No. 15 is the Estimate for the Civil Expenditure of the Province for the current year, exclusive of the appropriation by the Provincial Statute 1st Wm. IV., chap. 14.

This differs from the supply voted during the present Session for last year, in the following particulars:—

In the Estimate for the Government Office £5 are added to each of the salaries of the two Junior Clerks, making £175, instead of £170. And the Contingencies of the Office are estimated at £400 more than last year, an allowance for two extra Clerks being included in that sum.

In the Estimate for the Office of the Receiver-General there is a reduction of £50.

In the Office of Secretary and Registrar an additional Clerk is estimated for at £200.

In the supply voted during the present Session for the last year, £300 was granted for the salary of the Deputy Secretary and Registrar. The amount estimated for that Officer is £200. The Chairman

of the Committee has received from Mr. Joseph, Civil Secretary to His Excellency, a letter marked A., enclosing a communication from Mr. Jarvis to His Excellency upon the subject of his salary.

In the Surveyor-General's Office, £20 additional are estimated to the salaries of the Clerks, and £100 for the Contingencies of the Office.

And the sum of £520 is estimated for the Government Printer.

In addition to the accounts usually sent down to the House, the Committee would recommend that a statement should be annually laid before the Legislature, of the sums expended from the revenues of the Province, upon Provincial Public works; or by way of loan to local improvements, with a Dr. and Cr. account of the interest paid by the Receiver-General, and the receipts from tolls or otherwise, on each respective work; and also a return of the names of such companies or individuals as have failed in paying the amount of interest due for loans advanced, according to the terms of the agreement, together with the amount due.

The Committee has examined the Report of the Arbitrator on the part of this Province, with the various documents appended thereto. The zeal and ability with which he has discharged the important and responsible duties confided to him, are only equalled by that displayed in the discharge of the like duties assigned to his predecessor on a former occasion. The basis of population, as in the last agreement, was the principle on which the present was effected; and, under existing circumstances, it appears to your Committee the only one that could with propriety be adopted, and which seems to have been readily assented to by the Arbitrator on the part of Lower Canada, from the consideration of the strong grounds so ably maintained by Mr. Markland on the occasion referred to, and which were acceded to by the then third Arbitrator.

By this agreement an addition of 5½ per cent. (making in the whole 38½ per cent.) of the duties levied at the Ports of Lower Canada under the several acts is awarded to this Province.

The manner in which the other matters referred to in the Report are treated, and the several documents appended, evince much research and industry, and afford much valuable information.

The Committee have applied themselves to the subject of devising ways and means for meeting the payment of the Annual Interest required on such loans as must necessarily be made to effect the great and important improvements contemplated by the various bills which have passed and are now in progress in the two Houses.

They are fully impressed with the propriety of relieving the public funds from the payment of the

very large amount of interest which will become due on the said loans, and being quite sensible that public improvement in a new country like Upper Canada, with a limited revenue, and without a seaport, (which would enable it to increase the resources by a duty on imports.) cannot be satisfactorily carried on without incurring great liabilities—have examined several witnesses with a view to ascertain what provision can be made for the payment of the interest on such loans as shall be effected for local improvements.

From the opinions expressed, and in which they fully concur, your Committee are prepared to recommend that no loan shall be authorised upon the credit of the Province for any local improvement without provision being made for the payment of the interest, or any deficiency which may arise from the receipts of tolls by an assessment upon that portion of the country particularly benefitted by the proposed improvement upon the principle adopted in the acts authorising the Macadamizing various roads in the Home District and elsewhere.

For the purpose of raising funds to complete the Welland Canal, and the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence, and paying off debts incurred in the construction of these works, the Committee has agreed to an address to His Majesty, which they submit for the adoption of the House, praying that His Majesty would be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the passing of a law imposing an additional duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods arriving in Lower Canada by sea, to be applied solely for improvements beneficial alike to Upper and Lower Canada.

They have also agreed to an address to His Majesty which they submit upon the subject of the monies vested in the British funds arising from the sales of the Clergy Reserves.

With respect to the Message of His Excellency upon the subject of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, which, with the papers accompanying it, were referred to this Committee, we have no doubt that your Honorable House will look upon the communication as an additional evidence of the intentions of His Majesty, most graciously to accede to every reasonable request of the inhabitants of this Colony. This subject embraces so many considerations and topics that your Committee at the late stage at which it was received, and having before them other matters not disposed of, could not give it that attention which it merits, and recommend that its consideration should be deferred to an early day in the next Session.

All which, with the testimony referred to, is respectfully submitted,

JONAS JONES,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
2nd March, 1836,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
16th February, 1837.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you, by direction of the Lieutenant Governor, the accompanying copy of a letter from Samuel P. Jarvis, Deputy Sec-

retary and Registrar, for the consideration of the Committee of Finance.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obed^t. humble serv^t.
J. JOSEPH.

J. JONES, Esquire,
Chairman of the Finance Committee,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(A)

Copy.

TORONTO, 16th Feb. 1836.

SIR,

The period being arrived when the House of Assembly will take into consideration the Supply Bill, for the support of the Civil Government. I beg to call the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to an item in the estimate transmitted by him, to the two branches of the Legislature early in the present Session.

The salary of the Deputy Secretary and Registrar (owing to causes over which he had no control) was not voted by the House of Assembly for the years 1835 and 1836.

One of the first acts of the present House was to supply the deficiency, by granting him the sum of £600, being two years salary, at the rate of £300 per annum, which placed him, in point of emolument on a footing with the senior Clerks, in the other departments of the Government.

In the estimate for the current year, now before the Committee of Finance, I observe His Excellency has not required a greater sum than £200 per annum, for the Deputy Secretary and Registrar; which is £100 less than the present House has voted him, for the years 1835 and 1836, and is £100 less than is estimated for, and has been heretofore enjoyed by all the senior Clerks.

The duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Secretary and Registrar, being quite equal to those of senior Clerks. I trust His Excellency will not deem him importunate in requesting, that His Excellency will be pleased, to communicate with the Legislature on the subject, and recommend the salary of the Deputy Secretary and Registrar, to be placed on an equality with that of a senior or first Clerk in other departments.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL P. JARVIS,
Dy. Sec. & Registrar.

J. JOSEPH, Esq.

FINANCE COMMITTEE ROOM,
17th February, 1837.

Committee met.

PRESENT:
JONAS JONES, Esq. Chairman
Messrs. MERRITT,
THORBURN,
FERGIE,
MACNAE, &
CHISHOLM, W.

ABRAHAM STRAIN, Esq., Member for *Waltam*, called in and examined.

Is acquainted with the locality of the *Digardias*

Canal. The Townships of West Flamboro', Beverly, Dumfries, Waterloo, Wilnot, Woolwich, Nichol, Guelph, Puslinch, Garafraxa, and two-thirds of the Huron Tract, in the London District, will be more particularly benefitted by the completion of this Canal, than any other portion of the Province or District of Gore. Looks upon the improvement as a local measure, benefitting that part of the country, in the same manner, that the construction of a road through that District, would add to the value of the surrounding lands. Thinks that after the present year, the tolls on articles passing through the Canal, if completed, as anticipated, during the present year, will pay 3 or 4 per cent. on the monies expended, and upon the completion of the Macadamized road from Dundas to Waterloo, will undoubtedly pay the interest. Would not think it just to provide by assessment, upon the Townships mentioned, for the ultimate payment of the interest on the monies loaned for its completion, in the same manner, that the payment of interest is provided for, by the proposed law for making the Macadamized road from Dundas to Waterloo; because the portion of country in the interior will be equally benefitted by the improvement. The only difference between the two improvements is, that on the road, transient persons would contribute to the tolls; and upon the Canal, tolls would only be collected on produce passing through it. If a general measure of the sort proposed is adopted, to provide for the interest on local improvements—would not object to an assessment upon the County of Halton, to meet the interest not provided from the tolls.

W. Chisholm, Esq., has heard the testimony of Mr. Shade, and concurs in it.

Upon the subject of the Great Western Railroad, Mr. Shade was again called.

With respect to a similar assessment upon the Districts through which this Railroad will pass, is of opinion, the principle should not be established, in order to provide for the ultimate payment of the interest on the proposed loan of £200,000; because, he thinks, that when you commence the principle in this case, it must necessarily be extended to further sums required, which will probably amount to £500,000 or £600,000 to complete this work.

THOMAS PARKER, Esq., *Member for Middlesex—Examined.*

Is of opinion, that if the principle is extended to other improvements, it would be just and equitable to lay an assessment upon the Districts through which this Railroad passes, to provide for the ultimate payment of the interest, in the same manner, as the payment of the interest is provided for, in making the various Macadamized roads, in proportion to the amount expended, in the several Districts through which it passes. Thinks those more particularly benefitted, should pay in proportion to the benefit received.

JOHN PRINCE, Esq., *Member for Essex, called and examined with respect to the Desjardins Canal.*

Is of opinion, the Province should be secured in the ultimate payment of the principal and interest,

by an assessment upon the County of Halton—upon the same principle that the payment of the principal and interest is provided for, in the loans made for constructing the various Macadamized roads.— Holds the same opinion with respect to all local improvements, and also to the Great Western Railroad.

ROBERT ALWAY, Esq., *Member for Oxford.*

Has heard the opinion of Mr. Prince upon the subject of the Desjardins' Canal, in which he concurs, and thinks the same principle should be extended to all local improvements. With respect to the *Great Western Railroad*—thinks the principle would be just, if the assessment could be made to fall upon the different individuals, in proportion to the benefit received by each. Has no objection to the assessment upon the County of Oxford.

EDWARD MURNEY, Esq., *Member for Hastings, called.*

Has heard the testimony of John Prince, Esq. read, in which he entirely concurs. Holds the same opinion with respect to the improvement of the Trent.

COLIN C. FERRIE, Esq., *Member for Hamilton.*

With respect to public improvements generally, I would have no objection to an additional rate of from 1d. to 3d. per pound on all the property now by law liable to assessment in every District of this Province—the same to be remitted by the respective District Treasurers, to the Receiver-General, and the amount so received by the Receiver-General from each District to be called "*The Fund for Public Improvement*" for that District. The said fund to be held liable for the expenses of constructing public improvements within the respective Districts, or for the payment of interest upon sums loaned by the Government for constructing public improvements in the respective Districts. Nothing to be paid from the said fund without an Act of the Legislature authorizing the payment.

I think the principle should be applied to the Province generally, but would not object to its being applied to the Gore, London, and Western Districts, with respect to the Western Railroad. But as the Railroad is the property of a Company, I think, if they receive any thing from the fund alluded to, should be bound to refund after the Railroad is in operation. I believe further that there are many descriptions of property not now assessed which should be assessed.

ANTHONY MANAHAN, Esq., *Member for Hastings—Examined.*

Is of opinion that the payment of principal and interest on loans made for local improvements should be secured ultimately by an assessment on the Districts or Counties particularly benefitted by such improvements. Thinks the inhabitants residing on the River Trent will not object to such assessment for the purpose of securing the payment of

the deficiency of interest not made up from the Tolls, if this great work cannot otherwise be effected.

HENRY RUTAN, Esq., *Member for Northumberland, called in and examined.*

In answer to the questions put to me by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, touching the ways and means necessary to be provided for any deficiency which might arise in the payment of the interest upon grants of money for public improvements in the Province, I have to say, that until our *manufactories* bear a more equal proportion to our *agricultural* productions, it is my opinion that lands alone ought to form the principal source from which we might, with the least inconvenience to the people, derive the necessary security for such extraordinary charges as those above alluded to.

I am opposed to any assessment upon the people predicated upon the principle at present established for District purposes, upon the ground that the burden is not equally borne in proportion to the benefit derived, inasmuch as such benefit to mere buildings and other chattels must necessarily be temporary and uncertain, and in effect a tax upon labor, which it is universally admitted is the most prejudicial to the interests of an agricultural population, whereas lands derive therefrom a permanent and an accumulating advantage.

I take it for granted that canals and roads are the principal public works which will require such additional aid, and that the Legislature will not determine upon carrying into effect any such work without a reasonable prospect of its ultimately paying the interest of the money necessary to accomplish it.

It is to be presumed, then, that any tax or assessment will, as a matter of course, be temporary.

The advantage to be derived from Canals, must necessarily be in a great measure local, but there is no part of the country which macadamized roads would not immediately benefit, and in which the price of land would not as immediately rise in value.

If then such an impost could be charged upon the land as would, without calling upon the owner to pay any thing, be counteracted by means of these public improvements, I can see no good reason why the Legislature should not at once adopt such a course.

One of the principal objections to taxing lands is, that those belonging to absentees are frequently sacrificed at public sales without the knowledge of the owner. This objection has much less force now than formerly. Indeed, I can take upon myself to say, from my experience as a Sheriff, under whose immediate superintendance the sales under the present Absentee Land Assessment Act have taken place, that after the second general period of sale from the Act coming in force, which will be in the year 1838, no inconvenience will be felt.

It is true, that from the circumstances of the low and merely nominal price of land, the general incredulity as to the law ever being acted upon, the ignorance of many, and the absence of others, together with the scarcity of money, many cases of extreme hardship have occurred; none of these causes exist now. At the first sale in 1830, many whole lots of land were sold for the charges upon them, amounting to about £4, and the average quantity sold at that sale could not, I think, fall much short of 100 acres.

At my second sale in the Newcastle District, the average, I think, did not exceed 10 acres; and at my last sale 5, and so great was the competition, that in many, if not most instances, the owner would not pay the purchaser the amount for which the land was sold.

If then this objection be obviated, and it be admitted that land will derive an increase to its value from these improvements, it is next to be considered in what way the security sought can, with the least inconvenience, be obtained.

My opinion is, that a charge of 1d. per annum upon every acre of land in the Province, including that of the Canada Company, should be made and left as a lien up it for 20 years—that no person should be compelled to pay sooner, but that the Treasurer of each District should credit all lands with such sum as should voluntarily be paid before that time—thus a sum at least equal to £160 per annum for each Township could be secured upon the land.

If this security would induce capitalists to invest money, (and what better have we to offer, or any country to give?) a sum of at least £25,000 might, under the control of a Board of Works, or otherwise, be immediately expended, if thought advisable, upon roads, canals, or other public improvements in each township, whilst the people would thus become immediately reconciled to the impost, because enjoying the benefits of this outlay, without being called upon to pay any thing, the next generation,—whilst the value of their property would be increased by these means ten fold—would be called upon to pay £16 8s. upon each 200 acres of land, or to part with a portion thereof, certainly not exceeding 10 acres.

I am aware that objections will be made to any impost upon any thing; but what less inconvenient mode can be adopted? *That* it appears to me, is the question to be decided? Public improvements *must* be made, and if I am correctly informed, the ordinary revenue is not sufficient to meet all the present charges against it.

The people in the State of New York pay about seven times as much by way of taxes as we do—and that, too, by means of annual assessments upon articles, which, being the immediate production of labor, bear most heavily upon the community. To this circumstance, the willingness to pay taxes, more than to any other, is, in my opinion, to be attributed the projection and successful prosecution of their public works; and I am of opinion, that the people of Upper Canada are actuated by the same spirit: all that is required is, that it be called forth by bold and decisive measures of public improvement in that way in which the convenience will be most generally diffused, viz.:—Macadamized Roads and Canals.

I have endeavoured to obviate one objection against the laying a tax upon lands. If I have not succeeded, I can take upon myself to assure the Committee, that, after two years more, a sacrifice of land at public sale for taxes will never again be heard of in Upper Canada; but the greatest obstacle to this course will, in my opinion, be found within the walls of the Parliament buildings. It will be objected to by *large limited proprietors*. Nevertheless I strongly recommend the immediate adoption of the principle. It is, I am persuaded, the most certain and secure, and at the same time the least inconvenient principle that can be brought into action, for the purpose of affording any additional se-

curity which may be required upon loans of money for public improvements in Upper Canada.

The misfortune is, that the Legislature has (and perhaps necessarily hitherto) rather followed than led public opinion. Let it once take one bold and

resolute step ahead, and the people will immediately follow and support it. This is my opinion; and I now declare my willingness, as one of the Representatives of the people, to adopt this course, and to take my share of the responsibility.

[No. 57.]

REPORT

Of Select Committee on Petition of John R. F. Berford, Esq.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF
ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John R. F. Berford, Esq., with accompanying documents, beg to report to your Honorable House, that, after a long and patient investigation of the several allegations made by Mr. Berford, and of the numerous documents submitted by him to the inspection of your Committee, and also after having examined Mr. Berford, the Hon. Wm. Morris, and John A. H. Powell, Esq., (a Member of your Honorable House,) it appears to your Committee that the following may be stated as the facts of the case, as far as your Committee has been enabled to elucidate them:

First.—That Mr. Powell was the Sheriff of the Bathurst District in this Province, and that while he filled that office, urgent affairs, of a private nature, consequent on the death of his late father, Colonel Powell, required his presence in Europe; that in consequence thereof he applied to Sir John Colborne, and obtained from him leave of absence, on condition of his recommending some fit and proper person to discharge the duties of Sheriff during his absence from the Province; that Mr. Powell did then recommend Mr. Berford, which recommendation was approved of by Sir John Colborne, and a commission issued to Mr. Berford as Sheriff, bearing date 11th December, 1832, Mr. Powell's mother and brother-in-law becoming Mr. Berford's securities.

Secondly.—That during the continuance in office of Mr. Berford he had several communications with Colonel Rowan, (Secretary to Sir John Colborne,) relative to his appointment as Sheriff, the light in which he was to be regarded while in that office, and also in reference to his contemplated dismissal; from which it appears to your Committee that he was appointed merely as *locum tenens*, or substitute for Mr. Powell during his absence, but that he was to receive all the fees and emoluments of the office during the period he filled it.

Thirdly.—That on Mr. Powell's return to this Province Mr. Berford was solicited to resign the office to Mr. Powell, which he declined to do, unless Mr. Powell would indemnify him against all actions or suits to which he might be liable for conduct done while in the discharge of the duties of the office of Sheriff—which indemnification Mr. Powell offered.

Lastly.—That on Mr. Berford's persisting in his refusal to resign, he was superseded in the office of Sheriff by Sir John Colborne, who re-appointed Mr. Powell to that office, and who immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties, and took possession of the books and papers which had been formerly held by Mr. Berford.

On a careful review of the whole case, it appears to your Committee that no possible ground of complaint, either against Sir John Colborne, or Mr. Powell, can be urged by Mr. Berford with any degree of justice; but that on the contrary, there appeared an evident desire on Mr. Berford's part to continue in the Office of Sheriff directly contrary to the express conditions upon which he was appointed.

From the conduct and manner pursued by Mr. Berford, as well in multifarious correspondence as when under examination, your Committee are satisfied that Mr. Powell was amply justified in taking into his possession, and preserving all the books, papers and records of the Sheriff's Office, and of permitting Mr. Berford only to have access to them in the presence of a trusty person, or of taking copies from them, which must have been amply sufficient for any fair and legitimate purpose that Mr. Berford could desire.

Your Committee are further of opinion that Mr. Berford has subjected Mr. Powell, and other gentlemen of high respectability, to very great annoyance, both by verbal and written communications, stigmatizing their characters, and misrepresenting their motives and conduct, and without (as it appears to your Committee) the slightest ground to justify such unprovoked conduct.

Mr. Berford having failed to substantiate any one charge to the satisfaction of your Committee, they cannot recommend that any further attention be paid to this Petition or representations.

All which is respectfully submitted,

OGLE R. GOWAN, *Chairman,*

WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
MICHAEL AIKMAN,
JOHN MARKS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
17th February, 1835

*Evidence taken before Select Committee on Petition
of J. F. W. Berford, Esquire.*

Minutes of proceedings of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Fitz-William Berford, Esq.

The Committee met in the Committee Room, House of Assembly, on Thursday, the 2d February, 1837, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

PRESENT:

1. Messrs. JOHN COOK,
2. WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
3. MALCOLM CAMERON,
4. MICHAEL AIKMAN, and
5. OGLE R. GOWAN.

Moved by Mr. Gowan, That Mr. Cook be appointed Chairman to the Committee. (Lost.)

Moved by Mr. Chisholm, seconded by Mr. Cameron, That Mr. Gowan be appointed Chairman to the Committee. (Carried.)

Mr. Gowan then took the Chair, and called the Committee to order.

Mr. Cook handed in the Petition of Mr. Berford, which was read.

After some discussion the Committee adjourned to 12 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock the Committee again met.

PRESENT:

1. OGLE R. GOWAN, *Chairman*,
2. JOHN COOK,
3. MALCOLM CAMERON,
4. WILLIAM CHISHOLM, and
5. MICHAEL AIKMAN.

Mr. Berford (the Petitioner) was then called in and made a lengthened statement of his case.

Mr. Berford stated that he had been appointed Sheriff of the Bathurst District, without his knowledge or consent, on the 3rd December, 1832, and continued to act in that capacity up to 2nd May, 1834, when he received a letter from Colonel Rowan, Secretary to Sir John Colborne, of which the following is a copy:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 2nd May, 1834.

SIR,

With reference to my communication of the 25th ultimo, and to the pledge which Mr. Powell has given to secure to you all the emoluments which you are entitled to claim for the period you held the appointment of Sheriff of the District of Bathurst, I am directed to acquaint you that the Lieutenant Governor has considered it expedient to issue a Commission appointing Mr. Powell to succeed you in the office of Sheriff.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) WILLIAM ROWAN.

J. R. F. BERFORD, Esq.
Perth.

The Committee then adjourned:

SATURDAY, 4th February, 1837.

The Committee met.

PRESENT:

1. Messrs. OGLE R. GOWAN, *Chairman*,
2. MALCOLM CAMERON,
3. JOHN COOK,
4. MICHAEL AIKMAN, and
5. T. D. MORRISON.

Mr. Berford handed in a draft of the following letter, said to be in the hand-writing of Mr. Powell, which he states that he (Mr. Berford) copied and addressed to Mr. Powell—thinks it was written about October or November, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,

Although it may cause me some little trouble to fill the office of Sheriff during your absence, yet as you say His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor might be unwilling to appoint your present Deputy to so responsible an office, and as I know your presence is absolutely necessary in Ireland, I will most willingly take upon myself the duties of the office, which I don't anticipate from the Deputy's and Mr. Hudson's experience, can be one of great difficulty.

In case I should want legal advice, pray say to which of the legal Gentlemen am I to apply as your Lawyer?

Says he had no communication, directly or indirectly with Mr. Powell, from the date of the above letter up to the period of his being superseded in the office of Sheriff, but that on the 27th December, 1832, he addressed a letter to Sir John Colborne upon the subject of his situation, and to which he received the following reply:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 11th January, 1834.

SIR,

With reference to your communication of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you, that on Mr. Powell applying for 6 months leave of absence to proceed in England, he was informed that His Excellency could not consent that the Bathurst District, which was left so long without a Sheriff during the absence of his Father, should again be subject to experience the embarrassment occasioned by the leave granted to the late Sheriff; therefore another Sheriff must be appointed for that District, should the private affairs of Mr. Powell require his attention in Ireland; from which you will perceive that he was informed that he could not be permitted to hold his office while on leave, but that if any Gentleman, qualified to fill the situation of Sheriff, would accept the appointment and resign it on Mr. Powell's return, the Lieutenant Governor would have no objection to sanction the appointment of the person recommended by him, on which your name was submitted and approved of.

His Excellency desires me to observe also, that as you are actually Sheriff of the Bathurst District, and responsible for the performance of all the duties of that office, you cannot be prevented from receiving every emolument attached to the office; and that His Excellency will not re-appoint Mr. Powell unless the dues which you can legally claim are paid to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obt. humble servt.

(Signed,) WILLIAM ROWAN.

JOHN F. W. BERFORD, Esq., Perth.

States that the office of the Sheriff, in which the books and papers were kept, was forcibly entered by Mr. Powell, his three brothers, and two other persons in his (Mr. Powell's) employment; that the books and papers of the office were at the same time taken from Mr. Berford's possession without his consent. Says he never after demanded access to the books or papers; but that Mr. Powell offered to allow him access to them, for the purpose of taking copies of them. Further states that he applied to Mr. Hudson (formerly his Clerk but now Mr. Powell's) for a copy of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Sheriff's Office, while he (Mr. Berford) filled it, to which application Mr. Hudson replied he could not do so, except from the private cash account which was kept in a book to which Mr. Powell would not allow him to have access.

The Hon. Wm. Morris called in and examined.

Witness was acquainted with the late Lieutenant Colonel Powell; believes he was on leave of absence during his appointment as Sheriff of the Bathurst District; thinks his son acted as his Deputy Sheriff during his father's absence, but saw no official paper of his appointment. Heard that the late Lieutenant Colonel Powell died in Ireland. His son (the present Sheriff) was appointed his successor some time last spring. Mr. Powell called on witness and shewed him a petition from Mr. Berford to the Lieutenant Governor, containing a variety of the most extraordinary and unaccountable charges, amongst the rest, that he (Mr. Morris) had corruptly recommended Mr. Powell for the office of Sheriff, that he had a mortgage on Mr. & Mrs. Powell's property, and that they were deeply in debt, and that he (Mr. Morris) was desirous of taking the petitioner's landed property and of ruining him. To these charges he desires to say, that he does not now positively remember whether he recommended Mr. Powell for the office of Sheriff or not, but thinks he did; at all events, if he had been applied to, he would have done so, because he considered the one indiscretion of his youth ought not to be visited upon him for ever, and that as he had his mother and a large family to support he ought to be appointed. In reference to Mr. and Mrs. Powell being in his debt, at the time charged in the petition, he had ascertained, by reference to his ledger, that there was but a sum of £5 charged against the whole family, which sum had been paid before the time he saw the petition, and that he never had a mortgage, or any species of security, upon the property of Mr. Powell, or any one of his family. In reference to the charge made by Mr. Berford, that witness desired to take his property, and to injure him, witness states, that he never sought or desired, directly or indirectly, to injure or oppress him; on the contrary, when Dr. Thom called on witness, on behalf of Mr. Berford, and offered to give Mr. Berford's land to witness, on condition that he would grant an acquittance, he replied to Dr. Thom, that he had no desire to harass or annoy Mr. Berford, and that he would absolutely refuse to take his land, and offering him, at the same time, from one to four years to pay the debt, in annual instalments, a certificate of this fact was given by Dr. Thom. Witness states, that he knows nothing of Mr. Berford's owning land in the province, except a lot in Elmsley, for which he

would not give £50. Witness never did any thing to injure Mr. Berford, either in his name, fame, character, or pecuniary circumstances. As regards the security offered by Mr. Powell to Mr. Berford, viz: Mr. Powell, Mrs. Powell, Mr. W. Berford, and Mr. Robert Hervey, cannot say whether or not he would have taken their security, if placed in Mr. Berford's situation, but if they had applied to him (Mr. Morris) at the time, in the way of business, he would freely have given them ample credit, as he had every confidence in their integrity. The late Colonel Powell was in witness's debt at the time of his decease, every farthing of which had been paid.

(The Committee then adjourned.)

8th February, 1837.

The Committee met.

PRESENT.

Messrs. OGLE R. GOWAN,
MICHAEL AHEARN,
T. D. MORRISON,

MR. BERFORD, (the petitioner) again called in and examined.

From what was stated in Colonel Rowan's letter of the 11th January, 1834, witness considered himself entitled to all the fees of the Sheriff's office, from the date of his patent to the period of his being dismissed. Received only a part of the emoluments of the office—thinks about £114. Did not apply to Mr. Powell for payment of the amount to which he conceived he was entitled on his leaving the office, but applied to him to fulfil the promise as referred to in Colonel Rowan's letter of 2d May, 1834. Incurred responsibilities while in the discharge of the duties of the office of Sheriff; but, in consequence of Mr. Powell's taking the books, cannot tell what those responsibilities are. Has been informed that legal proceedings will be taken against him for transactions which occurred during the period he discharged the office of Sheriff; but cannot tell what those transactions are, neither does he wish to tell the names of his informants, as he conceives it would be improper and dishonourable to do so. Mr. Stanton has applied to him for an account; cannot tell of any other particular liability.

(Mr. Berford was asked if he desired to call any other witnesses; to which he replied, that he had no wish to do so, unless the Committee would pledge themselves, that he should be allowed to put such questions to the witnesses as he desired; to which the Chairman replied, that he could make no such pledge, but that he might call any witness he desired, and put to the witness any question he desired, which the Committee might decide to be a proper one to illustrate his case, or that was relevant to the question; whereupon Mr. Berford declined to call any more witnesses.)

JOHN A. H. POWELL, Esq., was then called in and examined.

States that Mr. Berford was appointed Sheriff of the Bathurst District, in consequence of witness's

Report of Select Com. on Bytown Riots. (No. 58.)

absence from the Province to settle some private affairs in Europe. Mr. Berford was appointed with the distinct understanding that he was not to interfere with the business of the office, which was to be conducted by Mr. Muir, the Deputy-Sheriff, and Mr. Hudson, the Clerk. Witness states, however, that Mr. Berford received every sixpence of the emoluments that were paid into the office, either to himself or his order during the time he was Sheriff. Witness's mother and brother-in-law were Mr. Berford's securities. No action was brought against Mr. Berford for any misconduct in the Sheriff's Office, that witness is aware of, except one, which was of the description of what is called "a friendly action" to try certain questions of law, and against which the Sheriff was indemnified. The Sheriff's Office, during the time Mr. Berford discharged the duties of it, was kept in witness's house, and he had possession of it by his servant, who kept the key, and slept in an adjoining room. When, on witness's return, he had been re-appointed to the office of Sheriff, he deemed it not safe or advisable to leave the papers longer within Mr. Berford's reach, he gave direction to his servant not again to admit Mr. Berford into the office, except witness, his Deputy, or Clerk, should be there at the time. His Clerk had strict directions to give Mr. Berford copies of the books and all papers whenever applied for by Mr. Berford; and witness has reason to know that copies were more than once given to Mr. Berford, but he would not be satisfied with copies, unless the originals were given up to him, which witness considered it unsafe and imprudent to do. Mr. Berford had access at all times to inspect the books and papers in presence of the Clerk, but not to carry them away. Witness produces the following certificates from Mr. Boulton and Mr. Radenhurst, the two Attorneys then practising in Perth, to shew that all fees were paid to Mr. Berford, or his order:—

I hereby certify that during the period Mr. Berford has filled the office of Sheriff of the Bathurst District, I have paid all the fees of the office either to him or his order, which I conceive him entitled to, and that any part of the fees still unsettled for,

either with myself or any other gentlemen of the profession, he is the only person who can enforce payment of

(Signed) JAMES BOULTON.

Toronto, 25th April, 1834.

Witness offered Mr. Berford every reasonable security, to indemnify and bear him harmless against any action or suit that might be brought against him; but he declined all security, except mortgage on real estate, but it appeared to witness, and to every other respectable person in Perth, that Mr. Berford's object was to keep the office of Sheriff, and that his continued objections and vexatious conduct was not dictated by correct motives, as will appear from the following certificate from Mr. Radenhurst, who acted as Mr. Berford's own agent and lawyer.

I certify that Mr. Berford frequently during Mr. Powell's absence expressed a wish for his return—and that he would immediately resign the office of Sheriff. That during the past winter he stated that in consequence of his holding such situation, he had been unable to draw a Civil Pension, to which he was entitled, and would not resign the situation unless he was fully indemnified for the loss. On Mr. Powell's arrival he required farther security, that in the event of his (by having accepted the office of Sheriff) being deprived of the pension hereafter, he should require indemnity against any loss— I communicated this to Mrs. Powell, who was willing to comply, and instructed me to draft a bond for that purpose, which was done, and in my presence tendered to Mr. Berford and left in his possession. That Mr. Berford made in my presence no objection as to the responsibility of the securities offered, but to the persons. And I further certify, that I considered the security perfectly good that was offered.

(Signed) THOMAS M. RADENBURST.

Witness desires to add, that long after his re-appointment to office, he offered to leave all matters in dispute, between him and Mr. Berford, to arbitration, which Mr. Berford declined.

[No. 58.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Documents relative to the Riots at Bytown.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relating to the outrages recently committed at and near Bytown,

beg leave to Report, as follows:—

Your Committee have carefully perused the several documents sent down by His Excellency, and cannot but feel the necessity of immediate and vigorous measures being adopted to prevent the recurrence of similar breaches of the Peace, or at all events for the effectual punishment of future offenders.

The propriety and necessity of establishing an effective Police, as suggested in the communication of the Magistrates from Bytown to His Excellency, deserves serious and immediate attention. Your Committee, however, cannot perceive how this can be effected, without provision be made for the speedy erection of a Gaol and Court-House in Bytown, where it appears the riots most frequently occur.

How provision for this purpose can best be made, it will be for your Honorable House to determine; your Committee, however, believe, that the most proper and effective means for obtaining this desirable end would be to erect a new District pursuant to the division recommended by the Joint Committee on the division of Districts during the present session. Should this not be acceded to, your Committee most respectfully urge on the consideration of your Honorable House the absolute necessity of devising some other means for the erection of a Gaol in Bytown, without which it must be obvious no effectual check can be put to the frequent and serious riots and outrages complained of, and which are a disgrace to any community.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

18th February, 1837.

[No 59.]

TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS.

Dr. Eastern District in account current with Alexander McLean, Treasurer. Cr.

	1833.	J. s. d.	J. s. d.	1834.	J. s. d.	J. s. d.
Oct. 15	To balance brought down,	58	1	03		
	To cash paid A. Chisholm, Esq. his wages as M. P.	62	0	0	60	12 11 1/2
	To cash paid A. McKennon his order of session	0	2	10	25	0 0
	To cash paid A. McKennon his order of session	5	13	0	24	0 0
	To cash paid Alexander McPhee, his do.	1	5	0		
	To cash paid C. Chisholm, his do.	2	7	1 1/2		
					120	9 9 1/2
Dec. 19	To cash paid Alexander Chisholm, Esq. his order of session, for a road in Lochiel.	25	0	0	32	7 7 1/2
	To cash paid G. Morgan, Collector of Osnabruck, his fees for 1833.	12	0	10 1/2	0	0 10 1/2
	To cash paid G. Morgan, his order in session.	7	19	3	2	0 9
	To cash paid J. Cook on account of his wages as M. P.	0	0	10 1/2		
					40	8 2 1/2
1830.	To cash paid do. do. do.	5	0	0		
	To cash paid Colin Chisholm, his order in session.	2	7	0 1/2	14	0 0
	To cash paid J. Couwry his do.	1	5	0	75	0 8 1/2
	To cash paid Alexander Mylie, coroner, his do.	4	18	0		
	To cash paid John Cameron, Collector of Kingston, his fees for 1833.	5	14	5	24	15 0
					103	15 8 1/2
1830.	To cash paid John Cameron, Collector of Kingston, his fees for 1832.	5	4	1 1/2	10	10 4 1/2
	To cash paid C. Dillaburgh and John M. Ault, assessors for militia, their fees for 1834.	13	6	7 1/2	11	0 0
	To cash paid P. P. Emery his order of session.	6	11	0		
	To cash paid A. McLean, Esq. Clk. of Peace, his do do	60	10	11	3	15 0
					25	5 4 1/2
	To 1 set of Land Accounts furnished Gazette.	5	0	0	5	0 1 1/2
	To do do do Observer.	5	0	0		
	To publishing do.	3	0	0		
					301	8 4 1/2

Approved in open Session this 28th January, 1836.
 (Signed) DAVID JONES, Chairman.

Approved in open Court this 12th day of October, 1836.

(Signed.)

DAVID JONES,
Chairman.

I do swear that the foregoing is a just and true transcript of the Eastern District Accounts for the period therein contained, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALEX. McLEAN,
Treasurer, Eastern District.

Sworn before me this 26th day of November, 1836.

JAMES PRINGLE, J. P.

ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS made by Adiel Sherwood, Esq., Treasurer of the District of Johnstown, from 15th February to 31st December, 1836, both days inclusive.

1836.			£	s.	d.
February	19	Paid Constable C. N. Hagerman, for serving subpoenas for prosecution against Philips	3	0	0
.....	19	Paid C. Leggo, Gaoler, order of Sessions, allowance for February Sessions	75	3	6
.....	19	Paid Constable Amos S. Storns, order of Sessions	2	7	2
.....	19	Paid Constable John H. Smith, do.	0	13	9
.....	19	Paid Luther Houghton, do.	1	17	0
.....	19	Paid Coroner R. Edmondson, do.	1	15	0
.....	19	Paid John Connor, for road laid out, do.	25	0	0
.....	19	Paid Sheriff allowance for February Sessions, do.	10	11	0
.....	20	Paid Charles Field, do.	0	5	0
.....	22	Paid William Buell, Printer, do.	6	16	8
.....	22	Paid Doctor E. Hubbell, do.	6	5	0
.....	22	Paid James Jessup, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, do.	4	1	0
.....	26	Paid Coroner William Merrick, do.	1	7	3
.....	27	Paid Constable Ezekiel King, do.	0	8	10
.....	27	Paid Constable Ezekiel King, do.	1	14	10
.....	27	Paid Constable Oliver Rea, do.	1	5	0
.....	27	Paid Coroner Alexander Grant, do.	1	3	9
.....	27	Paid Benjamin Tett, do.	2	19	6
March	5	Paid James Jessup, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, do.	32	12	4½
.....	7	Paid Constable Cornelius Smith, do.	1	10	0
.....	9	Paid Doctor Thomas F. McQueen, do.	1	0	0
.....	9	Paid Doctor Thomas F. McQueen, do.	1	0	0
.....	9	Paid Luke F. Day, Town Clerk, Bastard, for 1834 and 1835	2	0	0
.....	10	Paid Stephen Burritt, Junior, Road Surveyor, order of Sessions	2	5	0
.....	11	Paid William Buell, Printer, do.	5	16	8
.....	12	Paid James McLean, Town Clerk, Wolford, 1835	1	0	0
.....	13	Paid William S. Scott, Coroner, order of Sessions	7	5	0
.....	16	Paid Reuben Brown, Road Surveyor, do.	5	1	3
.....	16	Paid Reuben Brown, Road Surveyor, do.	4	17	6
.....	16	Paid Alexander McCrea, Road Surveyor, do.	1	10	0
.....	16	Paid Philemon Pennock, Town Clerk, Augusta, 1835	1	0	0
.....	21	Paid Constable William Martin, order of Sessions	0	9	6
April	4	Paid Adam Robinson, Road Surveyor, do.	3	10	0
.....	4	Paid David Bresee, Assessor, Bastard, 1835, do.	3	1	6
.....	13	Paid William Manhard, Assessor, North Crosby, 1833	0	14	0½
.....	13	Paid William Manhard, Assessor, North Crosby, 1834	0	11	9½
.....	13	Paid William Manhard, Assessor, North Crosby, 1835	0	14	11
.....	13	Paid Thomas Judd, Town Clerk, North Crosby, 1835	1	0	0
.....	13	Paid William Manhard, Collector, 3 wolf scalp certificates	3	0	0
.....	16	Paid C. Leggo, Gaoler, in advance of salary, May Session	25	0	0
.....	29	Paid Christopher Gunnis, Assessor, Kitley, 1835	1	19	7½
.....	29	Paid Samuel Horton, Collector, 3 wolf scalp certificates	3	0	0
.....	29	Paid Jacob Smith, Assessor, Elizabethtown, 1835	11	0	6
.....	29	Paid William Stewart, Assessor, Elizabethtown, 1835	11	0	6
May	11	Paid Treasurer's per centage on £195 11 2½	7	18	5½
.....	11	Paid Treasurer's per centage on 74 14 9 on account of roads, &c.	2	19	9½
.....	14	Paid Treasurer's per centage on 12 10 0 received from Collector	0	10	0
.....	18	Paid George Mallock, Esq., Returning Officer, Leeds Election	23	0	0
.....		Paid C. Leggo, Gaoler, allowance for May Sessions, 1836	40	12	11
.....	20	Paid James Jessup, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, do.	67	6	6
		Carried forward	420	19	0½

ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

		Brought forward.....£	420	19	0½
May	20	Paid Sheriff, order of Sessions.....	10	0	0
....	12	Paid Constable John H. Smith, order of Sessions.....	0	7	6
....	12	Paid Constable John H. Smith, do.....	0	10	6
....	21	Paid Thomas Freel, do.....	8	3	9
June	25	Paid William Horton, Town Clerk, Elizabethtown, 1835.....	1	0	0
July	15	Paid John Bogert, Deputy Returning Officer, Leeds Election.....	21	10	0
....	30	Paid David Snider, Assessor, Edwardsburgh, 1835.....	3	6	3½
....	30	Paid George Spencer, Assessor, Edwardsburgh, 1835.....	3	6	3½
....	30	Paid John Mellmoyl, Town Clerk, Edwardsburgh, 1835.....	1	0	0
August	2	Paid Constable George Marshall, order of Sessions.....	0	12	10
....	11	Paid Returning Officer, County of Leeds, order of Sessions.....	18	0	0
....	11	Paid Returning Officer, Town of Brockville, do.....	6	10	0
....	11	Paid Coroner Robert Edmondson, do.....	2	0	0
....	16	Paid Doctor Peter Schofield, do.....	1	0	0
....	16	Paid C. Leggo, Gaoler, for August Sessions, do.....	59	9	11½
....	18	Paid James Jessup, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, for do.....	49	6	10
....	25	Paid Dr. E. Hubbell, from February to May, 1836, do.....	6	5	0
September	8	Paid George Sherwood, Esq., costs of suit as per his receipt.....	47	16	7
....	21	Paid Dr. E. Hubbell, from May to August, 1836, order of Sessions.....	6	5	0
October	1	Paid Benjamin Chaffey for pipes, castings, &c. for Gaol, order of Sessions.....	5	0	2½
....	11	Paid Philip Trove for keeping Mrs. Orr, an insane woman.....	3	15	0
....	15	Paid Coroner William P. Loucks, order of Sessions.....	1	6	9
....	25	Paid Dr. Schofield, do.....	1	0	0
November	7	Paid Collector James Howard, one Wolf Scalp Certificate.....	1	0	0
....	7	Paid Joseph Scott, Assessor, Augusta, 1836.....	9	8	9
....	11	Paid C. Leggo, Gaoler, allowance for November Sessions, order of Sessions.....	72	7	8
....	12	Paid Constable Cornelius Smith, do.....	1	10	0
....	12	Paid Constable Andrew Birdsell, do.....	1	17	10
....	12	Paid do do do.....	0	7	6
....	12	Paid James Jessup, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, do.....	52	8	7½
....	12	Paid Constable Jabez Landers, do.....	0	11	3
....	12	Paid do do do, do.....	1	0	0
....	12	Paid Coroner Robert Edmondson, do.....	1	8	4
....	12	Paid Constable Robert Breakenridge, do.....	1	9	9
....	12	Paid Treasurer's per centage on £396 <i>ss.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i>	15	17	1
....	12	Paid Sheriff 3 orders of Sessions.....	30	0	0
....	12	Paid Thomas Freel, order of Sessions.....	11	12	6
....	15	Paid Phillip Trora, do.....	3	13	0
....	15	Paid Constable Thos Daek, do.....	2	12	0
....	22	Paid Benjamin Chaffey, do.....	46	13	7
....	23	Paid William Riddle, do.....	3	7	6
December	1	Paid Constable B. F. Heath, do.....	0	19	11
....	7	Paid Jane Grenier, do.....	2	0	0
....	8	Paid Richard Preston, Collector, one Wolf Scalp Certificate.....	1	0	0
....	9	Paid Messrs. T. & W. Morris & Co., for Insurance of Court-House.....	9	0	0
....	19	Paid Thomas Sheffield, Collector, 4 Wolf Scalp Certificates.....	6	0	0
....	22	Paid Samuel Horton, do, do do do.....	4	10	0
....	22	Paid Dr. F. M-Queen, order of Sessions.....	1	2	3
....	22	Paid do do do.....	1	18	9
....	24	Paid Stephen Burritt, Jun., do.....	2	5	0
....	24	Paid John Purvis, do.....	0	15	0
....	24	Paid do, do.....	1	2	6
....	24	Paid Reuben Brown, do.....	1	13	9
....	24	Paid Constable Cornelius, do.....	0	7	6
....	24	Paid Constable Fredk. Elliott, do.....	1	18	4
....	31	Paid Treasurer's per centage on £395 <i>l</i> <i>s.</i>	15	16	6
		Amount paid out from 15th February to 31st December, 1836.....£	136	16	5½

ACCOUNT of MONEYS received by Adiel Sherwood, Esq., Treasurer of the District of Johnstown, from 15th Feb. to 31st Dec. 1836, both days inclusive.

1836.			£	s.	d.
February	11	By balance remaining in Treasurer's hands this date.....	235	12	10½
....	16	By received from Barnabas McCargar, Collector, South Gowar, 1835.....	4	15	0
		Carried forward.....£	240	7	10½

ACCOUNTS OF MONEYS RECEIVED, &c.—(Continued.)

		Brought forward.....			240 7 10½
March	1	By received from William Manhard, do North Crosby, 1835.....			3 10 0
.....	16	By received from P. Pennock, do Augusta, 1835.....			6 0 0
April	4	By received from David Bresce, do Bastard, 1835.....			14 19 4½
.....	13	By received from William Manhard, do North Crosby, 1835.....			6 0 0½
.....	13	By received from do do do 1834.....			0 19 4
.....	13	By received from do do do 1835.....			6 8 9½
.....	29	By received from Samuel Horton, do Elizabethtown, 1835.....			23 1 0
May	11	By received as proportion on absentees' lands for common District purposes, from 11th August, 1835, to 14th May, 1836.....			119 11 7½
.....	14	By received from Daniel Phillips, Collector, Yonge, 1835.....			12 10 0
.....	17	By received from do do do 1835.....			13 1 5½
.....	17	By received from P. Pennock, do Augusta, 1835.....			7 0 0
.....	23	By received from Samuel Horton, do Elizabethtown, 1834.....			23 2 4
July	30	By received from Geo. Spencer, do Edwardsburgh, 1835.....			67 14 4
August	5	By received from Roswell Everts, do Augusta, —.....			50 0 0
September	6	By received from Samuel Horton, do Elizabethtown, 1835.....			87 10 0
November	7	By received from James Howard, do Augusta, 1836.....			148 0 0
.....	22	By received from Samuel Horton, do Elizabethtown, 1835.....			70 0 0
December	8	By received from Richard Preston, do South Crosby, 1836.....			25 0 0
.....	19	By received from Thos. Sheffield, do Rear of Leeds and Lansdown, 1836.....			37 5 0
.....	22	By received from Samuel Horton, do Elizabethtown, 1836.....			112 8 0
.....	24	By received from Daniel Phillips, do Yonge, 1836.....			75 0 0
.....	29	By received from Daniel Daighon, do Oxford, 1836.....			75 0 0
		Add £1. per voucher No. 17, there being no such voucher, the same being entered as No. 26.....			1 0 0
		Amount received up to 31st December, 1836.....	£		1235 15 3½
		Amount paid out up to 31st December, 1836.....			986 16 5½
		Amount remaining in Treasurer's hands, 31st December, 1836.....	£		248 18 9½

ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS made by Thomas Markland, Esq., Treasurer of the Midland District of Upper Canada, between the 25th day of April, 1835, and 25th day of April, 1836.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT.	AMOUNT CURRENCY.
1835.			£ s. d.
April	30 John Dougal.....	Refunded, wrong paid, Sheriff.....	6 10 0
.....	30 William Yager.....	Member of Parliament, 1835.....	52 0 0
.....	30 Jacob Shibley.....	Member of Parliament, 1835.....	55 0 0
.....	30 James McFarlane.....	For Printing.....	8 4 5½
May	1 John Kirby, Esq.....	Moneys loaned to District.....	328 5 4
.....	1 Samuel Shaw.....	Coroner, Kingston.....	76 18 9
.....	1 E. L. Barker.....	For Printing.....	0 5 0
.....	2 D. A. Thorpe.....	Coroner, Lennox.....	7 17 0
.....	6 Thomas Rogers.....	Repairs of Gaol.....	3 5 10½
.....	7 Henry Lavery.....	Water furnished Gaol.....	3 10 0
.....	7 John Ashley.....	1 quarter's salary.....	31 5 0
.....	17 John Ashley.....	Sundries furnished Gaol.....	19 13 5½
.....	11 Alexander Ross.....	For Stove Pipes.....	6 5 0
.....	12 William Kilbourn.....	For Surveying.....	1 0 0
.....	12 J. P. Moore.....	For services.....	2 0 0
.....	13 Mary Buchanan.....	A Lunatic, for April and May.....	4 0 0
.....	14 Thomas Robinson, Esq.....	Physician to Gaol.....	12 10 0
.....	18 P. J. Roblin.....	Costs incurred.....	0 15 0
.....	19 James McFarlane, Esq.....	For Printing.....	3 17 5
.....	20 Richard Scoble.....	Sundries furnished.....	0 17 6
.....	20 W. A. Norman.....	Crier of the Court.....	9 0 0
.....	20 James McFarlane, Esq.....	For services.....	2 0 0
.....	22 Elizabeth Thomson.....	For Printing.....	7 9 10
		Carried forward, £	702 9 7½

ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—[Continued.]

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT.	AMOUNT CURRENCY.		
			£	s.	d.
1835.		Brought forward, £	702	9	7½
May	25 Holden and Smith	Beef furnished Gaol	15	5	0
....	25 Armstrong and Greer	Sundries furnished	3	6	0
....	26 Patrick Flemming	For Glazing	3	3	6
....	26 Dr. Dormer	For services	7	10	6
....	26 John Counter	Bread furnished	50	8	4
....	27 Peter Perry	Member of Parliament, 1835	54	0	0
June	1 Henry Lavery	Work at Gaol	0	7	0
....	3 Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq.	Member of Parliament, 1835	46	0	0
....	18 John McLenn, Esq.	Sheriff services	36	19	0
....	18 George Yarker	Sundries furnished	2	7	7
....	19 Mary Buchanan	A lunatic to 13th June	2	0	0
....	20 George McMahan	For 50 cords wood	19	15	10
....	24 John Strange, Esq.	Member of Parliament, 1835	55	0	0
July	23 Mary Buchanan	A lunatic to 13th July	2	0	0
....	23 T. W. Robinson	Physician to Gaol, July	12	10	0
August	S. N. Bate, Sergeant-Major 65th Regiment	Order, Judge of Assize	10	0	0
....	8 William Wood	For bringing Joseph from Western District for forgery	36	0	0
....	11 John Ashley	Gaoler, salary to July	31	5	0
....	11 John Ashley	Attending Sessions	2	4	9
....	13 Mary Buchanan	A lunatic, 13th August	2	0	0
....	14 Holden and Smith	Beef furnished Gaol	6	4	9½
....	28 D. Acheril and H. Hamman	Bringing prisoners to Gaol	4	2	6
....	20 Mary Buchanan	A lunatic, 13th September	2	0	0
....	20 William Wilson	Overrated No. 10, in 11th con. Loughboro	1	12	6
....	24 Joseph Rolsten	Bringing Robert Vanhousen to Gaol from Hamilton for forgery	20	17	9
....	30 John Ashley	In pursuit of William Carrol	25	0	0
October	20 Mary Buchanan	A lunatic, to 13th October	2	0	0
....	27 Dr. Robinson	Physician to Gaol	12	10	0
November	2 John Ashley	Balance of salary	6	5	0
....	14 Mary Buchanan	A lunatic, to 13th November	2	0	0
....	17 Henry Lavery	Water for Gaol	1	11	2
....	27 Isaac Fraser, Esq.	For Floating Bridge	1	13	13
....	28 James McFarlane, Esq.	Road Tax Book	1	10	0
December	11 Robert Aiken	Plank for Grasses' Bridge	1	8	4
....	14 Mary Buchanan	A lunatic to 13th	2	0	0
....	18 Colin McKenzie, Esq.	For Collins' Bridge	10	0	0
....	28 Christopher Hagerman, Esq.	Member Parliament, 1836	46	0	0
....	28 James McFarlane, Esq.	For Cash Book	1	10	0
....	29 Court-House and Gaol	Amount of Insurance, 1837	28	7	6
1836.					
January	12 John Ashley	For sundry expenses	29	4	2½
....	13 Mary Buchanan	A Lunatic to 13th	2	0	0
....	20 John Smith	Beef for Gaol	7	11	10½
February	4 Dr. Robinson	Physician to Gaol	12	10	0
....	19 Mary Buchanan	to 13th	2	0	0
March	3 John Ashley	Salary 1 Quarter to January	31	5	0
....	4 James Nickalls, Esq.	Salary 1 year	133	0	0
....	4 George McMahan	46 cords wood	18	4	2
....	17 Mary Buchanan	A Lunatic to 13th	2	0	0
April	15 Sundry persons	Highway Surveyors	25	13	9
....	Mary Buchanan	A Lunatic to 13th	2	0	0
....	Sundry persons	Assessors	140	0	10½
....	Sundry persons	Constables	135	1	7½
....	Sundry persons	Town Clerks	19	5	0
....	48 wolf-scalp certificates		48	0	0
....	Thomas Markland	For Stationary and Postage	4	0	0
	Commission on £2039 15 6, at 4 per cent.		81	11	10
	Balance		542	19	8½
			£	2507	12 11½

14 Treasurer's Accounts, Prince Edward District. (No. 59.)

ACCOUNT OF MONEYS received by Thomas Markland, Esquire, Treasurer of the Midland District of Upper Canada, between 28th April, 1835, and 25th April, 1836.

Year	£	s.	d.	Year	£	s.	d.
By amount of balance as per rendered 28th April, 1835.....	467	17	4½	By Madoc in full.....	1833	11	18 8½
" Fine rec'd. from W. Ketcheson.....	2	0	0	" Pittsburg in part.....	1835	78	15 1
" Township of Sydney, in full... 1834	169	8	10	" Fine rec'd from T. Askew, Esq.....	1835	1	0 0
" Fredericksburg in part..... 1834	109	0	0	" Portland in part.....	1835	21	0 0
" Richmond in full..... 1833	33	14	8	" Huntingdon in full.....	1835	17	7 5
" Camden and Sheffield in full... 1834	2	1	11½	" Rawdon in full.....	1835	28	4 5½
" Thurlow in full..... 1834	54	3	9½	" Camden & Sheffield in full... 1833	10	13	5
" Wolfe Island in full..... 1834	23	12	8	" Camden & Sheffield in part... 1835	65	4	11
" Adolphustown in full..... 1834	46	0	0	" Madoc in full.....	1835	16	6 7
" Marmora in full..... 1834	17	17	5	" Loughborough in part.....	1835	49	3 7
" Township of Kingston in full... 1834	24	9	7	" Amherst Island in full.....	1835	28	17 2
" Loughborough in full..... 1834	58	10	1½	" Tyendinaga in full.....	1835	56	11 11
" Hungerford in full..... 1833	1	7	1½	" Sydney in full.....	1835	177	16 0
" Wolfe Island in full..... 1833	1	18	10	" Camden in full.....	1834	123	12 7
" Town and township of Kingston in full..... 1832	18	2	5	" Adolphustown in full.....	1834	14	18 2
" Pittsburg in full..... 1834	21	7	1	" Hungerford in full..... 1834	1835	32	5 5½
" Town of Kingston in part... 1835	195	0	0	" Amount of Absentee Rates from April 1835 to April 1836.....	408	15	7½
" Ernestown in part..... 1834	87	10	0				
Carried forward,....£.....	1845	1	10½	By amount of balance brought down, £	2507	12	11½
					£	542	19 8½

THOMAS MARKLAND,

Treasurer.

KINGSTON, 25th April, 1836.

DISTRICT OF PRINCE EDWARD in Account Current with David Smith, Treasurer.

1835.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1835.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Ap'l 10	To paid Joseph Wilson, Printer per order.....	1	4	16 3	Ap'l. 7	By balance on hand per account rendered this day.....	42	9	11
... 11	To paid William Hale, per order.....	2	14	12 0½	... 8	By cash received of John Lane, Esq., as fine on two persons for drunkenness.....	0	10	0
... 11	To paid Wm. Vanduson, Constable, per order.....	3	0	12 6		HILLIER, Stephen Miles, Collector.			
... 11	To paid Barnard Smith, Constable, per order.....	4	3	15 6	... 15	By cash received in full of Assessment for 1833.....	15	15	3
... 11	To paid L. Lyons, Constable, per order.....	5	0	12 0	... 15	By cash borrowed of John Kirby, Esq., for three years.....	400	0	0
... 11	To paid W. J. Fairfield for boards per order.....	6	2	1 8	... 15	By discount on James Cotter's draft in favor of Thomas Gill, for 1½ months.....	1	10	0
... 13	To paid H. Ashley, Guoler.....	7	0	15 0	May 2	By Henry Vanduson, Esq., received of him a fine on two persons for hunting on Sunday.....	0	10	0
... 14	To paid D. L. Fairfield for services.....	8	57	14 0	... 7	By John McLeod for endorsement on his note.....	4	5	0
... 15	To paid Stephen Niles, Road Surveyor.....	9	3	15 0		SOPHIASBURGH, S. G. Porter, Collector.			
... 15	To paid James Cotter's draft in favor of Thos. Gill, due 1st June next.....	10	200	0 0	... 25	By cash received in full for Assessment for 1834.....	57	18	6
May 7	To cash paid James Cotter's draft in favor of John McLeod, due 1st June next.....	11	200	0 0	June 29	By W. Dougall's note discounted at the Bank in behalf of the Magistrates.....	350	0	0
... 7	To paid Dr. Moore for attendance, per order.....	12	5	0 0		Carried forward, £	872	18	10
... 25	To paid S. G. Porter, Assessor, per order.....	13	12	8 1		Carried forward, £	872	18	10
... 26	To paid Henry Ashley, ¼ salary, per order.....	14	15	12 6					
... 28	To paid John Rose, Surveyor, per order.....	15	1	7 6					
	Carried forward, £.....	523	3	3½					

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, &c.—(Continued.)

1825.	DR.	£ s. d.	1835.	CR.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward, £	523 3 3½		Brought forward, £	872 18 10	
May 30	To paid J. W. Martin's account per order.....	16 8 11 8½	July 4	By C. Biggar, Esq., received of him for fines for swearing and drunkenness.....	0 15 0	
June 29	To paid discount and agency on a note for £350, discounted at the Commercial Bank for the Magistrates.....	0 5 18 8	.. 8	By D. Wall, Esq., received of him a fine for swearing.....	0 5 0	
....	To paid U. C. Bank for money borrowed, 4th Oct. last.....	0 300 0 0	.. 18	By D. Stinson, Esq., received of him a fine on Peter McFall and Thomas Good Murphy for butchering on Sunday, 6s. 8d. each	0 18 4	
July 6	To paid Wildman, Constable, per order.....	17 1 15 0		<i>HILLIER, Thos. Flagler, Collector</i>		
.. 9	To paid L. Smith, Constable, per order.....	18 2 0 0	Sep. 8	By cash received in full for Assessment for 1834.....	6 9 9	
....	To paid Henry Allen for services, per order.....	19 3 4 2	Oct. 3	By C. Biggar, Esq., received for three fines for breaking the Sabbath, and one for drunkenness	1 0 0	
....	To paid Jacob W. Meyers for services, per order.....	20 2 3 4	Dec. 30	By D. Stevenson, Esq., received of him fines on two persons for drunkenness and swearing....	0 12 0	
....	To paid Henry Ashley for services, per order.....	21 3 10 0	1836.	Jan. 8	By Benjamin Hubbs, received of him for fines on sundry persons for drunkenness and swearing	0 12 0
.. 10	To paid F. Mitchell for bread, per order.....	22 2 7 11½		<i>Township of AMELIASBURGH, Collector.</i>		
....	To paid Monument Tax in part, per order.....	23 20 0 0	Dec 29	By amount of Assessment Roll for 1835 £224 4 8		
.. 11	To paid L. Lyons, Constable per order.....	24 0 15 0		Absentees £ 7 1 6		
.. 18	To paid P. McFall, Constable, per order.....	25 0 12 6		Assessors.. 10 5 0		
Sep. 11	To paid D. Smith for sundries furnished Guol and Court House in April, 1834, per order.....	26 2 18 10		Collectors.. 7 3 9		
.. 24	To paid interest on Wm. Dougall, with other Magistrates note discounted at Commercial Bank for £350, for 90 days.....	0 5 7 1		Town Cl'k. 0 15 0		
Oct. 31	To paid G. Sallans, per order of Sessions.....	27 3 7 6		25 5 3	198 19 5	
....	To paid Henry Ashley, Gaoler, per order of Sessions.....	28 27 10 0		<i>Township of HILLIER, F. Flagler, Collector.</i>		
Nov. 13	To paid Joseph Wilson for Printing, per order of Sessions.....	29 5 0 0	1836.	Mar. 9	By amount of Assessment Roll for 1835 £225 16 6	
....	To paid Barnard Smith, Constable, per order of Sessions.....	30 3 14 0		Absentees £7 2 6		
.. 14	To paid Thomas Gill, Mason, per order of Sessions.....	31 9 15 8		Col. p. cent. 7 10 0		
Dec. 2	To paid D. Burdett for one wolf ticket.....	32 1 0 0		14 12 6	211 4 0	
.. 5	To paid P. V. Elmore's account..	33 2 17 6		<i>Township of HALLOWELL, D. Orser, Collector.</i>		
....	To paid Thomas Gill's note with interest.....	34 20 14 6		By amount of Assessment Roll for 1835 £494 16 5		
....	To paid Wm. Dougall, C. Buckus, B. Hubbs, and S. Washburn's note in the Commercial Bank for.....	35 350 0 0	.. 22	By amount received on ditto....	446 2 5	
.. 5	To paid L. Lyons, Constable, per order.....	36 1 15 0		<i>Township of MARYSBURGH, J. Richard, Collector.</i>		
.. 10	To paid F. Mitchell, Baker, per order.....	37 1 13 6	April 2	By amount of Assessment Roll for 1835 £206 6 3		
.. 18	To paid Elias Vanblack, Constable.....	38 1 17 6		By amount received on ditto....	183 12 6	
....	To paid Thomas Welbanks, Constable.....	39 2 13 2		<i>Township of SOPHIASBURGH, D. Burdett, Collector.</i>		
.. 29	To cash paid John Roblin, Esq..	40 53 0 0		By amount of Assessment Roll for 1835 £316 6 8		
.. 31	To cash paid William Young, Constable.....	41 0 12 6		By amount received on ditto....	295 0 0	
1836.	To cash paid J. B. Dorland and J. German, Assessors, Township of Hillier, for 1835.....	42 11 6 1				
	Carried forward, £	1879 4 5½		Carried forward, £	2218 4 1	

16 Treasurer's Accounts, Prince Edward District. (No. 59.)

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, &c. [—Continued.]

1836.	DR.	£ s. d.	1836.	CR.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward, ..	1379 4 5½		Brought forward, ..	2218 4 1
Jan. 6	To cash paid James Cavan and John Rose, Assessors for the Township of Marysburgh, ..	13 10 1 8	April 2	HALLOWELL, D. Orser, Collector.	
... 6	To paid John Rose, Surveyor, ..	14 0 15 0		By cash in full for 1834, ..	6 8 2
... 6	To paid B. Hubbs, Esq. balance due on Monument with interest, ..	15 12 15 0½		By amount received on Wild Lands Assessment Tax in Ameliasburgh and Marysburgh, per account, ..	4 7 7
... 6	To cash paid Henry Ashley, Gaoler per order, ..	16 16 15 0		By amount received for Road Tax, Ameliasburgh, ..	£0 17 9
... 11	To cash paid John Jones, Blacksmith, per order, ..	17 3 7 6		By amount received for Road Tax, Marysburgh, ..	0 18 9
... 11	To paid A. Kimt, Constable, per order, ..	18 1 10 0			1 16 6
... 12	To paid James Gillespie, Constable, per order, ..	19 2 10 0			
... 12	To paid N. Huff, Constable, ..	20 1 5 0			
... 12	To paid W. Vandusen, do, ..	21 0 15 0			
... 12	To paid R. Russell, services, ..	22 5 13 6			
... 12	To paid J. W. Martin, Tin Smith	23 10 6 10			
... 12	To paid A. Spafford, Excess of Taxes, ..	24 1 8 10			
... 12	To paid James Wilson, M. P. P. draft, ..	25 50 0 0			
... 16	To paid C. Bockus & Co. per order, ..	26 4 14 4½			
... 16	To paid C. Sailor, Road Surveyor, per order, ..	27 1 6 3			
... 19	To paid D. B. Stevenson's account, per order, ..	28 63 12 4			
... 18	To paid Henry Allan, Constable, per order, ..	29 0 10 0			
... 20	To paid R. Cooper for work, per order, ..	30 0 10 0			
... 23	To paid John Rose, Road Surveyor, per order, ..	31 1 2 6			
... 25	To paid D. B. Stevenson reward for apprehending Mitchell and Vanvolkinburgh, ..	32 20 0 0			
... 25	To paid L. Lyons, Constable, per order, ..	33 0 15 0			
... 26	To paid R. Young, Esq., Consecn, per order, ..	34 3 0 0			
... 28	To paid J. McPherson, Consecn, per order, ..	35 1 10 0			
... 28	To paid Sheriff Bullock, per order	36 28 16 3			
... 28	To paid Thomas Markland, Esq., per order, ..	37 3 15 10			
Feb. 18	To paid James J. Mordon, Constable, per order, ..	38 2 13 0			
... 20	To paid M. Arthur, Constable, per order, ..	39 0 10 0			
... 23	To paid John Wildman, per order	40 1 10 0			
... 29	To paid Captain Gildersteeve amount of money borrowed from him with interest, ..	41 302 4 5			
Mar. 9	To paid Thomas Flagler, Esq., Town Clerk, Hillier, per order	42 0 15 0			
... 10	To paid John Young and David Orser, Assessors for the Township of Hallowell for the year 1835, ..	43 22 11 2½			
... 15	To paid David Orser, Constable, per order, ..	44 0 15 0			
... 15	To paid David Orser, Crier of the Court, per order, ..	45 5 15 0			
... 16	To paid William Robertson, Constable, per order, ..	46 2 10 0			
	Carried forward, £	1965 4 0		Carried forward, £	2230 16 4

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, &c.—(Continued.)

1836.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1836.	Cr.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward,...	1965 4 0	April 2	Brought forward..	2230 16 4
Mar. 18	To paid S. G. Porter, Assessor for Sophiasburgh for 1835....	77 14 8 2			
... 22	To paid David Orser, Constable and Crier.....	78 6 0 0			
....	To paid David Orser, for excess of taxes on J. Mollholland's Stud Horse.....	79 1 8 10			
... 25	To paid John Kirby interest for one year on £400 loaned from him 18th March last.....	80 24 0 0			
... 31	To paid Postage account.....	0 6 9			
	To my commission on £6916s.7d. being arrearage on Rates collected for '34, at 4 per cent....	2 15 10			
	To my commission on £894 1s.6d. for the year '35, at 4 per cent....	35 15 3			
	To balance on hand.....	180 17 6			
	£..	2230 16 4		By amount brought down, £	2230 16 4
April 4	To amount of money borrowed.....	£760 5 0			

DAVID SMITH,
Treasurer, District of Prince Edward.

HALLOWELL, 4th April, 1836.

David Smith, Esquire, Treasurer of the Prince Edward District, maketh oath and saith, that the above account is a just and true statement of the said District Accounts, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. SMITH, Treasurer.

Sworn before me at Hallowell, 14th October, 1836,

SIMEON WASHBURN, J. P.

ACCOUNT of Money paid by the Treasurer of the District of Newcastle, out of the Funds of the said District, from 1st January to 1st December, 1836.

	£ s. d.
To amount of Poundage paid Assessors of Townships.....	93 4 7 1/2
To amount of Poundage paid Collectors of Assessments.....	70 9 0
To paid in abatement to Collectors of Assessments.....	42 14 9 1/2
To paid Town Clerks for services.....	19 10 0
To paid Surveyors of Highways and Roads.....	75 3 7
To paid Members of Parliament their wages.....	207 10 0
To paid the Gaoler for services performed.....	211 11 1
To paid for work done in the Gaol.....	28 18 10
To paid for provisions furnished for the Prisoners in Gaol.....	35 5 5
To paid for fitting up the Judges' Room in the Court House.....	19 3 0
To paid for distributing Assessment Rolls.....	8 10 0
To paid W. Banks, Esq., Returning Officer for Durham.....	24 10 0
To paid B. P. Butcher, Esq., Returning Officer for Northumberland.....	26 15 3
To paid for Painting inside Court House.....	15 1 8
To paid Township Commissioners.....	9 15 0
To paid for Wolf-Scalp Certificates.....	20 0 0
To paid Coroners for holding Inquests.....	31 15 1
To paid Constables for services performed.....	66 7 4
To paid for articles furnished the Gaol.....	7 10 3
Carried forward.....	£1014 7 11 1/2

ACCOUNT OF MONEY PAID, &c.—[Continued.]

Carried forward.....	£	1014	1	11½
To paid for Wood furnished the Gaol and Court-House.....		52	17	7
To paid the Chairman of Quarter Sessions.....		20	0	0
To paid for Building and Repairing Bridges.....		20	0	0
To paid a Clerk to Magistrates.....		1	16	1
To paid on principal and interest on money loaned the District.....		675	4	9
To paid J. D. Smith, Esq., for Court-House Ground.....		250	0	0
To paid the Sheriff for summoning Jurors, &c.....		57	0	0
To paid R. D. Chaterton for Printing.....		7	1	3
To paid for Medical aid to Prisoners in Gaol.....		13	15	0
To paid for Insurance on the Court-House.....		12	15	0
To paid the Clerk of the Peace for services.....		182	0	9
To paid four per cent. on £2004 4s. 11½d.....		80	3	5
	£	2416	13	9½
1st January, 1837. to balance due the Treasurer.....		412	8	10

By Money received by the Treasurer for the District of Newcastle belonging to the Funds of said District from 1st January to 31st December, 1836.

		£	s.	d.
By the balance in Treasurer's hands from the last year.....		59	8	3
By amount received from Collectors of Assessments for 1833.....		14	7	4½
By do do do 1834.....		123	8	8
By do do do 1835.....		1019	15	8
By do do do 1836.....		235	11	6
By do on Absentee Land Assessments.....		526	13	6
By sale of a piece of old Court-House ground.....		25	0	0
Balance due the Treasurer.....		412	8	10
		2416	13	9½

E. E.

ZACHEUS BURNHAM,

Treasurer, District of Newcastle.

12th January, 1837.

The HOME DISTRICT in Account Current with F. T. Billings, Esq., Treasurer.

1835	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1835	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Sept 30	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler. Salary and for a Turnkey—1st July to 30th September.....	31	5	0	July 1	By amount balance in Treasurer's hands.....	44	8	7½
	To paid William Nesbit, services as a Constable, per Certificate Clerk of the Peace.....	3	3	9	Dec. 4	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Vaughan; balance of Assessment Roll 1834.....	27	9	6
	To paid John Mair, Town Clerk of Brock, notifying Assessors.....	0	10	0	.. 15	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of West Gwilliamsbury, balance of Assessment Roll 1834.....	1	15	0
	To paid F. T. Bunt, Town Clerk of Vaughan, notifying Assessors, 1835.....	0	10	0		By amount received of the Collectors of the Townships of Vespra and Flos, amount of Assessment Roll 1834.....	14	17	4
	To paid John Bejart, Town Clerk of Whitchurch, notifying Assessors, 1833.....	0	10	0					
	Carried forward.....£	35	18	9		Carried forward.....£	88	11	2½

HOME DISTRICT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, &c.—(Continued.)

1835.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1835.	Cr.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward, £	35 18 9		Brought forward, ..	88 11 2½
Sept 30	To paid John Bojart, notifying Assessors, 1835.....	0 10 0	Dec 15	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of King, balance of Assessment Roll, 1834	67 0 4
	To paid William Haines, Town Clerk of King, notifying assessors, 1835.....	0 10 0	Jan. 11	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Markham, balance of Assessment Roll, 1834	17 7 2
Oct. 19	To paid Denis Kane, an indigent witness in the case, King vs. H. Etton, per order of Court.....	2 0 0	Feb. 11	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Adjala, balance of Assessment Roll, 1834	4 18 6
	To paid J. B. Way, services as a Constable, per certificate, Clerk of Peace.....	3 10 0	....16	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Uxbridge, balance of Assessment Roll, 1833	14 19 6
1836.			Mar. 8	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Toronto, balance of Assessment Roll, 1834	20 0 4
Mar. 1	To paid Chas. Barnhart, Gaoler, for articles furnished Gaol £16 6 3 Maintenance of Insane, from 1st Ap'l to 1st July, per Certificate Clerk of Peace.....	44 8 6	....17	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Tecumseth, balance of Assessment Roll, 1834.....	25 5 0
	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler, for Bread for Gaol, from 1st April to 1st July, per Certificate Clerk of the Peace.....	13 10 1½	....26	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of York, balance of Assessment Roll, 1834	105 13 6
	To paid C. Doan, amount of over charge on Assessment Roll, for a Store, per Certificate Clerk of the Peace.....	0 16 8	....28	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Chinguncousy, balance of Assessment Roll, 1834.....	100 0 7
.... 2	To paid P. White, Town Clerk of Vespra, notifying Assessors, 1833, 1834, and 1835.....	1 10 0	....30	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Adjala, balance of Assessment Roll, 1835... £23 10 5 Absentees and errors. 1 7 4	
.... 5	To paid L. Corbine, Town Clerk of Township of Tav, notifying Assessors, 1832 and 1835.....	1 0 0		Collectors' and Assessors' 12 per cent. £2 18 4	
	To paid Patrick Henderson, for sweeping Gaol and Court-House Chimneys.....	2 1 0		Town Clerk.. 0 5 0	
.... 6	To paid James McMaster, Town Clerk of Mono, notifying Assessors, 1835.....	0 10 0		2 18 4	19 4 9
	To paid J. Bland, Town Clerk, Gore of Toronto, notifying Assessors, 1834 and 1835.....	1 0 0	Ap'l 5	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Brock, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835... £51 16 2	
May 31	To paid Arad Smalley, Surveyor of Highways, for services performed.....	3 15 0		Absentees and over charges..... 1 9 10	
	To paid Dr. Thomas Duggan, for attending a Coroner's Inquest and opening a body.....	3 0 0		£50 6 4	
	To paid J. Nixon, services as a Constable.....	0 11 0		Collectors' and Assessors' 12 per cent. £6 0 9	
	To paid James Cooper, services as a Constable.....	1 1 0		Town Clerk... 0 5 0	
	To paid Patrick Henderson, for cleaning Stoves and Pipes, and sweeping Gaol Chimneys.....	2 1 0		6 5 9	44 0 7
	To paid Peter Paterson & Sons, for Nails and Tacks furnished the Gaol.....	4 4 0	Mar. 9	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Caledon, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835 £66 19 11	
	To paid Alexander Hamilton, for Glazing the Gaol Windows.....	4 7 0		Absentees and errors 2 5 6	
	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler, for maintenance of the destitute insane..... £37 4 0			£64 14 5	
	For articles furnished Gaol..... 18 14 1			Collectors' and Assessors' 12 p. ct. £7 15 2	
	For bread, being from 1st July to 30th Sep. 23 6 11			Town Clerk... 0 5 0	
		79 5 0		8 0 2	56 14 3
	Carried forward, £	221 15 3½		Carried forward, £	572 15 8½

HOME DISTRICT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, &c. [—Continued.]

1836.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1836.	Cr.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward, ..	221 15 3½		Brought forward, £	572 15 8½
May 31	To paid George Duggan, Coroner, for services and inquest.....	12 17 1	Feb. 6	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Georgina, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835.....	£22 11 4½
	To paid Messrs. Saxon & McKnight for bedding furnished the Gaol..	22 15 3		Absentees, &c.	1 10 5
	To paid James King, for printing for District.....	2 8 6			£21 0 11½
	To paid Mr. Gurnett, for printing for District.....	0 18 8		Collectors' and Assessors' 12 per cent.....	£2 10 6½
	To paid James Gardner, Coroner, amount of his account of disbursements	3 8 10		Town Clerk..	0 5 0
	To paid Mr. Bridgesford, Coroner, amount of his account of disbursements	1 10 6			2 15 6½
Mar. 8	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler, for maintenance of the destitute Insane.....	£37 19 6	Mar. 30	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of East Gwillimbury, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835	£98 15 2½
	Bread furnished Gaol, 23 14 11½			Absentees, &c. &c. &c.	2 13 1
	Articles furnished do. from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1835, per certificate of the Clerk of the Peace.....	16 8 0½			£96 2 1½
	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler, amount of salary, and for a turnkey, for one quarter, to 31st December last.....	31 5 0		Collectors' and Assessor's 12 per cent....	£11 10 7½
	To paid L. Bright, Cryer General Quarter Sessions, six months salary, to 31st December.....	10 0 0		Town Clerk..	0 5 0
	To paid S. Washburn, Clerk of the Peace, amount of his account, from 16th July to 16th January, 1835, per certificate Chairman General Quarter Sessions.....	95 3 8½	Mar. 18	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of West Gwilliamsbury, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835	£85 17 4
	To paid Samuel Shaw, attending Coroner's inquest, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	0 10 0		Absentees and errors	7 10 0
	To paid David Gibson, for repairs of Bridge over the west branch of the river Don, per order of sessions.....	10 0 0			£78 7 4
	To paid self, balance of Folio account, audited 30th April, 1834, per certificate of Clerk of Peace,	164 3 6		Collectors' and Assessors' 12 per cent....	£9 8 0
Feb. 16	To paid Mr. Gurnett, for advertising lands eight years in arrears for assessment tax.....	2 7 8		Town Clerk..	0 5 0
.... 18	To paid A. Smalley, Coroner, amt. of account, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	3 16 9			9 13 0
	To paid S. Murphy, constable, notifying the coroner, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	0 7 0	April 21	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of North Gwilliamsbury, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835	£25 9 3½
April 6	To paid Tho's. Thornton, services as constable, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	1 5 0		Absentees and errors	1 7 5½
	To paid John Fenton, arrears of salary as Police Clerk, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	80 10 0			£24 1 10
.... 16	To paid M. Bacon, Town Clerk of Caledon, for notifying assessors for 1835.....	0 10 0		Collectors' and assessors' 12 per cent.	£2 17 9
	To paid Wm. L. Mackenzie, Esq. M. P. 92 days attendance, House of Assembly.....	46 0 0		Town Clerk..	0 5 0
	Carried forward, £	785 15 3	June 30	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Oro, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835....	£48 7 5½
				Absentees and errors	4 14 1
					£48 13 4½
				Carried forward, £	785 1 0½

HOME DISTRICT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, &c.—(Continued.)

1836.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1836.	Cr.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward, £	789 15 3		Brought forward, £	765 1 0½
Apr 16	To paid John M'Intosh, Esq., M. P. P., 92 days attendance House of Assembly.....	46 0 0		Collectors' and Assessors' 12 per cent.,... £5 4 8½	
	To paid Wm. B. Jarvis, Esq., amount of account for services, per Certificate of the Clerk of the Peace.....	120 1 0		Town Clerk., 0 5 0	
	To paid Alex'r. Lawson, Town Clerk of Georgia, for notifying Assessors, 1835.....	0 10 0	June 30	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Orilla, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835... £10 6 9	38 3 6
Mar 12	To paid Wm. Higgins, High Constable, quarter's salary, to 30th September.....	12 10 0		Absentees and errors 0 15 5	
Apr 24	To paid Samuel Lount, Esq., M. P. P., 92 days attendance House of Assembly, and travelling expenses.....	47 10 0		Collectors' and Assessors' 12 per cent.,... £1 2 10	
	To paid J. Chapman, Town Clerk of Uxbridge, for notifying Assessors, 1835.....	0 10 0		Town Clerk., 0 5 0	
	To paid T. D. Morrison, Esq., M. P. P., 92 days attendance House of Assembly.....	46 0 0	..... 8	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Pickering, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835..... £150 6 10	8 2 6
..... 30	To paid Wm. Higgins, High Constable, six months' salary, from 1st October to 31st March.....	25 9 0		Absentees and errors 9 12 2	
..... 9	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler, 1 quarter's salary, to 1st April, and for a Turnkey.....	31 5 0		Collectors' and Assessors' 12 per cent.,... £16 17 9	
..... 30	To paid David Gibson, Esq., M. P. P., 92 days attendance House of Assembly.....	46 0 0		Town Clerk., 0 5 0	
..... 20	To paid Wm. B. Robinson, Esq., M. P. P., 92 days attendance House of Assembly, and travelling expenses.....	47 10 0	..... 8	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Uxbridge, amount of Assessment Roll, for 1835..... £24 3 6	123 11 1½
May 2	To paid Mr. Bridgford, Coroner, amount of account, per Certificate Clerk of Ponce.....	4 19 8		Absentees and overcharges..... 0 7 4	
..... 20	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler, amount of expenses for Gaol, quarter ending 31st March, Maintenance of Desistute Inmates..... £40 9 0			Collectors' and Assessors' 12 per cent.,... £2 17 1	
	Articles furnished, 19 6 9½			Town Clerk., 0 5 0	
	Bread..... 80 17 6½	80 19 4		..... 3 9 1	20 14 1
	To paid Richard Callahay, Town Clerk of Tecumseh, notifying Assessors, 1835.....	0 10 0	Apr 12	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Vespra, amount of Assessment Roll, for 1835..... £23 5 6½	
	To paid Robert Strong, Town Clerk of Esca, for notifying Assessors, 1833, 1834, and 1835.....	1 10 0		Absentees and errors 4 0 6	
..... 23	To paid John Embleton, Deputy Surveyor of Highways, for services, per Certificate of the Clerk of the Peace.....	2 0 0		Collectors' and Assessors' 12 per cent.,... £2 5 11½	
	To paid A. Smalley, Esq., Coroner, amount of his disbursements, £1 17 6			Town Clerk., 0 5 0	
	To paid Deputy Surveyor of Highways, amount of his account, per Certificate Clerk of the Peace..... 2 12 0			..... 2 10 11½	16 12 1
		4 10 0			
	Carried forward, £	1900 19 10		Carried forward, £	972 6 8½

HOME DISTRICT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, &c.—[Continued.]

1836.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1836.	Cr.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward, £	1306 13 10		Brought forward, £	972 6 3½
	To paid John Fenton, for firewood furnished Police Office, per certificate Clerk of Peace,.....	3 15 0	May 10	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Whitby, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835 £206 17 2	
	To paid W. F. Moore, town clerk of Whitby, for notifying assessors.....	0 10 0		Absentees and over-charges.....	10 12 4
June 6	To paid Mr. G. Duggan, Coroner, for services, per certificate Clerk of Peace,.....	37 9 3		£196 4 10	
	To paid S. Washburn, Esq. Clerk of the Peace, amount of his account from 23rd July to 13th February, 1836, per order of Court	153 7 3		Collectors' and Assessors' 12 per cent. £23 10 11	
	To paid John Nixon, for 2 wolves scalps,.....	3 0 0		Town Clerk 0 5 0	
	To paid J. G. Spragge, amount of expenses for fitting up room for Judge in the Court House, per certificate Clerk of Peace,.....	40 0 0		23 15 11	172 8 11
	To paid Samuel Leach, services as a constable, per certificate Clerk of Peace,.....	0 6 3		By amount received of the Collector of the Townships of Tiny and Tav, amount of Assessment Roll, 1835.....	19 7 7
	To paid David Spragge, town clerk North Gwillimsbury, notifying assessors.....	0 10 0		By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Essa, amount of Assessment Roll, for 1833, 1834, and 1835.....	10 12 6
.... 7	To paid John Cesar, for two wolves scalps,.....	3 0 0		By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Markham, amount of Assessment Roll for 1835.....	232 8 10
	To paid Joseph Dennis, for a wolf scalp,.....	1 10 0	Jan. 27	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Whitchurch, on account of Assessment Roll, 1834.....	42 9 5
.... 30	To paid town clerk township of Oro for notifying assessors, 1835,...	0 10 0	.... 30	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Chingoucousey, on account of Assessment Roll, 1835.....	100 0 0
	To paid L. Bright, Crier, General Quarter Sessions, six months salary.....	10 0 0	.... 30	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Scarborough, on account of Assessment Roll, 1835.....	75 0 0
July 5	To paid Wm. Montgomery, services as a constable,.....	3 0 0	May 28	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Toronto, on account of Assessment Roll, 1835.....	124 6 3
	To paid Edward Allan, services as a constable,.....	3 0 0	.... 20	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Vaughan, on account of Assessment Roll, 1835.....	87 10 0
June 26	To paid John Weddell, town clerk of East Gwillimsbury, notifying assessors,.....	0 10 0	June 30	By amount received of the Collector of the Township of Etobicoke, on account of Assessment Roll, 1835.....	57 10 0
July 1	To paid Mr. Gardner, Coroner, amount of disbursements, per certificate Clerk of Peace,.....	4 0 4	.... 30	By amount received for Assessment Tax on Wild Lands in this District.....	336 10 4
.... 6	To paid J. Palmer, glazing Court House windows, per certificate Clerk of Peace,.....	2 2 0	Jan. 28	By amount received of the Chamberlain of the City of Toronto, on account of Assessment Tax of one penny in the pound, collected for 1834 and 1835.....	500 0 0
.... 11	To paid David McCouland, services as a constable, per certificate Clerk of Peace,.....	2 4 2			
	To paid John Fenton, for wood furnished offices in Court House, per certificate Clerk of Peace,...	3 10 0			
June 30	To paid W. B. Jarvis, Esq. Sheriff, for services rendered the District per certificate Clerk of Peace..	47 9 9			
	To paid W. B. Jarvis, Esq. Sheriff, for services and disbursements, per certificate Clerk of Peace,...	47 0 10			
July 22	To paid John Ridout, Esq. renewal Insurance on Gaol and Court House,.....	22 0 0			
1835.					
Dec. 31	To paid Bank of Upper Canada, six months interest on District loan,.....	90 0 0			
	Carried forward, £	1785 9 1		Carried forward, £	2736 10 1½

HOME DISTRICT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, &c.—(Continued.)

1836.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1836.	Cr.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward, ..	1785 9 1		Brought forward....	2736 10 1½
June 30	To paid Bank of Upper Canada, 6 months interest on District loan, £3000, to 30th June.....	90 0 0			
July 11	To paid Doctor Burnside, attending Coroner's inquest.....	3 0 0			
... 5	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler, for soup furnished Prisoners in Gaol, per order of Court, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	24 17 4			
... 11	To paid Charles Fleming, services as a Constable, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	2 8 3			
	To paid James Coleman, services as a Coroner, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	3 14 3			
	To paid John Mantack, for services as a Constable, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	0 10 0			
	To paid Dr. Widmer, for medical attendance and medicines for Prisoners in Gaol, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	31 10 0			
	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler, for bread furnished Gaol, to quarter ending 30th June, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	17 14 2			
	To paid sundry persons, for services as Constables attending upon the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Court of Nisi Prius, the Court of General Quarter Sessions, and District Courts, in October and November, per certificate William B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff.....	48 0 0			
	To paid sundry persons, services as Constables attending upon the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Nisi Prius, General Quarter Sessions, and District Courts, per certificate Wm. B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff.....	50 0 0			
	To paid Mr. G. Duggan, Coroner, amount of account for services, per certificate Clerk of Peace..	31 7 1½			
	To paid Dr. Duggan, for services attending Coroner's Inquest, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	18 0 0			
	To paid S. Washburn, Esq. Returning Officer, City of Toronto, amount of election expenses...	19 0 0			
	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler, quarter's salary, and for a Turnkey, to 30th June last.....	31 5 0			
	To paid W. Higgins, High Constable, one quarter's salary to 30th June.....	12 10 0			
	To paid Arad Smalley, as Coroner and Deputy Surveyor of Highways, amount of disbursements, per certificate Clerk of Peace..	4 17 3			
	To paid W. B. Jarvis, Esq. Sheriff, amount of disbursements and services, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	60 16 6			
	Carried forward, £	2254 18 11½		Carried forward, £	2736 10 1½

HOME DISTRICT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, &c.—[Continued.]

1836.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1836.	Cr.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward, £	2254 18 11½		Brought forward, £	2736 10 1½
July 11	To paid Charles Barnhart, Gaoler, maintenance destitute insane, and articles furnished Gaol, per certificate Clerk of Peace.....	53 12 6½			
July 30	To paid W. B. Jarvis, Esq. Sheriff, for services and disbursements, per certificate Clerk of Peace..	247 12 7			
... 30	To paid Self, for four returns of lands in the Home District, eight years in arrears for assessment tax.....	20 0 0			
... 30	To paid Treasurer's Commission, at 4 per cent. on £2,692 1s. 6d. amount rec'd.....	107 12 7½			
	Balance in Treasurer's hands....	52 12 5			
	Total....£	2736 10 1½		Total....£	2736 10 1½

F. T. BILLINGS, Treasurer, H. D.

Toronto, 30th July, 1836.

Sworn before me this twenty-third day of November, 1836, in the City of Toronto.

ARAD SMALLEY, J. P.

Examined and audited in adjourned General Quarter Sessions, this thirteenth day of December, 1836.

J. W. GAMBLE,

Chairman.

ALEXANDER WOOD, J. P.

C. WIDMER, J. P.

No. 1.

ABSTRACT OF MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS made on account of the London District from the 1st of April 1835 to the 31st of March, 1836.

Date.	Vouch.	TO WHOM PAID.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Ap. 20	11	To paid John Harris for his expenses in going to Toronto 3 different times, after the Parliamentary grant of road money.....	15 0 0
	2	To paid John B. Askin, Esq. for fuel and stationary for the office of the Clerk of the Peace, for 1 year to April 1835.....	19 10 0
	109	To paid William King Cornish, Esq. for three large books for entering records for the office of the Clerk of the Peace.....	5 10 0
		To paid John B. Askin, Esq. for services as Clerk of the Peace, and disbursements made by him, between the July Sessions 1832 and April Sessions 1833.....	37 3 0
		To paid John B. Askin, Esq. for services as Clerk of the Peace, to April Session 1834.....	40 0 0
June 12		To paid Messrs. Clark and Street, on account of their loan to the Commissioners for building the Gaol and Court House at London.....	300 0 0
.... 20	50	To paid John Ferguson, amount for absentees in London for 1834, and for a wrong assessment in said township, 16s 7d.....	16 10 9½
Ap. 15	51	To paid the Collector of Oxford West and North, amount for absentees for 1834.	1 4 3
June 27	29	To paid G. Bostwick, services as Crier of the Court, for 1 year up to April Sessions 1834.....	13 0 0
July 6		To paid the Collector of Norwich for absentees, for 1833.....	1 5 10
		To paid the Collector of Norwich for absentees, for 1834.....	3 15 4½
		Carried forward. £	452 19 9

ABSTRACT OF MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Vouch.	TO WHOM PAID.	Amount.
1835.		Brought forward, £	453 19 9
June 22		To paid David L. Bowman, by order of the Board of Health at St. Thomas, in June 1832 during the prevalence of the Cholera, to provide medicines.	25 0 0
		To paid J. B. Crouse, by order of G. C. Salmon, Esq. chairman of the Board of Health at Simcoe, during the prevalence of the Cholera in June 1833.	25 0 0
July 20		To paid Alliance Assurance Company, renewal of policy No. 25949.....	24 0 0
		To paid editor of the Patriot for printing the District accounts.....	4 2 4
		To paid editor of the Liberal, advertising notices to Collectors.....	0 10 0
.....16	9	To paid editor of the Liberal for printing District in 1834 and 1835.....	1 12 6
.....11	14	To paid Henry Hyndman, expenses of election for the County of Huron.....	14 15 0
.....21	8	To paid Gideon Bostwick on account of absentees in Westminster.....	1 10 0
	10	To paid John B. Askin, Esq. postage of public letters.....	8 15 8
		To paid John B. Askin, Esq. for services as Clerk of the Peace, for notices drawing Rolls, &c. &c. on the issue of 4 new Commissions.....	21 14 0
		To paid C. E. Miller, amount of absentees for Colborne.....	2 2 10½
Aug 31	63	To paid J. B. Askin, Esq. for making returns of assessments to the Treasurer's office.....	25 10 8
	3	To paid John B. Askin, Esq. making entry of 123 Roads and Field papers with the same.....	28 16 0
		To paid Lyman & Co., for 3lbs. clo. lime for the gaol.....	0 3 9
		To paid John Jennings for locks.....	0 12 3
Oct. 6		To paid Jacob Potts, Esq. interest on £100. to July 1835.....	6 0 0
		To paid Ann Smith, interest on £25, to 14th May 1835.....	1 10 0
	16	To paid John B. Askin, Esq. Clerk of the Peace, to making up 37 assessment rolls for the Collectors in 1835, at 30s. each.....	55 10 0
		To paid John B. Askin, Esq. to making up 6 supplementary assessment lists for 1835, at 30s. each.....	9 0 0
		To paid John B. Askin, Esq. for making up aggregate statement of assessment in triplicate, and transmitting them to the Governor's office.....	4 10 0
		To paid John B. Askin, Esq. for making up aggregate statement of the population of the London District in triplicate for the Governor's office.....	3 9 0
		To paid John B. Askin, Esq. for making up a supplementary statement of the population of two townships, and transmitting the same to the Governor's office.....	2 0 0
.....24	6	To paid Edward Grattan, for publishing the public accounts of the London District, and the absentees accounts to the several townships, for the year ending 31st March 1835.....	13 0 6
		To paid William Birchall, Managing Director of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company—Assurance on the building now occupied as a Court of Requests and School House, belonging to the District—premium £2 5s.—policy 5s.....	2 10 0
Nov. 4	26	To paid Ebson Gregory for the maintenance and attendance on Wm. Wilkie, an indigent and sick person.....	11 5 0
Dec. 22	34	To paid C. W. Keele for two copies of the Provincial Justice, for the use of the Court.....	2 10 0
	23	To paid G. J. Goodhue, Postmaster, for postage on public letters to Clerk of the Peace Office.....	3 1 3
		To paid W. Wheeler for Tin Pipes for Seminary.....	1 17 6
.....26	98	To paid John Carey, so much overrated in his Assessment in the Township of Carradoc, for 1834.....	8 2 6
		To paid Walter Chase, so much overrated in his Assessment in the Township of Yarmouth in 1835.....	1 5 0
1836.			
Jan. 15	6	To paid John B. Askin, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, for his services as Clerk, from April, 1834, to 31st March, 1835.....	172 13 11
.....16	9	To paid Abraham Zavitz, so much overrated in his Assessment in the Township of Yarmouth in 1835.....	1 6 3
	7	To paid James C. Crysler, so much overrated in his Assessment in the Township of Yarmouth in 1835.....	0 15 0
	13	To paid Edward Grattan for Printing in the Times.....	2 18 0
.....22	19	To paid T. Hodgkinson for Printing in the Wesleyan Advocate.....	2 18 0
Feb. 3		To paid Edward Mathews for sundry work at Seminary.....	1 18 8
		Carried forward.....	£ 950 15 14

ABSTRACT OF MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

Date.	Vouch.	TO WHOM PAID.	Amount.
		Brought forward.....	£ 1903 6 0½
1836. Mar 31		To paid fees to Collectors of Townships, Viz:	
			£ s. d.
		Blandford.....	0 16 11
		Biddulph.....	0 5 9½
		London.....	12 8 1
		Charlotteville.....	8 0 1½
		Woodhouse.....	7 5 0
		Malahide.....	7 16 10½
		Adelaide.....	1 6 0
		Ekfrid.....	1 11 7½
		Carradoc.....	1 19 9
		Bayham.....	7 5 1½
		South Dorchester.....	1 5 1½
		Delaware.....	1 8 0
		Yarmouth.....	10 16 8½
		Southwold.....	9 18 4½
		Dereham.....	1 2 11½
		West Oxford.....	5 7 5
		Windham.....	4 2 6
		Townsend.....	9 12 9
		Goderich.....	3 13 0
		Westminster.....	6 1 0
		Norwich.....	8 0 0
		Aldboro'.....	1 18 0
			112 0 3½
		Williams.....	1 5 2
		Colborne.....	1 16 0
		Malahide.....	8 6 7½
		Houghton.....	1 1 9½
		Biddulph.....	0 9 3
		London.....	14 18 9
		Walsingham.....	3 18 9
		Lobo.....	2 14 2
		Mosa.....	2 8 6
		Ekfrid.....	1 13 3
		Dunwich.....	20 1 6
		Delaware.....	1 9 6
		Yarmouth.....	11 15 1½
		Oakland.....	2 11 11½
		Dereham.....	1 12 3½
		Zorra.....	6 2 9
		Woodhouse.....	7 16 5
			90 1 3½
		Sheriff's charge on Wild Lands Sales, short charged.....	12 9 2
		Total amount..	£ 2118 3 9

The above Abstract of Disbursements on Miscellaneous Service of the District of London, having been compared with the vouchers in support thereof, is found correct and approved of in open Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Chairman.

London, 13th July, 1836.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS for Gaol and Public Works, made on account of the London District, from the 1st of April, 1835, to the 31st of March, 1836.

1835.	Vouch.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT.
			£ s. d.
Ap. 21	36	To paid Samuel Park for Provisions, &c. furnished the Prisoners in Gaol.....	33 1 1½
	35	To paid John Scatchard, Esq., for sundries furnished the Prisoners in Gaol ...	5 2 6
		To paid Dr. Moore for Medical Attendance on the Prisoners in Gaol, up to April, 1835.....	15 0 0
.....22	27	To paid Samuel Park for necessaries furnished the Prisoners in Gaol since October Sessions, 1834.....	9 3 5
.....18	5	To paid Samuel H. Park, amount of his Salary for one year as Gaoler, to April Sessions, 1835.....	100 0 0
June 24		To paid William Park for digging a Pit and clearing the Sewer in the Gaol ..	22 0 0
July 24	15	To paid Samuel H. Park for Provisions to Gaol.....	12 5 3
Oct. 16	28	To paid Samuel H. Park for Provisions to Gaol.....	24 13 5
Nov. 1	30	To paid William Haskett for Painting and Glazing at the Court of Requests and Court-House.....	18 19 6
..... 9		To paid Edward Matthews for Repairing Breach in the Wall of the Court-House, fitting Debtors' Prison, and fixing sounding boards, &c.....	23 9 3
1836.			
Jan. 16	14	To paid John Jennings for sundries furnished in the Gaol.....	6 9 7½
.....18	20	To paid William Wheeler for Tinware supplied the Gaol.....	2 12 2
.....18	25	To paid Samuel H. Park for Provisions supplied the Gaol, from 12th October to 12th January, 1836.....	29 1 2
.....22	106	To paid Samuel H. Park for Provisions supplied the Gaol, 1832.....	12 10 6
Feb. 29	26	To paid William Haskett for Painting and Glazing in the Court-House.....	1 14 0
Mar. 8		To paid Douglas Warren for Blankets for the Gaol.....	4 2 6
..... 8		To paid James Williams for Smith's work for do.....	3 4 0
Feb. 10	8	To paid Lyman and Co. for sundries for do.....	6 9 9½
Total.....£			329 18 2½

No. 3.

ABSTRACT OF JUDICIAL DISBURSEMENTS, made on account of the London District, from the 1st of April, 1835, to the 31st of March, 1836.

1835.	Vouch.	TO WHOM PAID.	£ s. d.	1835	Vouch.	TO WHOM PAID.	£ s. d.
Ap. 20	9	To paid Caleb Caister for services as Constable in 1834.....	5 4 6	May 19	15	Brought forward, £	35 19 3
...	21	To paid Patrick Mee for services as Constable in 1835.....	0 1 0	...	22	To paid Peter Secord for services as Constable in 1835.....	4 0 0
...	21	To paid Elisha Hall for services as Constable in 1835.....	6 11 4	...	22	To paid James Manning for services as Constable in 1835.....	2 0 0
May 9	42	To paid Sherman Wright for services as Constable in 1834.....	6 5 0	...	22	To paid Henry A. Delong for services as Constable in 1835.....	2 5 0
...	9	To paid Hugh Buckley for services as Constable in 1834.....	0 13 5	...	22	To paid Richard Drake for services as Constable in 1835.....	11 8 0
...	11	To paid James Orr for services as Constable in 1835.....	3 1 0	July 6	41	To paid Joseph Rawlings for services as Constable in 1834.....	2 9 10
...	13	To paid Peter Schram for services as Constable in 1835.....	6 13 10	...	24	To paid Benjamin Clark for services as Constable in 1834.....	2 5 0
...	13	To paid Zenos Myrick for services as Constable in 1835.....	6 2 8	...	24	To paid John Loney for services as Constable in 1834.....	1 8 0
...	13	To paid Richard McCutcheon for services as Constable in 1835.....	0 2 6	Oct. 13	22	To paid Geo. McCall for services as Constable in 1834.....	1 17 0
...	19	To paid James Cuddy for services as Constable in 1834 & 1835.....	1 3 0	...	16	To paid James Elliott for services as Constable in 1835.....	8 19 3
		Carried forward.....£	35 18 3	...	19	To paid Stephen Larder for services as Constable in 1835.....	4 15 6
						Carried forward.....£	77 5 10

ABSTRACT OF JUDICIAL DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—[Continued.]

1836.	Vouch.	TO WHOM PAID.	£	s.	d.	1835.	Vouch.	TO WHOM PAID.	£	s.	d.
		Brought forward, £	77	5	10			Brought forward, £	554	6	0
Jan. 20	45	To paid Joshua Woodhull for services as Constable in 1835....	1	10	0	May 23	21	To paid John B. Askin, Esq. so much paid by him to various prosecutors in cases of Larceny.....	6	17	0
... 22	15	To paid Sidney Bowlsby for services as Constable in 1835....	1	14	10	.... 23	46	To paid John B. Askin, Esq. so much paid by him for the prosecutor's costs, the King vs. Anthony Lecrie, for Larceny.....	3	3	10
... 22	13	To paid John Beaupre do do.	1	14	4	.... 23	50	To paid John B. Askin, Esq. so much paid by him for the prosecutor's costs, the King vs. Wild J. Pelton and Rowland Pelton, a prosecution by order of Magistrates and Commissioners of Court of Requests.....	2	2	0
1835						.... 23	49	To paid John B. Askin, Esq. so much paid by him for the prosecutor's costs, the King vs. Michael Beach.....	1	5	0
Ap. 21	6	To paid Peter Schram for services as High Constable in 1834 & '35	20	0	0	June 10	12	To paid William Genton his costs for prosecuting an indictment against Miles T. Pelton and Rowland Pelton.....	6	15	0
... 21	39	To paid Peter Schram for amount paid by him to several Constables, for services in attending several the Courts held at London, ending April Sessions, 1835	25	0	0	.... 17	48	To paid John O'Neill, amount of prosecutor's costs, the King vs. Jeremiah Thomas, in case of Larceny.....	1	19	3
June 25	7	To paid John O'Neill, amount of half a year's salary as High Constable, to January, 1834...	10	0	0	.... 17	51	To paid John O'Neill, amount of prosecutor's costs, the King vs. Isaac Cuddy, in a case of Larceny.....	1	7	6
Oct. 16	25	To paid Richard D. Drake for services as Constable in 1834, and to April Sessions, 1835....	37	11	0	.... 17	53	To paid John O'Neill, amount of prosecutor's costs, the King vs. Alexander Murray, in a case of Larceny.....	1	7	6
... 16	25	To paid John Scatchard, Esq. so much paid by him to several Constables.....	2	10	0	.... 17	55	To paid John O'Neill, amount of prosecutor's costs, the King vs. Nelson Doty, in a case of Larceny.....	1	14	0
Ap. 21	25	To paid Dr. Moore for services as Coroner, 1835.....	23	0	0	.... 17	52	To paid John O'Neill, amount of prosecutor's costs, the King vs. Charles Mann, in a case of Larceny.....	1	15	0
... 21	16	To paid William Young, Esq. for services as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, for January and April, as per order of Sessions.....	20	0	0	.... 17	54	To paid Charles Sifton, amount of prosecutor's costs, the King vs. Salmon, in a case of Perjury.....	1	4	0
Ap. 23	4	To paid A. A. Rapelje, Esq. for services as Sheriff for one year to April, 1835.....	92	11	0	Aug. 4		To paid James Calhan, a witness at the Assizes, by order of the Judge of Assize.....	1	10	0
... 23	26	To paid David Bowman, Esq. for services as Coroner for one year, to 1835.....	28	0	0	Oct. 21	22	To paid Thomas Weston as costs in prosecution, the King vs. Benjamin Thomas, in a case of Larceny.....	11	9	5
... 23	33	To paid Dr. Murphy for giving an opinion before two inquisitions in 1834.....	4	5	0	Aug. 4		To paid Elizabeth Longworth as witness, as per order, &c.....	1	10	0
May 23	75	To paid John B. Askin, Esq. for services as Clerk of the Peace, between July Sessions, 1832, and April Sessions, 1833.....	80	0	0	Oct. 21	56	To paid William Powell amount of prosecutor's costs in prosecution, the King vs. Nathaniel Hughes.....	1	4	0
... 23	37	To paid John B. Askin, Esq. for services as Clerk of the Peace, to the April Sessions, 1834....	90	0	0	.... 21	59	To paid William Powell amount of prosecutor's costs in prosecution, the King vs. Andrew Mayhew.....	1	5	0
July 25	16	To paid William Young, Esq. for services as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in July, 1835	10	0	0						
Oct. 17	19	To paid William Young, Esq. as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, in October, 1835.....	10	0	0						
1836.											
Jan. 14	27	To paid William Young, Esq. as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, in January, 1836.....	10	0	0						
1835.											
Oct. 15	46	To paid Dr. Bowman for services as Coroner, 1833.....	2	10	0						
May 20	47	To paid John B. Askin, Esquire, amount of prosecutor's costs, the King vs. Gilbert Storey....	4	3	6						
.... 20	59	To paid John B. Askin, Esquire, amount of prosecutor's costs, the King vs. W. A. Broadway, for Larceny.....	4	10	6						
		Carried forward, £	554	6	0			Carried forward, £	600	14	6

ABSTRACT OF JUDICIAL DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—[Continued.]

1835.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	£ s. d.	1835.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	£ s. d.
		Brought forward, £	600 14 6			Brought forward, £	604 18 4
Oct. 21	45	To paid Joseph Webster amount of prosecutor's costs in prosecution, the King vs. John Sharp, for Larceny.....	0 16 0	Oct. 21	18	To paid David Anderson amount of prosecutor's costs in prosecution, the King vs. Michael Beach, for Larceny.....	5 14 4
...	21	57 To paid Joseph Webster amount of prosecutor's costs in prosecution, the King vs. Jacob Corey.....	1 2 0	1836.			
...	21	21 To paid Charles Sifton amount of prosecutor's costs in prosecution, the King vs. William Stedman, for Larceny.....	2 3 10	Mar. 4	11	To paid Duncan Campbell, Esq. amount of prosecutor's costs in prosecution, the King vs. Conklin and others, in a case of Larceny.....	5 16 6
		Carried forward, £	604 19 4			Total amount....£	616 9 2

The above Abstract of Disbursements for the Gaol, &c. of the District of London, having been carefully examined, with the Vouchers in support thereof, is found correct, and approved of in open Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
Chairman.

London, 13th July, 1836.

No. 4.

ABSTRACT OF ROAD DISBURSEMENTS, made on account of the London District, from the 1st of April, 1835, to the 31st day of March, 1836.

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	£ s. d.
1835.			
Ap'l 20	18	To paid Thomas Putnam, being balance due him for repairing bridge in Dorchester in 1832.....	9 7 6
July 16		To paid Jacob Yeigh for a road in Burford.....	44 0 0
...	16	To paid Jacob Patrick for a road in Burford.....	6 0 0
...	19	To paid Captain Boyce for a bridge at Woodhull's Mills.....	20 0 0
...	19	11 To paid David Norton for compensation for a road across his land in Westminster, awarded by Jury.....	7 14 8
Oct. 13	12	To paid Benjamin Lockwood for compensation for a road across his land in Curradoc, as awarded by a Jury.....	7 0 0
...	13	17 To paid Peter Secord, to be applied to the erection of a bridge over Cut-fish Creek in Yarmouth.....	15 0 0
...	16	53 To paid David Hurvey as Surveyor in 1834.....	2 0 0
...	18	113 To paid John A. Tidey as Surveyor in Oxford.....	4 0 0
1836.			
Jan. 15	28	To paid Thomas Francis, so much awarded him as compensation for a road across his land in Yarmouth.....	20 0 0
...	15	73 To paid Daniel Harvey for services as Surveyor of Highways, in the County of Middlesex, in 1835.....	10 5 0
Feb. 16	16	To paid B. B. Brigham for services as Surveyor of Highways, ending in April Sessions, 1835.....	2 5 0
		33 To paid Eli Griffith and Robert Green for repairing the bridge across the East branch of the Thames, at the Town of London.....	25 0 0
		Total amount....£	72 12 2

Examined and approved in Committee,

GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD,
Chairman of Committee on Accounts.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 13th July, 1836.

The above Abstract of Disbursements for Roads and Bridges, having been carefully examined with the vouchers in support thereof, is found correct and approved of in open Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
Chairman.

London, 13th July, 1836

No. 5.

ABSTRACT OF MONIES received on account of the London District, from the 1st of April, 1835, to the 31st of March, 1836.

1835.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Brought forward, £	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By amount received from Collectors of Townships, viz.:			1142 3 6½		1376 13 10½
Williams.....		25 1 3	Blenheim.....	73 13 0	
Colborne.....		35 19 11	Aldbrough.....	37 0 0	
Malahide.....	161 3 1		1834.		1253 1 8½
Houghton.....	11 16 6		By amount received in part of Assessment from Collectors of Townships, viz.:		
London (Town of).....	53 15 1		Blandford.....	16 2 1½	
London (Township of).....	245 1 0½		Biddulph.....	5 15 2	
Walsingham.....	78 14 6		London.....	71 17 9	
Lobo.....	54 1 5		Charlottesville.....	35 2 4½	
Mosa.....	48 10 6		Woodhouse.....	19 18 6	
Ekfrid.....	33 2 8		Malahide.....	106 18 0	
Dunwich.....	81 7 1		Adelhide.....	21 17 5	
Delaware.....	29 0 9		Ekfrid.....	12 11 5	
Yarmouth.....	239 10 10		Carradoc.....	6 2 8	
Zorra.....	122 14 0		Bayham.....	69 15 2	
Woodhouse.....	156 14 5		Dorchester South.....	9 14 1	
			Delaware.....	2 1 2	
By amount received in part of Assessment from Collectors of Townships, viz.:			Yarmouth.....	64 12 0	
Tucker Smith.....	3 14 9½		Southwold.....	108 0 8	
Burford.....	74 19 3		Dereham.....	19 0 0	
Goderich.....	63 2 1		Oxford West.....	52 2 4	
Norwich.....	75 1 0½		Windham.....	22 9 7	
Southwold.....	133 19 11½		Townsend.....	54 7 4	
Westminster.....	115 0 3		Goderich.....	43 10 7	
Charlottesville.....	123 0 2		Westminster.....	13 10 4½	
Adelaide.....	20 5 0		Oakland.....	7 6 1	
Carradoc.....	42 1 7		Balance from Burford for 1833.....		767 15 7½
Bayham.....	97 11 1		By Fine paid by James Cooper, his expenses in Gaol, being bailed out.....		12 4 6
Dorchester South.....	17 17 0		By Fines from G. Wrong, Esq.....		0 4 4½
Oxford East.....	12 10 0		By amount received on account of Assessment of Wild Lands.....		0 9 0
Oxford West.....	110 6 0				926 6 6
Nissonri.....	50 0 0				
Middleton.....	36 16 7				
Townsend.....	160 13 5				
Carried forward, £	1142 3 6½	1376 13 10½	£		1336 15 6

The above Abstract of Monies received by the Treasurer of the District of London, having been carefully examined and compared, is found correct, and approved of in open Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Chairman.

LONDON, 13th July, 1836.

The LONDON DISTRICT in Account with the Treasurer, from the 1st April, 1835, to 31st of March, 1836.

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
To amount of Miscellaneous Disbursements as per Voucher No. 1.....	2118 3 9½	By balance in the Treasury 30th March '35	740 11 7
To amount of Judicial Disbursements as per Voucher No. 2.....	616 9 2	By amount received on account of the District from Collectors of Townships and Assessments on Wild Lands.....	4336 2 2
Carried forward, £	2734 12 11½	Carried forward, £	5076 13 11½

Second Report on St. Lawrence Navigation. (No. 60.)

LONDON DISTRICT IN ACCOUNT, &c.—[Continued.]

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, £	2734 12 11½	Brought forward, £	5076 13 9
To amount of Gaol Disbursements as per Voucher No. 3.....	329 18 2½	By Fine for swearing, including 5s. paid by John Burwell, Esq.....	0 9 0
To amount of Roads Disbursements as per Voucher No. 4.....	172 12 2	By amount received from James Cooper, his expenses in Gaol, he being bailed out.....	0 4 4½
	3237 3 4½		
To 4 p. cent. on £3237 3 4½ = £129 9 6¾			
To Stationary for Treasurer's Office.....	7 10 0		
	136 19 6¾		
	£ 3374 3 1		
By balance in Treasury, 31st March, 1836	1703 4 0½		
	£ 5077 7 1½		£ 5077 7 1½

The above Account Current of Moneys paid and received by the Treasurer of the District of London, having been carefully examined and compared with the several Abstracts and Vouchers to which it refers, the same is approved of in open Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
Chairman.

LONDON, 13th July, 1836.

By balance 31st March, 1836, carried to new account.....£1703 4 0½
The above Account Current, with the annexed Accounts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, are correct copies of the originals, as submitted and passed on the 13th July last, in open Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

JOHN HARRIS.

Sworn before me at London this 25th day of November, 1836.

LAWRENCE LAWRESON, J. P.

[No. 60.]

SECOND REPORT

Of the Select Committee on the Navigation of the St. Lawrence, 1837.

ORDER OF REFERENCE, 7th DECEMBER, 1836

"Ordered, That the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence with the documents accompanying the same be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers and report thereon by bill or otherwise, and that Messrs. Merritt, McKay, Cartwright, Bockus, and Donald A. MacDonell compose the said Committee."

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Your Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence,

Most respectfully Report:—

That they have examined the various documents submitted for their consideration, from which they learn that the Commissioners have considered it necessary to vary from the original line as well as increase the price of the work from the original Contracts, in consequence of the very great rise in the price of labour and provisions, which will materially enhance the expense of the work.

This power your Committee are aware must necessarily be vested in all Boards or Commissioners, though it should on all occasions be exercised with great caution, as it would otherwise induce improvident or designing contractors to offer for contracts under remunerating prices.

The accounts of the Expenditure already incurred appear to be regularly audited and are accompanied with the proper and satisfactory Vouchers. The judgment and integrity of the Board is to be wholly relied on for the economical and judicious expenditure of the money. No Committee can be sufficiently aware of the local situation of the work to pass any decided opinion on the subject.

Your Committee have taken the evidence of Jonas Jones Esq. M. P. P. President of the Board, Hiram Norton, Esq. one of the Commissioners, the Honorable the Speaker, and Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq. M. P. P. (which are hereto appended);—from the information thus received certain amendments to the present law appear necessary, and they herewith Report a Bill in conformity therewith.

It appears from the estimate of the Engineer, (hereto appended,) that 821,563 yards remain to be excavated in section No. 1, that the time for the

completion of it according to the contract has expired.

Your Committee recommend the most prompt and efficient means should be immediately adopted by the Board to accomplish that object—also the completion of the Towing Path to Prescott, whereby great delay will be avoided.

It appears by the Report of the Committee 11th Dec. 1832, that the Legislature of this Province were recommended to apply to that of Lower Canada for a law to enable the Commissioners of the St. Lawrence Canal to continue the same to the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence below Montreal and placing the entire line under the control of the Legislature of Upper Canada.

The Commissioners in their Report of 25th January, 1836, recommended that His Excellency Sir John Colborne should communicate with the Governor-General, to ascertain if the Legislature of Lower Canada would not co-operate with Upper Canada, and requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to recommend to the Legislature of that Province the prosecution of the work within their boundary; and in their Report of the present year, they allude to the injurious delay which has occurred, and which there is too much reason to fear will continue in the commencement and construction of this work within the limits of that Province. The necessity and importance of completing that portion of the work is so apparent that your Committee cannot too strongly urge upon your Honorable House the necessity of adopting the most prompt measures to accomplish it. They recommend that a resolution of your Honorable House be transmitted to the Legislature of Lower Canada, requesting that this Province may be permitted at their own expense to complete the Canal to the navigable waters below Montreal on terms similar to those granted to His Majesty's Government on constructing the Rideau Canal in this Province, and that the whole line of the Canal be placed under the control of the Commissioners appointed by this Province; and they would further recommend that an Address of both Houses should be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to lay the subject before the Imperial Parliament, in order that some ulterior measure may be resorted to, in case the prosecution of this undertaking be longer delayed by the Legislature of Lower Canada.

Your Committee would further suggest the propriety of an Address to the Imperial Legislature, praying that the navigation of the Saint Lawrence may be free, by which means that portion of the trade of the Western Country which has been diverted through the Canals in the United States, will revert to its original and natural channel, as it must be apparent that the transit of every ton of goods obtained by the cheapness of this route, must tend to diminish the cost of transportation of all products of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, and increase the demand for British shipping.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. H. MERRITT, *Chairman*,
T. McKAY,
D. E. McDONELL,
CHARLES BOCKUS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
27th February, 1837.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

House of Assembly.

Committee on the improvement of the Saint Lawrence met.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, Esq. in the Chair.

JONAS JONES, Esq., M. P. P., *President of the Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint Lawrence, called in and examined.*

1. You state in your Report, the Saint Lawrence Canal, from the Long Sault to Cornwall, will be finished in the year 1833. What proportion of the original sections are now finished?

Answer. The excavation upon every section can be completed by 1st July next, with the exception of No. 1, and I have no doubt that if a sufficient number of laborers can be procured (which can only be done by an advanced price,) the whole of the Canal may be completed and in use at the opening of the navigation in 1833.

2. At what period do the original contracts for their completion terminate?

Answer. The time for the completion of the different sections by the original contracts expired 1st December, 1835, with the exception of that for No. 1 and the locks, which expired on the 1st June last.

3. Would not a great saving occur to the public by finishing the Canal next season? and is it not practicable to accomplish it?

Answer. A very great saving, amounting to, perhaps, several thousand pounds would be made by completing the Canal the present season, and a considerable revenue would immediately be received by tolls, which would be greatly increased upon the expenditure of a few hundred pounds in making a towing path from the head of the Long Sault to Prescott. A large toll might be exacted upon this work, as a day would be undoubtedly saved in the time required at present to navigate between these two places. This I have no doubt the Commissioners would long since have done, had they not been restrained by the 13th clause of the Act passed in the third year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be raised by Debenture for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence." I would, therefore, recommend the repeal of that clause so far as to permit them to make the towing path above referred to.

4. Is there any provision in the present Act that you find from experience or practice requires amending?

Answer. By the present law the Commissioners are required upon intersecting any public Road to make a Bridge to connect the same—in the Town of Cornwall alone there are 12 or 13 Streets which are intersected, and if the strict letter of the Law is adhered to, that part of the Canal must be abandoned—The Commissioners have no local interest and consider themselves the Servants of the public, and at the same time are disposed to effect the objects for which they are appointed with as little interference as possible with the rights of the public or individuals, and would therefore feel bound to make Bridges where they deemed the public good required, without materially affecting the navigation of the Canal; and I, therefore, think that this matter should

be left wholly in the discretion of the Commissioners. If the present are such as should not be trusted with such a power, let others be appointed in their place.

5. Is there any further information, you think necessary to impart to this Committee?

Answer. Nothing occurs to me further, as materially requisite to state on the subject.

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
28th January, 1836.

Committee on the improvement of the Saint Lawrence met.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, Esq. in the Chair.

HIRSH NORTON, Esq. M. P. P., *Commissioner for the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, called in and examined.*

1st. What are the prices now paid for the transportation of a ton of merchandize from Montreal to Prescott, including the storage at those two points?

Answer. 50 shillings.

2nd. What is the price paid for the transit of a barrel of flour and a bushel of wheat downward?

Answer. For a barrel of flour 1s. 9d., and for a bushel of wheat 6d.

3rd. When the Saint Lawrence Canal is completed to the ocean, will it not be the cheapest route for the conveyance of the products of the Western Country, bordering on the Upper Lakes and Rivers?

Answer. Undoubtedly much the cheapest.

4th. Do you not think it would best promote the interest of His Majesty's subjects within this Province, to admit the transit of American products without any restriction whatever?

Answer. No injury could arise, but much benefit to the people of this Province, by allowing American products to pass through this Province to Lower Canada.

5th. What do you think would be the extent of merchandize and produce, passing through the Saint Lawrence, when fairly in operation, without any restriction whatever?

Answer. I could only give an opinion formed hastily, without going into any calculations, but have no doubt it would far exceed the expectations of any of the friends to the Improvement.

6th. What would be the probable amount of toll—and what the gain to this Province?

Answer. I cannot answer this question.

7th. The Committee conceive the navigation of the Saint Lawrence Canal, would be greatly impeded by the erection of any fixed swing bridges—could not the public be accommodated by floating bridges?

Answer. Yes.

8th. It is intimated that one or more bridges at Cornwall is necessary to be erected, do you conceive the Legislature should name the place or places, or leave it to the Commissioners?

Answer. The Commissioners would be the best judges.

9th. What do you recommend respecting the settlement of claims at Milleroche?

Answer. As a Commissioner, I do not wish to answer that question, but recommend it to the consideration of the Legislature.

10th. In order to arrive at justice on the part of the Province, if an arbitration is necessary in the settlement of any claim, would it not be necessary to appoint Commissioners by the Legislature, to be composed of Individuals from another part of the Province?

Answer. It would.

11th. Have you any information you wish to impart to the Committee on the subject of the Saint Lawrence navigation, further than you have already given?

Answer. I am of opinion that the Commissioners should be directed to complete, with as little delay as practicable, a towing path from the Long Sault to Prescott, from which the commercial interests of the Province would derive great benefits.

The Hon. ARCH'D. McLEAN, *Speaker of the House of Assembly, called in and examined.*

Question. The Committee conceive the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence would be greatly impeded by the erection of any fixed swinging bridges. Could not the public be accommodated by floating bridges?

Answer. I think they could, but not as well as by fixed or swing bridges.

Question. It is intimated that one or more bridges are necessary at Cornwall, do you conceive the Legislature should name the place or leave it to the Commissioners?

Answer. I think there should be at least two bridges in the Town of Cornwall. The inhabitants do not desire to put the public to any unnecessary expense, but I think they have a right to be placed as nearly as possible in as favorable a position as they were before the Canal was commenced.

Question. What do you recommend respecting the settlement of the claims at Milleroche?

Answer. I think the inhabitants at Milleroche have been seriously injured by the depreciation of their property from being isolated by the construction of the Canal, and that some means should be devised to ascertain the extent of their damage in order to indemnify them. I recommend a commission for that as well as other purposes.

Question. Have you any further suggestions to offer to the Committee respecting the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence?

Answer. I should think it very desirable that still the navigation of all the rapids is improved a good Towing Path should be constructed to facilitate the drawing of boats and vessels.

GEORGE S. JARVIS, *Esquire, M. P. P., called in and examined.*

1st. The Committee conceive the navigation of the Saint Lawrence Canal would be greatly impeded by the erection of any fixed swing bridges. Could not the public be accommodated by floating bridges?

Answer. I do not consider that a swing bridge, if properly attended, would be any impediment to the navigation of the Canal, and certainly not more so than a floating bridge. The accommodation afforded to the public by the latter would of course depend upon its construction. I have no doubt it might be rendered very useful.

2nd. It is intimated that one or more Bridges at Cornwall are necessary to be erected, do you conceive the Legislature should name the place or leave it to the Commissioners?

Answer, I should think that the Commissioners being on the spot could better judge than the Legislature; the wishes of the inhabitants should be consulted however and public convenience alone be had in view in the selection of the places.

3rd. What do you recommend respecting the settlement of claims at Milleroche?

Answer, The immediate appointment of Commissioners, residing at a distance from the place and wholly unconnected with the inhabitants, with power to summon witnesses and make an award which shall be considered final. The Commissioners to sit at or near the places.

4th. In order to arrive at Justice on the part of the Province, if an arbitration is necessary in the settlement of any claim, would it not be necessary to appoint Commissioners by the Legislature, to be composed of individuals from another part of the Country?

Answer, This question is already answered in the affirmative.

5th. Have you any information you desire to communicate to the Committee on this subject in addition to the above?

Answer, As President of the Board of Police, I am anxious to inform the Committee, that two several portions of the Town of Cornwall over which the Board has control, will be separated from the Town by the Canal; to the smallest portion there will be a communication by a road cut out; to the largest and most important, being the only Steam

Boat landing, there will be no communication unless a bridge shall be built at the foot of Pit Street; unless this be done I think the most unwarrantable injustice will be done to the inhabitants. The Canal will be no benefit to the Town, and they will be entirely cut off from the landing where all the trade with the United States is transacted, and compelled to submit to the delay and expense of passing through three Locks.

Estimate of the probable number of yards of Excavation in Section No. 1, and Sub-sections A. B. C. D. E. and F. at the Long Sault, Saint Lawrence Canal.

ALREADY EXCAVATED.		Yards.
Above the surface of the River.....	752,693	
Below the surface of the River.....	18,965	
		771,593

REMAINING TO BE EXCAVATED.		Yards.
Above the surface of the River.....	513,763	
Below the surface of the River.....	307,800	
		821,563

GEORGE PHILPOTTS,
Captain Royal Engineers.

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL OFFICE,
Cornwall, 24th Jan. 1837.

[No. 61.]

REPORT

Of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company.

To THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the President and Directors of the Niagara River Suspension Bridge Company, Beg leave to Report,

That the Committee have given due consideration to the prayer of the Petitioners, and the great necessity and advantage to be derived from the erection of the contemplated bridge across the Niagara Straits at Queenston, and fully concur in the remarks of the Petitioners, that "it is the only water course between New York and this Province which cannot be passed at all times without delay." When the River is filled with floating ice, the mail and the traveller are equally retarded, and when the mail contains despatches, packets, or letters for England, intended to go by the first New York out-going packet vessel, and is delayed from crossing the River

in time for the out-going mail from Lewiston to New York, it is in most cases a delay equivalent to eight days, as the New York packet vessels only sail once in that period for England from that Port.

When your Committee considers that the great mail passes to and from the Province that contains the principal Provincial British correspondence, as well as the route for the principal travel from the New York and Eastern States of the Union through it for the Western States, as well as to and from the Province, which travel has greatly increased of late, and must necessarily continue to increase. Besides, when it is taken into consideration that the Niagara River at Queenston, is the most feasible (and one of the first importance for the reasons already stated) for an erection of a Suspension Bridge, which would make the only perfect communication between the two countries from the far West to the Gulph of the River Saint Lawrence; and when the magnificence as well as the importance of such a work is fairly

considered; it is sufficient in the opinion of your Committee to recommend to your favorable consideration the prayer of the Petitioners, that the Company be loaned the sum of £6500 for a period of ten years, on giving security on the tolls, when the bridge is erected, for the payment of the interest and ultimate redemption of the principal. The Company incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, have made application to their Legislature (now in Session) for the loan of a similar sum; and as the two Companies have deemed it most conducive to a speedy advancement of the work, to act in concert, which plan your Committee highly approve, and are further satisfied that the Company are in every respect highly responsible, but from the present scarcity of money, and the necessity that the

work when begun should not be procrastinated, are sufficient reasons to induce your Committee to submit the following Resolution for the adoption of your Honorable House.

CHARLES BOCKUS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
21th February, 1837.

Resolved. That there be loaned to the Suspension Bridge Company the sum of £ on the credit of the tolls authorised to be collected on the said Bridge.

[No. 62.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on Petition of Simon Washburn and Others of the City of Toronto.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Simon Washburn and others, of the City of Toronto.

Beg leave to report as follows:

As the subject of raising funds for public improvements by way of *Lottery*, has now for the first time been brought forward in this Province, your Committee feel it their duty to set before your Honorable House, a brief sketch of the rise, progress, and abolition of Lotteries, in the Mother country.

The first Lottery established in England, was in 1569. It seems to have been encouraged by Queen Elizabeth, and to have been designed "to the intent that such commodities as might chance to arise thereof, after the charges borne, might be converted towards the reparations of the havens and strength of the realm, and towards such other public good works." From this period Lotteries appear to have been occasionally resorted to, as a means of defraying the expenses of public works and improvements, such as supplying London and Westminster with water, or as a mode of remuneration to any author or artist, who had written a book, or at a great expense of time and money had executed a costly piece of art, which he was unable to dispose of by the channels of an ordinary sale. From what your Committee gather from the books they have consulted, it would seem that these *authorised* Lotteries gave rise to a swarm of illegal and demoralizing schemes, originating from private speculation, and wanting the sanction of the Great Seal, which on former occasions had been granted from the Crown. In 1698, the public Press, both with the weapons of ridicule and grave condemnation, reprobated the spirit of gambling, which in consequence of these Lotteries and fraudulent transactions, was daily gain-

ing ground: a Tract, of no mean ability, exposed the evils they engendered; and the Legislature at last passed an act (11 Will. III. c. 17.) for suppressing such Lotteries, "even although they might be set up under colour of patents or grants under the Great Seal, which said grants or patents," says the preamble, "are against the common good, welfare, and peace of the kingdom, and are void and against law."

Although heavy penalties were, by the last mentioned statute, to be inflicted on every proprietor of, or adventurer in, any such Lotteries, the evil by no means abated. Instead of suppressing Lotteries, the Legislature sought to counteract their injurious tendency by giving them a legal existence, and while they guarded against the fraudulent management of them, applied their profits towards the maintenance of the State.

In 1709 a Parliamentary Lottery, as one mode of raising the supply, was first instituted, and continued to be resorted to, for the same purpose, until the present Earl of Ripon (then Mr. Robinson) produced a budget, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, without the item of a Lottery in its ways and means, and the annunciation of its abandonment was received with acclamation.

It must not be supposed, that from the commencement of the legal existence of Lotteries in 1709, to their abolition in 1826, the evils which they had caused, were removed by the supervision which Parliament exercised over them, or by the purpose towards which their profits were directed. Henry Fielding attacked them on the Stage; Addison and Johnson inveighed against their baneful influence in the Spectator and the Rambler; Senators brought under the notice of the Legislature, the inroads which they were making upon public morals; and Ministers unable to deny these facts, or gainsay their inferences, defended the continuance of State Lotteries, on the mere ground of necessity, and of their

inability to abolish them, without imposing an additional tax to supply the quarter of a million, which they annually derived from this equivocal source of revenue.

It would be wearisome to the Members of your Honorable House, to detail every Parliamentary proceeding that took place on the subject of Lotteries, from their first legal recognition to their final extinction. Your Committee will only bring under the notice of your Honorable House, those extracts from Parliamentary Reports and other Documents, which most strikingly and concisely point out the workings and the consequences of the system.

In the year 1808, a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine into the "Laws respecting Lotteries," concluded their second Report with the following remarkable expressions:

"Your Committee find that by the effects of the Lottery, even under its present restrictions, idleness, dissipation, and poverty are increased; the most sacred and confidential trusts are betrayed; domestic comfort is destroyed; madness often created; crimes, subjecting the perpetrators of them to the punishment of death, are committed, and even suicide itself is produced, as will fully appear by the evidence submitted to the House. Such have been the constant and fatal attendants upon State Lotteries, and such your Committee have too good ground to fear will be their invariable attendants so long as they are suffered, under whatever checks or regulations, to exist.

"No mode of raising money appears to your Committee so burdensome, so pernicious, and so unproductive; no species of adventure is known, where the chances are so great against the adventurer; none where the intimation is more powerful, lasting, and destructive.

"In the lower classes of society the persons engaged, whether successful or unfortunate, are, generally speaking, either immediately or ultimately tempted to their ruin; and there is scarcely any condition of life so destitute and abandoned, that its distresses have not been aggravated by this allure-ment to gaming, held forth by the State.

"Your Committee are conscious that they are far from having exhausted all the grounds upon which it might be urged, that the Lottery ought not to be resorted to as a financial resource. The reasoning upon them appears to your Committee to apply with peculiar force to the situation, the habits and all the circumstances of a great manufacturing and commercial nation; in which it must be dangerous in the highest degree, to diffuse a spirit of speculation, whereby the mind is misled from those habits of continued industry which ensure the acquisition of comfort and independence, to delusive dreams of sudden and enormous wealth, which most generally end in abject poverty and complete ruin."

This view of the Lottery scheme was amply confirmed at a subsequent period by the evidence given before a Police Committee of the House of Commons in 1816. Sir Nathaniel Conant, Chief Magistrate of the Police Establishment at Bow Street, stated that "the Lottery was one of the predisposing causes by which the people of the metropolis were vitiated; that it led to theft to supply losses and disappointments, occasioned by speculating on its chances."—Another Magistrate, giving evidence before the same Committee, said "it is a scandal to the Government

thus to excite people to practise the vice of gaming, for the purpose of drawing a revenue from their ruin; it is an anomalous proceeding by law to declare gambling infamous, to hunt out petty gamblers in their recesses, and cast them into prison, and by law also to set up the giant gambling of the State Lottery, and encourage persons to resort to it by the most captivating devices which ingenuity, uncontrolled by moral rectitude, can invent."

The facts and the reasoning contained in the above cited extracts of Reports, and portions of evidence, led, as your Committee have already stated, to the abolition of Lotteries by the Imperial Parliament in 1826. Since that date, however, an Act (1 & 2 William 4, c. 8) has been passed, by which at first sight your Honorable House might be led to suppose that the Imperial Legislature had partially receded from the principle adopted in 1826. A closer inspection of this Act, commonly called the *Glasgow Lottery Act*, will show that so far from the Imperial Legislature having altered its views with regard to the morality and expediency of Lotteries, they have, in consequence of their overlooking the clause authorising a Lottery which was inserted in the Glasgow Bill, passed a subsequent Act, remedying as far as possible the consequences of their neglect.

The circumstances are as follows:—In 1831, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to amend certain Acts passed in the reign of His late Majesty King George the 4th. for opening a Street from the Cross of Glasgow to Montcith Row." Nothing in the title of this Act intimated that the means for carrying on the desired improvements were to be raised by way of Lottery. But after the first and second Lottery under this Act had been drawn, and when the third and last was on the eve of being drawn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question from Mr. Sinclair, concerning the Glasgow Lottery, expressed his deep regret that, through the negligence of the House, the bill authorising the Lottery should ever have passed. At a later period of the same Session, (March, 1834,) Sir R. H. Inglis obtained the appointment of a Select Committee "to inquire into the origin and present state of the Glasgow Lottery, and into any other Lotteries, foreign or otherwise, tickets or shares of which had been sold in this country (England) since the legal discontinuance of State Lotteries." The inquiries of this Committee resulted in the passing of an Act (4th William 4, c. 37) prohibiting any further addition to the Lottery advertised to be drawn, or any further continuance of such Lotteries. It also declared that nothing therein should legalize anything already done under color of said recited Act.

Your Committee having now brought before the notice of your Honorable House an outline of Lotteries, as they have existed in England, from their first introduction to the present time, feel bound to remark that they see no reason to doubt that the same evils which have resulted from them in the Parent State will prevail in this Colony. Our population, like that of the Mother Country, and from the excess of which it is constantly replenished and augmented, will, by the introduction of Lotteries, be induced to exchange the sober and gainful habits of industry, in a regular calling, for a speculative and gambling attempt at the acquisition of sudden wealth. Breaches of trust, and consequential suicide, and all the other calamities described in the House of Com-

Return from Inland Marine Assurance Co'y. (No. 63.)

mons' Report in 1808, will flow from the introduction of this mischievous scheme of finance; and any temporary good it may produce in the shape of public improvement to the City, will be lamentably counterbalanced by the irreparable injury it will inflict on the morals of the citizen. Your Committee have heard it stated that if local Lotteries were not established, the same amount of money that would be expended on them, will be hazarded in Lotteries in the United States by the inhabitants of this Province. In such a statement your Committee cannot concur. They believe that many persons resident in Upper Canada, purchase Lottery Tickets from the offices of those institutions in the neighboring Republic, but they think that were a Lottery Office opened in the City of Toronto, or in any other part of this Province, the evil would be brought close home to every man's door, and the temptation that before dimly beckoned them from a distance, would stare them openly in their face. But even admitting the fact

that the institution of a Lottery in this Province would prevent a considerable sum of money from being sent on hazard into the United States, your Committee could never recommend the attainment of so desirable an end by means so unquestionably immoral.

Fortified by the experience of the Imperial Parliament, and deeming it the duty of a Legislature to reject every measure that has a tendency to purchase a present good with a lasting evil, your Committee regret that they cannot recommend the Petition of S. Washburn, Esquire, and others, to the favorable consideration of your Honorable House.

All which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY SHERWOOD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
21st February, 1837.

[No. 63.]

R E T U R N

FROM INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TORONTO, 13th January, 1837.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Return from the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, for the year 1836, according to the provisions of the Statute incorporating the Company.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

J. JOSEPH, Esq.
Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Your most obedient humble servant,
JONAS JONES, *President.*

Return by the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, for the year 1836.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The amount of Capital Stock subscribed, is One Hundred Thousand Pounds, of which ten per cent, or Ten Thousand Pounds, have been paid in.						
The funds and property of the Company consist of the following—						
332 shares Stock in the Bank of Upper Canada, at £12 10s. each, amounting at par value to.....	4150	0	0			
138 Shares Stock in the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, at £25 each, amounting at par value to.....	3450	0	0			
79 Shares Stock in the City Bank, Montreal, at £25 each, amounting at par value to.....	1975	0	0			
400 Shares Stock in the Gore Bank, at £12 10s. each, amounting at par value to £5000, on which three instalments of ten per cent each have been paid in, amounting to.....	1500	0	0			
				11075	0	0
Bills receivable.....	617	12	0			
Cash on hand.....	166	0	0			
				783	12	0
				£		11858 12 0

The property insured during the past year amounted to £337,193 19s. 3d. Currency, upon which the premium charged amounted to £2316 9s. 2d.

The amount of losses paid by the Company is £1304 8s. 4½d. Currency. A small claim on the Company (amount not yet ascertained) remains unsettled.

Jonas Jones, President, and Alpheus Jones, Secretary, of the Saint Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, severally make oath that the above Return is just and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

JONAS JONES.

The above named Jonas Jones, sworn before me at }
Toronto this thirteenth day of January, 1837. }
W. B. ROBINSON,
Commissioner, K. B., Home District.

A. JONES,

Secretary.

The above named Alpheus Jones sworn before me }
at Prescott this tenth day of January, 1837. }
JOHN PATTON, J. P.

[No. 64.]
DOCUMENTS

Relating to the Agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Canada Company.

F. B. HEAD.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits, in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of the 13th January, the accompanying Documents relative to the agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Canada Company.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
13th February, 1837.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 31st Jan. 1837.

Sir,

In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, of the 23rd instant, I have herewith the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Honorable the House of Assembly, a Statement of the Number of Acres of Land surveyed by the Canada Company,—the Townships surveyed,—and the names of the Deputy Surveyors who surveyed the same; and for which the Company were paid six pounds Currency per thousand acres.

This Office is not in possession of any documents that will afford the other information requested by the Honorable House.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most ob't. humble serv't.,

JOHN MACAULAY,
Surveyor-General.

To JOHN JOSEPH, Esq.,
Sec. to His Ex. the Lt. Gov.
&c. &c. &c.

Statement of the Number of Acres Surveyed by the Canada Company.

Table with 3 columns: TOWNSHIPS, Total No of Acres surveyed, including Roads, and Names of Deputy Provincial Surveyors. Lists townships from Goderich to Bosanquet with acre counts and surveyor names.

Being the amount returned to this Office up to this date; and for which the Company has received £4 Currency per 1000 acres.

JOHN MACAULAY,
Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 31st January, 1837.

Report on Letter of Mr. Speaker Papineau. (No. 65.)

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
24th January, 1837.

SIR,

In obedience to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's commands, conveyed in your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing copy of an Address from the House of Assembly relating to the Canada Company, and requiring me to Report on such of its clauses as appertain to my Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Statement of the several sums paid to the said Company, from time to time, under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrants, which, with the acquittance of the Canada Company Commissioners, are the only vouchers, or detail, in my possession.

I am further to state, that, as far as concerns this Office, the Canada Company have performed the conditions of the agreement made with the Government, according to terms of their Charter.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obed't. humble serv't.,

JOHN H. DUNN,

Receiver-General.

JOHN JOSEPH, Esq.,
Civil Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Statement of Moneys paid to the Canada Company between the Year 1827 and this day, inclusive.

	Sterling. £ s. d.
By the Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant, No. 364, dated the 9th March, 1833, in favor of the Hon. William Allan, Commissioner, "being in compliance with agreement with the said Company relating to compensation for Surveys, and pursuant to recommendation of the Hon. Executive Council of 7th March, 1833."	580 0 9½
By the Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant, No. 497, dated 1st July, 1833, "being a sum due to the Canada Company, for surveying 281,178 acres of land, in compliance with an agreement between this Government and the Company relating to compensation for Surveys, and pursuant to recommendation of the Executive Council of the 1st October, 1835."	1518 7 0
By the Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant, No. 510, dated 1st Jan., 1836, "being in fulfilment of an agreement with the said Company relating to compensation for Surveys, and pursuant to Order in Council of 5th May, 1836."	309 8 7½
Total.... Sterling. £	2407 16 5

Equal to £2,675 7s. 1½d. Provincial Currency.

JOHN H. DUNN,
Receiver-General.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 24th Jan., 1837.

[No. 65.]

REPORT

Of the Select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Journals of last Session containing the Letter of the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, with certain Resolutions of that House accompanying the same.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Your Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Journals of last Session, containing the Letter of the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, with certain Resolutions of that House, accompanying the same,

Beg leave to submit the following Report:

The subject to which the attention of your Committee has been directed, can be most conveniently treated under two distinct heads:

First,—The Resolutions of the Honorable the House of Assembly of Lower Canada.

Second,—The Letter of Mr. Speaker Papineau.

Those Resolutions, it seems, were adopted by the House of Assembly of the Lower Province in February last, and apparently with the expectation and hope, that similar views were taken, and a co-operation for similar purposes might be obtained, in the Sister Colonies of North America, but more especially in this Province.

The first of these Resolutions declares,—“That this House, in its exertions to procure a redress of the various grievances under which the people of this Province labour, and to introduce a good and responsible system of Local Government, have, in addition to the other weighty and substantial reasons by which it has been guided, been greatly encouraged by the hope and expectation that any amelioration in the political institutions of the Colony, would be followed, of right, by similar advantages to our

brethren inhabiting the Sister Provinces of British North America."

The introduction of what is termed "a good and responsible system of Local Government" and the extension of "similar advantages" to other Colonies, are the main points of this Resolution. With regard to the former, your Committee are at least able to form a conclusive opinion of the form of Government which is to be set aside in favour of some other which the Assembly of Lower Canada style "good and responsible;" since the Constitutional Charter of the two Colonies is identical—and although the laws relating to civil rights and property differ, (and that difference can be no cause of complaint for the Assembly of Lower Canada,) the machinery of the Local Government, and the general principles of its administration are the same in both Provinces.

By the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, Canada, with its dependencies, (then in the possession of Great Britain by conquest,) was ceded to His Majesty George the Third, who, by that Treaty, guaranteed to the Canadians the liberty of the Catholic religion; and also permission to any of them, who were desirous to do so, to sell their property, and emigrate at any time within eighteen months from the ratification of that Treaty. The population at that time did not exceed 70,000. The great acquisition of territory in North America, which Great Britain gained, rendered the creation of additional Colonial Governments necessary for these newly conquered countries; and at the same time, with the view of encouraging settlers in them, lands were offered to officers and men who had served in the late War. In the Proclamation of 7th October, 1763, provision was made for the Civil Government, which was entrusted in each Colony to a Governor and Council, who had power to erect Courts of Judicature, to determine in all cases, civil or criminal, according to law and equity, as near as might be, in conformity to the laws of England, giving an appeal to the Privy Council. The Government of the Province of Quebec was thus administered until the year 1774, when the Statute 14th Geo. III. was passed. The inhabitants at that time amounted to about 90,000, the principal part of whom were of French extraction. The objects of that law appear to have been to provide a Council for all the affairs of the Province, except taxation, in which Council the French Canadians were eligible to a seat; to establish the French Laws, and trial according thereto in civil cases, and the English Laws, with Trial by Jury, in criminal; to secure to the Roman Catholic Clergy, (with certain exceptions,) their estates, as well as tithes from those of their own persuasion. A most cursory examination of the details of this Act, cannot fail to lead to the conclusion that it was passed with an earnest desire to give to the French Canadians the free enjoyment of those laws to which they had been accustomed; to secure to them the full exercise of their religion as it had existed prior to the conquest; and to extend to them the right of being Members of the Council, appointed to advise the Governor, in the conduct of their local affairs. It was an Act, in short, full of benefits and privileges for those newly acquired subjects of the Crown; and it was complained against, at the time of its passing, as depriving those persons of British origin who had, or might thereafter become inhabitants of Canada, of the (to them) highly valued privilege of Trial by Jury in all cases, civil or criminal. Between this period and

the passing of the Act of 1791, a change gradually took place in the population of the Province of Quebec—British capitalists became engaged in its commerce: British Emigrants began to settle on its uncultivated lands: while numbers of those whose unconquerable loyalty had kept them faithful to the British Crown during all the vicissitudes of the American Revolutionary War, were induced to emigrate to that Province as a refuge, where they might enjoy that Government, and those rights, which they had sacrificed all to sustain. Each of these classes of persons was strongly attached by habit and principle to the laws and constitution of the Mother Country; and indeed different Proclamations had, from time to time, promised, more particularly to the U. E. Loyalists, that in Canada they should still enjoy the benefit of that Constitution to which they were so warmly attached. Pledged, however, as the faith of the Government was, and bound by every consideration to fulfil the just expectation of such settlers, the interests of the French Canadians were not overlooked; and with the view to do justice to the former classes, without infringing on any thing that had been granted or promised to the latter, the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. The Act of 1791—the Constitutional Charter of these Provinces was passed, by which, in addition to the advantages already secured to the French Canadians, they had power further conferred upon them to provide for the establishment of such laws for their own peace, welfare, and good government, as they should consider most advisable. In granting this Legislative authority, there was a power of revision, however, reserved to the Crown to prevent any particular measure injurious to the public welfare being inconsiderately adopted. The degree of independence necessary for the freedom and prosperity of the people of both Provinces was unreservedly granted, while the connexion with Great Britain was secured—the King himself being one of the branches of the Legislature of each Province; and thereby ample security was afforded for the prosperity and safety of the Provinces, and of the whole Empire.

That such a Constitution ought to have been considered a boon by any people, and more especially by one who, prior to the cession to Great Britain, appears not to have had the smallest share in Self-Government, can scarcely be questioned; and your Committee could scarcely have supposed that the desire expressed in the first Resolution to introduce "a good and responsible system of Local Government," could have originated in any other cause than that the Constitutional Charter had not been carried into effect; a reference to the second Resolution, however, dispels this doubt, and shews what are "the grievances" complained of, and what is understood by the terms "a good and responsible system of Local Government;" and your Committee defer remarking upon the "similar advantages" which this Province might expect to gain from the attainment of their objects by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, until they have examined what these objects are.

These are stated in the second Resolution to be: "To render the Executive Council directly responsible to the Representatives of the people, in conformity with the principles and practice of the British Constitution, as they obtain in the United Kingdom."

"To extend the principle of election to the Legislative Council, which branch of the Provincial Legislature has hitherto proved, by reason of its *independence of the people*, and of its imperfect and vicious Constitution, insufficient to perform the functions for which it was designed.

"To place under the constitutional and salutary control of this House the whole of the Revenues levied in this Province, from whatever source arising.

"To abolish pluralities, or the cumulation in one person of several or incompatible offices.

"To procure the repeal of certain Statutes passed by the Imperial Parliament, in which the people of this Province are not, and cannot be represented; which acts are an infringement of the rights and privileges of the Legislature of this Colony, and are injurious to the interests of the people thereof.

"To obtain over the internal affairs of this Province, and over the management and settlement of the wild lands thereof, (for the advantage and benefit of all classes of His Majesty's Subjects therein, without distinction,) that wholesome and necessary control which springs from the principles of the Constitution itself, and of right belongs to the Legislature, and more particularly to this House, as the Representatives of the people.

"Which reforms are specially calculated to promote the happiness of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province—to draw more close the ties which attach the Colony to the British Empire, and can in no way prejudice or injure the interests of any of the Sister Provinces."

To examine into every one of these "Reforms" would extend this Report to a most inconvenient length, and your Committee have therefore judged it better to confine their attention to the two leading topics of the Executive and Legislative Councils, because in them is to be found ample reason why, in the opinion of your Committee, the people of this Province ought not, through their Representatives, and would not, in their individual capacity, co-operate in furthering the views expressed in this Resolution.

The question regarding the Executive Council it is perhaps unnecessary to discuss. Never was the public opinion more clearly, more emphatically expressed, than on that very subject, at the late general Election. A large majority of your Honorable House was, as your Committee firmly believe, returned as advocating principles and opinions diametrically opposed to those contained in this second Resolution. Your Committee, however, cannot let pass the opportunity of expressing their opinion, that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, is entrusted with the exercise of the Royal Prerogative within the same, and that he (and not the Executive Council) is constitutionally responsible, as well to the Sovereign as to the people of this Province; for the impartial and upright performance of the duties of his office—a responsibility essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of His Majesty's Subjects in Upper Canada, and which it is the imperative duty of their Representatives to maintain and enforce, and not to suffer that responsibility, so far as depends on them, to be weakened or destroyed, by transferring the whole or any portion of it to other parties; and that any attempt to transfer

to the Executive Council this responsibility, and as a necessary consequence the power and patronage vested by law in the person administering the Government, is in derogation of the Constitutional Charter, and would be dangerous to the liberties of the people—injurious to the stability of our social and political Institutions—and utterly destructive of the ties which attach this Colony to the British Empire.

On the subject of the extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Council, your Committee have equally decided, and they trust well founded views. The union of the three Estates—Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy, in the Government, has been always considered the characteristic and most valuable feature of the British Constitution; and with a view of securing a free and well-balanced system of Government, with the Kingly power for its head, the intervention of a third estate, independent of the people, though possessing the same common-interests with them, and of the Crown, though deriving rank from it, has been found productive of the happiest results; and so far from the creation of Legislative Councils nominated by the Crown, being a new theory or experiment in Colonial Government, the Constitution of other Colonies, the date of which is long antecedent to that of our own, abundantly proves alike their existence and utility; and your Committee find it difficult to conceive how a change, which would make the Legislative Council elective, and so give to the people a double representation, each branch being in every respect independent of the Crown, could have any other effect than to render the whole system democratic, and, as your Committee believe, inevitably to lead to a separation from the Parent State. Where the Chief Magistrate is elective there can be no reason why all the remaining branches of the Legislature should not be so likewise—but such a state of things would, in the opinion of your Committee, be incompatible with Monarchical Institutions, and as a necessary consequence, must, if adopted, be destructive of our existence as an integral portion of the British Empire.

For reasons already expressed, your Committee pass by the other "*Reforms*" suggested, and take up the third Resolution, which is in the following words:—

Resolved—That it has long been the aim of the enemies of these Colonies, by deliberate and unfounded misrepresentations, to engender dissensions and bad feelings between the people thereof, in the hope of preventing all union of purpose among the said people, and of thereby preventing the reform of those abuses and evils of which the people have so frequently complained, and which are connived at or upheld for the advantage of a minority hitherto unjustly possessing, and still endeavoring to maintain a political ascendancy in this Province, contrary to the principles of all good government."

Upon this your Committee will offer only one remark. They do not pretend to judge how far the statements therein contained may be true as regards Lower Canada; but with regard to this Province, they can with great sincerity assert, that although there have been "*deliberate and unfounded misrepresentations*," as well before as since the adoption of this Resolution by the Assembly of Lower Canada, in regard to the affairs of this Province, yet they confidently hope and believe that the aim of

those who have made them to suit their own unhal-
lowed purposes, will be defeated by the firm deter-
mination of your Honorable House, on all occasions,
"to maintain our happy Constitution inviolate—and
at the same time, to correct cautiously, yet effectually,
all real grievances."

With respect to the fourth Resolution, which is
as follows:—

Resolved—"That this House has seen with ex-
treme concern a Speech delivered at the opening of
the present Session of the Legislature of Upper
Canada, by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, late
Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, at a moment
when his sudden recall reflected particularly on the
merits of his Administration, in which it is stated
that the affairs of this Province had exercised an
injurious influence on the interests of Upper Cana-
da—had tended apparently to discourage Emigra-
tion and the transfer of capital to that country, and
had acted disadvantageously in respect to the terms
on which the large Loan authorised by the Legisla-
ture of that Province was recently negotiated in
England;—that such a statement is calculated to
misrepresent the views of this House; to prejudice
the people of these Provinces against each other;
to disturb that good understanding which ought to
prevail, and which has hitherto prevailed between
the said people; and in place thereof to sow discord
and animosity among the several classes of His
Majesty's Subjects in these Provinces."

Your Committee feel it right, in the first place, to
remark, that whatever may be the opinion of the
House of Assembly of Lower Canada on the merits
of the administration of His Excellency Sir John
Colborne, the universal public testimony of respect
that were shewn to him on his departure from the
Province, have abundantly proved in what light his
character and conduct were viewed among us. And
your Committee would further remark, that in their
opinion it would be idle to deny that the dissensions
in the Lower Province have produced an injurious
influence on Emigration, as well as on the financial
arrangements of Upper Canada, and will, if they
continue, be daily more prejudicial to our general
welfare.

The next Resolution declares—"That strong in
the rectitude of their intentions and principles, and
moved alone by a desire to introduce order and re-
sponsibility into their political institutions, in the
place of the disorder and abuse which now unhap-
pily prevail, this House, and the people whom it
represents, indignantly repudiate all design to injure
the interests or embarrass the exertions of the peo-
ple of Upper Canada, in whose welfare the people
of this Province feel a lively interest, and for whose
patriotic exertions to improve their political and so-
cial condition, this House entertains a sincere re-
spect; and this House is gratified to perceive that
the Representatives of the Sister Province have
done this House the justice to acquit it of being the
cause of any dissensions or embarrassments existing
in the Colony; and that this House firmly repeat,
that those dissensions and embarrassments proceed-
ed from the defective constitution of the Legislative
Council of these Colonies, and from the continued
unconstitutional exercise by the same persons, of
Executive, Legislative, and Judicial functions—from
which causes have resulted the abuses of which the
people of this Province have so long and so justly
complained."

Your Committee are not aware that the House
of Assembly of Lower Canada have ever been charg-
ed with a *design* "to injure the interests or embar-
rass the exertions" of the people of this Province.—
The dissensions unfortunately prevailing there have
caused in the minds of most reflecting men among
us both regret and anxiety; and the expression of
that feeling is natural and just, when we have rea-
son to believe, that our interests have sustained a
prejudice, in many respects, from the peculiar posi-
tion of public affairs in the Sister Province. Under
ordinary circumstances, your Committee would have
avoided the expression of any opinion on the affairs
of Lower Canada, and they now disclaim all wish
to pronounce upon their concerns, further than to
the extent of a discussion of matters affecting the
interests of this Province, and naturally springing
from a consideration of the Resolutions transmitted
to this House.

The brief review taken by your Committee, of
the history of the Province of Quebec, and its sepa-
ration into Upper and Lower Canada, and of the
amelioration of its political condition by successive
acts of grace and favor, has led them to the conclu-
sion that every disposition has been indicated by
the Home Government to provide for the peace and
welfare of all classes of His Majesty's subjects in-
habiting the Canadas, and to afford them the protec-
tion of liberal institutions, and of laws subject to
their own revision. That in the practical operation
of these institutions some difficulties might arise, was
naturally to be expected, nor should it be matter of
surprise that there may have gradually crept in some
abuses which require amendment and reform. To
all just complaints, your Committee feel assured a
ready attention would be given; and the careful in-
vestigation by the House of Commons, of the affairs of
the Canadas in 1828; together with the ample infor-
mation afforded by Government at that time, proves to
the satisfaction of your Committee, that every readi-
ness has been shewn by His Majesty and the Imperial
Parliament to remove every such abuse, and to give
to the people here every redress that circumstances
might require. With this belief on the one hand,
and strong in their conviction of the excellence of
our Constitution as it is, on the other, your Commit-
tee perceive, with lively regret and alarm, the tone
of these Resolutions, and the spirit in which these
or similar measures have been latterly insisted on by
the House of Assembly which adopted them; nor
can they withhold an expression of deep sympathy
for their fellow-subjects of British origin in the Lower
Province, who seem in some respects to be treated,
and who have been almost denounced, as foreigners
and intruders in a Colony which was won by the
enterprise and heroic courage of British warriors.
Geographically situated as Upper Canada is, and
governed under the same Constitution with the Sis-
ter Province, whatever change occurs in their form
of Government, or whatever remedies the Imperial
Parliament may adopt for the cure of the evils now
prevailing there, must, in some degree, and perhaps
to an extent not now contemplated, affect us like-
wise. When a Member of the British House of
Commons, the salaried Agent of the Assembly of
Lower Canada, declared in his place, (as Mr. Roe-
buck is reported to have declared) that in the neigh-
borhood of Lower Canada, "there were 13,000,000
of Republicans who, as soon as the flag of Rebellion
should be unfurled, would rally round it, and trample

in the dust the whole establishment," your Committee think it right for your Honorable House promptly to declare that, in their opinion, the few traitors in either Province who would desire to hoist the standard of revolt, are so sensible of their weakness that there is no fear of such an effort being made; and that should they be rash enough to attempt in the expectation of foreign support, they would look in vain for aid from the United States, whose Government has been actuated by feelings of the most friendly and pacific character towards the British Empire, and whose high sense of national honor would always prevent their lending their aid to traitorous conspiracy. Whatever course may be taken with regard to the affairs of the Lower Province, your Committee cannot let slip the opportunity of expressing their anxious hope, that no consideration will induce a departure from the principles contained in the Charter of 1791, and that in any remedial measures which may be adopted, the preservation of our rights as British subjects, and of our intimate connexion with the Mother Country, as a Colony, will never be lost sight of, or endangered by weak and temporizing concession.

Your Committee, after this examination of these Resolutions, have arrived at the conclusion, that to pursue the course which has been followed in the Lower Province, and to espouse the principles avowed and insisted on by the House of Assembly there, would be contrary to the wishes as well as the interests of Upper Canada; would shake our system of Government to its centre, and would rapidly and inevitably tend to establish a Republican form of Government among us. Impressed with this conviction, your Committee feel it their duty to submit to your Honorable House the propriety of presenting an humble address to His Majesty, solemnly disavowing the sentiments contained in these Resolutions, and earnestly deprecating any departure from the principles of our Constitution, or the adoption of any course of policy calculated to weaken the ties which attach this Colony to the British Empire.

After this review of the Resolutions, to which your Committee have felt it their duty to devote their best attention, there remains little for them to do, but to advert to the Letter of Mr. Speaker Papineau.

By the last Resolution, he was authorised to transmit copies thereof to the several Assemblies of Upper Canada, and of the other Sister Provinces, "and to express the desire of this House cordially to co-operate with the said Assemblies in all consti-

tutional measures calculated to promote the mutual interests of these Colonies."

It is under the authority of this latter clause that Mr. Papineau has assumed to write this letter, which, in addition to a lengthened commentary on the Resolutions, contains some expressions to which your Committee beg to draw the attention of your Honorable House. In reference to one of the Imperial Statutes, imposing certain duties, Mr. Papineau remarks—"It is true the Government of Upper Canada induced a bribed or unwary Parliament to petition for the revival and continuation of those taxes." Your Committee find nothing in the Resolutions giving authority to Mr. Papineau to use language insulting to the Government of this Colony, or to a former House of Assembly; nor do they believe that the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, ever designed such an unwarrantable and indecent course should be followed. For this violation of decorum, and of the courtesy due from one Legislature to another, Mr. Papineau stands solely responsible; but your Committee think it beneath the dignity of your Honorable House to take further notice of so base and unfounded a calumny. The tenor of the whole letter is, in the opinion of your Committee, of a purely rebellious character; and the sentiments of the writer will find nothing but execration from the inhabitants of this Province. It carries its antidote in itself, and is so utterly revolting to a loyal and well disposed mind, that while deserving of every punishment, it requires no confutation, and would have been passed over by your Committee in silent contempt, without even this brief notice, if it were not to be found on the Journals of your Honorable House. The late period of the past Session when it was laid on the table of the House—two months after the Resolutions were adopted, and rather more than one month after the date of the letter; prevented the late House of Assembly from taking the subject into consideration. This delay is unaccounted for, and is to be regretted: for your Committee are satisfied that had there been time for consideration, the Journals of the Assembly would not have been disgraced by the Letter of Mr. Speaker Papineau.

All which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY SHERWOOD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
22nd February, 1837.

[No. 66.]

ROAD ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of Moneys expended under the Road Acts, 3rd Wm. IV., chap. 59, (passed 1833,) and 4th Wm. IV., chap. 48, (passed in 1834,) of which accounts have not been furnished before the present Session, 1836-7.

No. of Voucher. When granted.	Amount of GRANTS.			On what Roads, and for what purposes.	Sums account- ed for before		Sums now ac- counted for.		Sums unac- counted for.		NAMES OF COMMISS- IONERS.	REMARKS.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	£	s.	£	s.				
EASTERN DISTRICT														
1833	164	3	4	9 mile Road thro'							Peter Shaver, Peter Boulton, and Peter Smith.	£3 11s. 9d. paid to Mr. Vancamp, in part of £15 or £16 still due to him.		
1834	166	13	4	centre of Matilda & Mountain.	184	13	14	132	11	9½				
DISTRICT OF PRINCE EDWARD.														
2	1833	15	0	0	Road from Picton to W. Johnson's			15	0	0	Henry Spafford, and William Johnson.			
MIDLAND DISTRICT														
*2	1833	170	0	0	From Kingston to Waterloo.....	170	0	0			H'y. Smith, A. Mac-Michael, and Benjamin Olcott. I. Van Alstine, Anthony M'Guin, and James Powley. A. M'Michael, B. Olcott, H. Smith, Jas. Powley, Lamb, V. Alstine, and Anthony M'Guin.	An Account, now furnished by Powley, V. Alstine, & M'Guin, for £185 10s., must be included in these sums.		
	1833	50	0	0	Waterloo to Ernestown Line..	45	2	3		4			17	9
	1834	273	0	0	From Kingston by Waterloo to Ernestown Line, near Jas. Powley's.....	274	2	1		0			17	11
HOME DISTRICT.														
3	1833	92	10	0	Stage Road from the Township of York to the further limit of Whitby.....	90	10	0	92	0	0	Francis Leys, Jabez Hall, and William Weller.	Oath.	
DISTRICT OF GORE.														
4	1833	50	0	0	Township of Waterloo.....			29	3	4	Jacob Shoemaker, Isaac Shantz, and Henry Warner.	Affirmation		
13	1833				Do.			20	16	9				
5	1834	70	0	0	Township of Waterloo.....	48	13	5	11	13	8	Jacob Bechtel, John Erb, Daniel Stouffer, P. Erb, D. Snyder, and Ab. Clemeny.	Oath.	
6	1833	75	0	0	Town Line between Toronto, Trafalgar, Esqueusing, and Chinguncousy..			75	0	0	A. Proudfoot, Esq., S. Marlatt, and Chs. Cameron.	Oath.		

STATEMENT OF MONEYS EXPENDED, &c.—[Continued.]

No. of Voucher.	When granted.	Amount of Grants.	On what Roads, and for what purposes.	Sums accounted for before.	Sums now accounted for.	Sums unaccounted for.	NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS.	REMARKS.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
7	1833	50 0 0	From Hagar's				Joseph Bowes, Geo.	Oath.
	1834	37 10 0	through Trafalgar, Esquesing, and Erin.....		79 1 0	8 9 0	Brown, and John Burns.	
8	1833	250 0 0	Waterloo Road, from E. Line of Beverley, thro' Beverley and Dumfries, by Galt to the Town line of Waterloo				Geo. Clemens, Jac. C. Snyder, and Absalom Shade.	Overpaid on these sums, Mr. Shade says, £1 3s. 2d.
	1834	65 0 0	Township of Dumfries.....				T. S. Howell, H. Capron, and Absalom Shade.	
	1834	150 0 0	Waterloo Road, from E. Line of Beverley to T. Line of Waterloo.....		496 11 8		George Clemens, Jacob C. Snyder, and Absalom Shade.	Oath.
		495 0 0						
9	1833	12 10 0	German Block in Wilmot.....		12 10 0		Christian Erb, and John Hamaker.	Affirmation.
	1834	20 0 0	German Block in Wilmot.....		20 0 0		Christian Erb, and John Hamaker.	Affirmation.
10	1834	125 0 0	Township of Dumfries.....		17 15 0	107 5 0	W. H. S. Mans, D. Shantz, Thomas M'Baue, J. Baracough, H'y. Clemens, and N. E. Mainwaring.	Oath by Thomas M'Baue.
11			German Block in Wilmot.....	16 5 0			John Hamaker.	One half of Voucher 9
12	1833	25 0 0	Road up the mountain by Auanius Smith's.....		25 0 0		William Carpenter, Robert Pettit, and Silas Smith.	Oath.
13								See Voucher 4.
14	1833	36 5 0	Road through centre of E. Flamboro' to the rear of said Township.....		36 5 0		Alexr. Brown, John Eaton, and Edward Evans.	Oath.
14	1834	45 0 0	The same road...		45 0 0		Same Commissioners.	Oath.
15	1834	50 0 0	From E. Hopkins' up the Mountain to Binbrook to the rear of the 4th Concession.....		50 0 0		Van Waggoner, Thos. Willson, and William Green.	Oath.
16	1833	20 0 0	Talbot Road, Romney.....				James W. Little, Joseph Smith, and Thomas Renwick.	
	1833	50 0 0	Between J. Kinunsmith's and John Smith's, Raleigh.....				Same Commissioners.	
	1834	25 0 0	On same road...				James W. Little, Jas. Price, and Jeremiah De Clute.	
	1834	30 0 0	Talbot Road, Romney.....				J. W. Little.	
		125 0 0			75 0 0	50 0 0	T. Renwick, Esq., & James H. Price.	Oath.

[No. 67.]

R E P O R T

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WESTERN DUNDAS STREET ROAD.

Toronto, 21st July, 1837.

Sir,
I have the honor herewith to enclose to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Report of the improvements had, and the expenditure incurred by the Trustees of the Western Dundas Street Road, under the provisions of the Statute passed the 20th day of April last past, with a detail of the payments made, and abstract of balances unexpended, as also the plan and sections of the Surveyor employed, with his abstract of measured work on those contracts which accompany the Report.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. W. BALDWIN,
Chairman of the Board of
Trustees under the Statute.

To J. JOSEPH, Esq.,
Provincial Secretary,
Lieutenant-Governor's Office.

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Knight
Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic
Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of
Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of
Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The Trustees appointed by the Act of the Legislature, passed the 20th April, 1836, to continue the improvements on the "Dundas Street Road,"

Beg leave respectfully to Report,

That having met under and by virtue of the authority of this Act of the Provincial Parliament, the Trustees considered it first necessary to visit the Road placed thereby under their superintendance, and to examine into, and determine what parts most needed the expenditure of the money placed at their disposal on this duty, taking with them an experienced Surveyor with whom to advise. They also determined that, for the present, the improvement of the Dundas Street Westerly from the point where the work of last season terminated, should be continued on the same plan and mode of employment upon which it was conducted last season by Mr. Denison, one of the Commissioners appointed under the preceding as well as the present Act of Parliament, that time might not be lost: and it was also determined that all work to be done should be of a permanent description; that is to say, that no part of the funds should be laid out on temporary repairs, but that every portion of the Road subjected to the contemplated improvement, should either be finished finally by macadamization, or placed in such a state as while the work to be done should greatly improve its condition for immediate use, it should leave it

levelled, grubbed, and straightened, and its steep and dangerous ascents and declivities reduced, and rendered fit for the reception of stone at a future time. Thus the Trustees concurred as to the general view of the subject, when, on the twenty-sixth of May, having some reason to hope that some reasonable contracts might be effected with different persons for certain portions of the Road, it was determined by the Trustees to suspend for a time the work on Dundas Street, as continued from last year, till contracts for the several sections to be laid out might be advertised for. Mr. David Gibson being engaged by the Trustees as Surveyor and Engineer, on the 31st of May, made his Report of surveys and plans to a full Board of the Trustees, who, upon Mr. Gibson's exhibition and explanation of them, approved highly of his work. He divided the Road to be improved into fifty-three sections of twenty chains each, which were, after long consideration and discussion, arranged, and the degree of improvement assigned thus:—

1. That part of the Road from section 1 to 19, inclusive, to be opened, grubbed, and turnpiked, and all necessary bridges and culverts made, but not macadamized.

2. That part thereof from No. 19 to 24, last inclusive, to be macadamized, and the hills on each side of the River Humber to be cut down and levelled to a declivity of one foot in twenty, should the nature of the ground admit, as also the hill at section 24.

3. That part from section 25 to 33, inclusive, to be opened, grubbed, and turnpiked, and all necessary bridges or culverts made.

4. That part included on sections 34, 35, 36, and part of 37, to be macadamized.

5. The residue of section 37, with section 38, 39, 40, and 41, to be opened, grubbed and turnpiked.

It was at the time deemed prudent, and so resolved on, not to extend the work further than section 41, and that the sections from 19 to 24 be first begun, which, however, was not to interfere with the work on Lot Street, which was directed by the Statute to be commenced—that the broken stone on Lot Street should be 20 feet wide and 10 inches deep, in the manner of the previous work done thereon, and that the macadamized work from Colonel Givens' angle, Westward, should be 16 feet wide and 10 inches deep. Those arrangements having been approved of by the Board unanimously, advertisements were printed and issued in all the neighboring places. On the 15th June, a full Board of the Trustees met at Thomson Smith's tavern, at the Humber River, to receive tenders. At this meeting nine several tenders were made for several sections of the work, of which seven were rejected as altogether extravagant in the proposal, and two were accepted, which two, nevertheless, were abandoned, one by the Trustees, under the conviction of the inability

of the parties to fulfil the work, as being beyond their means, and the other abandoned by the person himself under a supposed misunderstanding of the view of the Trustees relative to his office. It is remarkable that, at the sitting of the Board, "not one tender was made for the section or sections to be macadamized." It was supposed by the Trustees that this arose from the apprehension of the people that they could not safely estimate the real value of such work, and, therefore, avoided the danger. It was then resolved on, as the season was fast advancing, that the macadamization of Lot Street should again be proceeded with on the same plan and mode of payment, namely, under superintendents of work by day laborers,—the stone, however, was purchased by the toise, and broken by the toise.

CONTRACT, No. I.

Although unsuccessful at the regular day appointed for the reception of tenders, yet afterwards tenders more reasonable began to be offered; and on the 24th June, Lawrence and Barber made the tender for sections 9 to 19, at 12s. 6d. per rod, which was considerably less than the tenders rejected at the meeting at the Humber. The tender was accepted, and the work is now well done.

The Trustees now uneasy at the advance of time without any tender for macadamizing the portion intended for this work, deemed it advisable to employ men at day's work, under overseers, to prepare this portion of the road for macadamizing from Doctor Phillip's house to Mr. Thomas Cooper's cottage.

CONTRACT, No. II.

John Belcher next tendered for the excavation of, and levelling the hill on the East side of the Humber, tender accepted, and the work well done.

CONTRACT, No. III.

Ebenezer Austin next tendered for the working of the hill East of Cooper's cottage, tender accepted, and work satisfactorily done.

CONTRACT, No. IV.

Leonard Wilcox and Henry Hamilton tendered for Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, at 15s. per rod, for 560 rods, and by subsequent arrangement with the Trustees, 22 rods at 25s., tenders accepted, and work done.

CONTRACT, No. V.

Marigold and Vanvolkenburg, on the 8th July, presented a tender for Macadamizing of the Sections before noticed, and the contract was entered into. In this contract the tender was for Macadamization in the usual way, as heretofore done on Yonge Street; but at the suggestion and recommendation of Mr. Gibson, it was proposed to those persons to do the work upon the plan of Mr. Telford, a celebrated Civil Engineer, in London, by whom it is recommended as greatly preferable to

the plan of Mr. Macadam. The Contractors were at first very unwilling to vary their tender. The Trustees, influenced by Mr. Gibson's reasoning, supported as it was, strongly, in Mr. Telford's book, urged the Contractors to try the work as being to them less expensive; and if, on trial, they found the change of terms disadvantageous, they would be at liberty to return to those of the original tender. Thus explained, the Contractors consented, leaving the rate of payment as it stood originally. At the first laying the stone it was done so unskillfully, that they were required to remove and re-place them under the direction of Mr. Gibson himself; with the aid of Mr. Bell, the Overseer, this was accordingly done and the work advanced, and is now finished on those Sections upon the plan of Mr. Telford. The Trustees have every hope that this portion of the road will be more permanent and firm, and require less repair than any portion of Macadamized road, and if it shall happily prove so, this great advantage will be obtained by the experiment that the work might be done for 20s. the rod less than by making the road of broken stone altogether; indeed it may be hoped that the saving of labour would in a short time, when this species of work would be more familiar to the persons employed, afford a much larger saving than here stated. The Contractors themselves have acknowledged that it would yield a saving of the twenty shillings; the granite paving stones are so rigid as to resist in many cases the force of the hammer altogether, and in Mr. Telford's plan those very stones are immediately ready, and in fact more fit for the work, as they are gathered off the surface of the land in the neighborhood. The expenditure incurred by the Trustees in the work of preparation, as far as it was advanced at the time of entering into this contract, being £58 14s. 8d. was allowed by these Contractors as so much to their credit, and so appears in the account. The Trustees hope that their attempting this experiment, will meet the approbation of your Excellency and the public at large.

CONTRACT, No. VI.

Friend Wilcox tendered for excavation and levelling of the hills East of the Mimico; his tender accepted and work well done, except the finishing of the side gutters, the hard frost having obstructed their completion. His bond for fulfilment is annexed.

Much inconvenience was felt, and some valuable time lost by the rise of the price of stone delivered for the work on the continuation from Colonel Givens' corner Westward;—during the last season the price being seven dollars per toise, now (about the 13th July) eight dollars was demanded. After some days the Trustees were obliged to comply or lose the fine season. A rise took place on the Eastern Road also, in some measure no doubt owing to the greater distance of carriage, the stone near the road being, of course, first drawn off.

CONTRACT, No. VII.

Wilson, Harburn and Co. entered into contract for the construction of five culverts. The Trustees hope these culverts will prove sufficient, although they have had reason to complain of the work done

by these contractors in some degree, and have made a deduction from the account payable by the terms of the contract. Here the Trustees have occasion to remark it as their opinion, that work done under the eye of trustworthy overseers, is not only superior in every respect, but cheaper also.

CONTRACT, No. VIII.

John Belcher tendered for the excavation and levelling of the West Hill of the Humber, at the rate offered by one Trotter, who requested to be released from his Tender, as it would, in his apprehension, prove a loss to him, the Trustees having consented to his trial before contract, and Belcher having consented, took up the contract, which he did, and has very nearly performed.

The Trustees regret that they have to complain that Mr. Thomas Cooper has, in despite of the obvious necessity, therefore, refused to remove a large framed stable, usually called a driving house, appurtenant to his tavern. The requisite removal would have cost but little, not more than twelve or fifteen pounds, but Mr. Cooper demanding £70 at one time, and subsequently proposing to reduce the demand to £50, the Trustees were under the unpleasant necessity of giving instructions to the contractor to go on with the work, and fill the hollow ground in front of this frame stable with the earth and sand excavated from the hill. This driving-house now stands 8 or 10 feet on the road, and exhibits a very unsightly object, interrupting the uniform course of the south side of the road towards the bridge over the River. The Trustees fear that legal process must be resorted to with regard to Mr. Cooper in this respect.

CONTRACT, No. IX.

Thomas Montgomery tendered for section 25, and cutting down part of the hill in front of his own house, and has nearly performed the work. At this time the Trustees considering the amount of the contracts as still quite within the means, and the season well fitted for the work, determined on extending the work to the improvement of the swamp in section 47 and 49, over which a decayed causeway of logs then afforded a very bad way, even in good weather, and one in bad weather next to impassable. This they propose to improve by the entire removal of the old timbers, ditching, erecting culverts, and filling up to sufficient height the whole of the way with earth, covered with a bed of excellent gravel, afforded on the high ground of the road in its approach towards the swamp. This work has been done under Mr. Peter McCollum, as overseer, with the superintendence of Mr. Logan, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Cook, by days' labor. This piece of work has been admirably well done, and affords for a future time a perfect compact and solid foundation for macadamization, when it may hereafter become necessary.— It is hoped, however, that the deep covering of the coarse gravel will afford the public an excellent road for a long time. The swamp was of such a nature that if unrepaired the improved part of the road Eastward of it would be the less useful publicly, and the tolls, of course, less productive. This conviction on the minds of the Trustees induced them to pass over the continuous improvement by macadamization from

the Eastward, and indeed also suggested the necessity of levelling the Credit hills, so dangerous to travellers, cattle, and waggons.

To these hills the Trustees directed Mr. Gibson to repair, and report upon their condition, and the best mode of rendering them safe by such work as should by its nature be a preparation for more complete and permanent work, should the Parliament augment the funds necessary for its further improvement. Mr. Gibson did accordingly survey this portion, and presented sections and plans for its improvement; which being approved of, the work was, by day laborers, horses and carts, conducted under the care of Mr. John Carey, living near the spot; and the Trustees have every reason to be fully satisfied with the care and fidelity of Mr. Carey in the duty entrusted to him; the safety of this passage will, no doubt, greatly augment the usefulness of the road, and improve the receipts of toll.

CONTRACT No. X.

Joseph Horning tendered for cutting down the hill on the East and West sides of a branch of the River Etobicoke. Tender accepted and work performed agreeably to it.

CONTRACT, No. XI.

William Ogden tendered for building a bridge over the Etobicoke, which is done; but the severe weather has prevented the finishing the approach to it, which will be also finished so soon as the opening of the Spring will admit.

CONTRACT, No. XII.]

William Custead tendered for the work of section 8 and 9, accepted, and work performed.

CONTRACT, No. XIII.

John and Alexander McLean, Masons, tendered for the construction of three culverts, accepted, and work performed.

It appears that about 5 or 6 years ago, a stone arch was built by Government over the race-way, at Mr. Cooper's Mills, at the Humber, and the portion of the bridge at the East end, with respect to the line of road, was so situated that it did not afford a sufficient sweep of ground for the safety of teams descending the road. To obviate this it became necessary to add to this stone arch an extent of 20 feet of new work, which is accordingly done; though still the projecting driving-house of Mr. Cooper's disfigures the appearance of this improvement, and is, in fact, a subsisting nuisance in the way.

The Trustees have, under the authority of the Statute by which they act, established a second toll-gate on the East side of the Mimico River, with like toll charges as at the Western toll-gate of this City established the preceding year. It is not possible, at present, to form any satisfactory estimate of the probable receipts of this new gate so recently erected.

4 Report of Trustees on W. Dundas Street Road. (No. 67.)

The receipts of the first toll-gate for the past year, from the 3rd Oct., 1835, to the 3rd Oct., 1836, have been £637 11s. 4d., and from October to 2nd Feb., inst., to £266 2s. 7d., clear of all expenses.

STATEMENT of the Tolls of the Western Gate, erected last year.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Receipts for the year ending the 3d October, 1836, as per Statement of the Toll-Keeper...	637	11	4
Amount of Receipts from 3d October, 1836, to 2d February, 1837.....	266	2	7
	£903	13	11
Of this the Bank have only, as yet, given credit for.....	549	2	6
Apparent balance.....	354	11	5

Applicable to the interest accruing on the public securities for the money borrowed.

ABSTRACTS of the General Accounts of the Trustees, under the Statute of the 20th April, 1836.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of appropriation by the Statute of 20th April, 1836, 17th clause.	10,000	0	0	Received from J. H. Dunn, Receiver-General, as per Account annexed...	9,000	0	0
				Balance as yet undrawn from Government.....	1,000	0	0
	£10,000	0	0		£10,000	0	0

Balance in Bank book..... £333 12 10
 Balance in the detailed Account of the Trustees annexed... 833 12 7½
 Difference... £ 0 0 2½

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount received from the Receiver-General, as per Account in detail.....	9,000	0	0	By amount of expenditure, as per detail annexed, paid by checks on the Bank of Upper Canada, where the money was deposited by the Trustees.....	7786	10	1½
				By charges made by the Bank against those funds under the construction of the 32d clause of that Act, and not paid by checks:—			
				1836.			
				Jan. 1—To balance....	175	8	10
				.....—To Check to J. Bell.....	12	1	10
				July 7—Interest on Note for £500....	12	6	7
				Nov 24—12 months interest on £2400.144	0	0	0
				Nov 29—3 do. do. do.	36	0	0
					379	17	3
				Balance.....	£8166	7	4½
					£833	12	7½
	£9,000	0	0		£9,000	0	0

(No. 67.) Report of Trustees on W. Dundas Street Road. 5

Amount of Moneys remaining yet unexpended of the £10,000 appropriated as above:—	£	s.	d.
Undrawn from Government.....	1,000	0	0
Balance in Bank, as above stated.....	833	12	7½
	1,833	12	7½
Chargeable against which, and payable when work completed, balances yet due of Contract, Nos. 2, 8, 9, and 11. Work done, but not reported on.....			
Contract, No. 11 stopped by frost.....			
And some balance coming to Mr. G. Denison, Clerk, for service done lately.....			

It should, perhaps, be remarked here before Report be closed, that the first check given by the Trustees on the Bank, was for the sum of £210 0s. 4d. on the 10th of June, which was to pay outstanding demands for work, labor, and materials, expended and supplied to the Commissioners for the previous year, which, taken from the gross amount of the expenditure of this year as above.....£7786 10 1½

210 0 4

Leaves..... 7576 9 9½

the actual expenditure of the past year.

So that the Trustees under the Statute of 20th April, 1836, have only in fact expended the sum of

£7576 9s. 9½d. The Trustees beg leave to refer your Excellency to the detailed account accompanying this Report, and to the abstract of Mr. Gibson, the Surveyor and Engineer, with his plan of sections, as also the contracts of the persons employed, referred to in the above Report.

All which is most respectfully submitted by
Your Excellency's obedient servants,
W. W. BALDWIN, *Chairman*,
GEORGE SILVERTHORN,
JOHN McFARLANE,
A. LEWIS,
JACOB COOK,
FRANCIS LOGAN.

ABSTRACT shewing the Amount of Work performed, and Money paid, on the Western Turnpike Road, Home District, for 1836.

	CUBIC YARDS.	RATE.	£	s.	d.
To 1 mile 1529 yards in length, (except from Yonge-Street to Peter's Street, which is 20 feet wide,) 16 feet wide, 10 inches deep.....		£ s. d.	3018	10	10
68 toise of Stone on hand, of which 66 are broken.....					
To 49 chains 10 links of Stone Road, paved bottom, and broken stone surface, as recommended by Mr. Telford, the celebrated Engineer, in London, at £5 Currency per rod.....			802	0	0
ROAD MASONRY.			3820	10	10
Wilson & Co. 5 Culverts by Peacock Inn, £150—extra £1 5s.—deduction for bad work £10—making cash paid.....			141	5	0
M'Lean & Co. 3 Culverts west of River Humber.....			60	5	0
John Couch, Culvert at River Etobicoke.....			32	0	0
John Couch, at Farr's Inn, Toronto Township, included in expenditure under Peter McCollum.....					
John Couch, at Mr. Lewis' Old Store, (Stone found to him).....			15	0	0
Thomas Cooper, Arch at River Humber.....			50	0	0
EXCAVATIONS AND EMBANKMENTS.			298	10	0
John Belcher, East of River Humber.....	} not finished.....	8554 0 0 9	275	0	0
John Belcher, West of River Humber, not measured....		0 0 11	178	0	0
The above Contracts of John Belcher's are unfinished—£70 retained until completed.					
Ebenezer Austin, Hill east of Cooper's Cottage.....		3597 0 0 9	134	17	6
Extra Work.....			6	17	3
Friend Wilcox, East Hill at Mimico and Graveling it, and the West Hill, 16 feet wide and 8 inches deep.....		1951 0 0 11	80	8	5
West Hill at Mimico.....		2085 0 0 11	136	16	3
Thomas Montgomery, put at east end of Mimico Bridge, from front of his own house—part not paid for.....		1102 0 0 5½	25	5	1
Ogden & Co., Hill East of River Etobicoke New Bridge, and ditto with Stone Piers; contract not finished—advanced.....			450	0	0
Carried forward.....		£	1296	5	10

6 Report of Trustees on W. Dundas Street Road. (No. 67.)

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF WORK, &c.—[Continued.]

	CUBIC YARDS	RATE.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....£			1296	4	6
Joseph Horning, Two Hills at Widow Silverthorn's—West Hill cubic 801 yards, at 7½d., East Hill 739 cubic yards, at 10d.....	1540		55	16	5½
Credit Hill, (day labor) John Carey Superintendent.....			340	9	4½
GRUBBING AND FORMING.					
			1692	10	4
	Rods.				
Wilcox & Hamilton, from Colonel Givens' Corner West.....	560	0 15 0	447	10	0
Wilcox & Hamilton, from Colonel Givens' Corner West and filling up a Hollow.....	22	1 5 0	116	0	0
William Custead's, East of Peacock Inn.....	160	0 14 6	455	19	0
Barber, Lawrence & Co., West of Peacock to T. Smith's.....	663	0 12 6			
Merigold & Vanvolkenburgh, filling a Hollow and Forming, £58—extra work done. £4—in all.....			62	0	0
Thomas Montgomery.....	82	0 11 3	48	2	6
Richard Wilcox.....			32	10	0
Peter McCollum, Overseer, day labor; also Gravelled, including Culvert.....			565	17	11
Under the superintendance of Mr. McFarlane.....			10	11	6
GRAVELLING THE FORMED ROAD.					
			1736	10	11
Friend Wilcox, from Stone Road to Montgomery's Inn.....	136	0 10 0	68	0	0
TOLL-HOUSE AT MIMICO RIVER.					
Building New Toll-House, Mimico.....			46	5	0
Building Toll-Gate, &c.....			29	16	0
			76	1	0

The above Abstract shows the amount expended on the Dundas Street Road, on the different sorts of Improvements, in the year 1836, leaving out Contingent Accounts.

I have the honor of being
Your obedient servant.

DAVID GIBSON,

D. P. Surveyor.

Toronto, 20th February, 1837.

The TRUSTEES of the WESTERN DUNDAS ROAD in Account Current with the Receiver General of Upper Canada.

1836.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1836.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
June 16	To deposit in Bank of Upper Canada by Receiver-General..	1000	0	0	June 10	By check to G. T. Dennison, Esq. to pay J. Bell.....	210	0	4
July 29	To deposit in Bank of Upper Canada by Receiver-General..	1000	0	0	July 2	By check to Wm. Kerr, Clerk...	206	10	1
Aug. 19	To deposit in Bank of Upper Canada by Receiver-General..	2000	0	0	.... 13	By check to Wm. Kerr, Clerk..	50	0	0
Oct. 7	To deposit in Bank of Upper Canada.....	2000	0	0	.... 13	By check to J. McFarlane.....	58	14	8
Nov. 19	To deposit by Receiver-General.	3000	0	0	.... 13	By check to John Belcher.....	50	0	0
		9000	0	0	.... 18	By check to Wm. Kerr, Clerk...	356	1	9
					.... 18	By check to L. Wilcox.....	60	0	0
					Aug. 3	By check to J. Carey, Clerk...	645	0	0
					.... 3	By check to J. Belcher.....	75	0	0
					.... 3	By check to Ebenezer Austin...	50	0	0
					.... 3	By check to L. Wilcox.....	50	0	0
					.... 13	By check to Merigold & Van...	100	0	0
					.... 13	By check to F. Wilcox.....	30	0	0
					.... 19	By check to J. Carey, Clerk...	300	0	0
					.... 19	By check to D. Barber & Co...	150	0	0
					.... 19	By check to J. Belcher.....	50	0	0
	Carried forward.....£	9000	0	0		Carried forward.....£	3441	6	10

The TRUSTEES of the WESTERN ROAD in Account Current, &c.—[Continued.]

1836:	Dn.	£ s. d.	1836:	Cr.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	£ 9000 0 0		Brought forward.....	£ 2441 6 10
Nov. 19			Aug. 19	By check to F. Wilcox.....	50 0 0
			..... 19	By check to Jas. Trotter on giving up contract.....	6 0 0
			..... 19	By check to L. Wilcox.....	90 0 0
			..... 26	By check to J. Carey, Clerk....	50 0 0
			..... 26	By check to F. Logan.....	50 0 0
			..... 26	By check to Wilson & Co.....	30 0 0
			..... 26	By check to Merigold & Van...	150 0 0
			..... 26	By check to D. Murchison, compensation for road.....	50 0 0
			Sept. 9	By check to J. Carey, Clerk....	120 0 0
			..... 9	By check to J. Belcher, 2nd contract.....	50 0 0
			..... 9	By check to F. Wilcox.....	37 10 0
			..... 9	By check to L. Wilcox.....	50 0 0
			..... 6	By check to J. Horning.....	20 0 0
			..... 9	By check to Merigold & Van...	75 0 0
			..... 9	By check to D. Gibson, Surveyor	45 7 6
			..... 23	By check to Barber & Lawson...	100 0 0
			..... 23	By check to Merigold & Van...	100 0 0
			..... 23	By check to J. Carey, Clerk....	143 12 3
			..... 23	By check to F. Logan.....	50 0 0
			..... 23	By check to A. Lewis.....	50 0 0
			..... 23	By check to Wragg & Co. for lumber.....	15 1 9
			..... 23	By check to Wm. Ogden.....	100 0 0
			..... 23	By check to Wm. Custead.....	50 0 0
			Oct. 7	By check to Merigold & Van...	100 0 6
			..... 7	By check to J. Carey, Clerk....	60 0 0
			..... 7	By check to F. Logan.....	100 0 0
			..... 7	By check to F. Wilcox.....	75 0 0
			..... 7	By check to L. Wilcox.....	10 0 0
			..... 7	By check to L. Wilcox.....	90 0 0
			..... 7	By check to G. T. Denison, jr., Clerk.....	137 19 4
			..... 7	By check to Barber & Lawson...	50 0 0
			..... 7	By check to J. Belcher.....	75 0 0
			..... 7	By check to Wilson & Harbron...	60 0 0
			..... 7	By check to Ebenezer Austin....	25 0 0
			..... 7	By check to Alex. McLean, et al.	15 0 0
			..... 21	By check to W. Custead in full..	66 0 0
			..... 21	By check to G. T. Denison, jr., Clerk.....	194 10 4
			..... 21	By check to Merigold & Van...	75 0 0
			..... 21	By check to J. Carey, Clerk....	64 0 0
			..... 21	By check to Wm. Ogden.....	50 0 0
			..... 24	By check to F. Wilcox.....	25 0 0
			..... 24	By check to Barber & Lawson...	155 19 0
			..... 24	By check to A. Lewis.....	108 0 0
			..... 24	By check to F. Logan.....	108 0 0
			..... 24	By check to Wilson & Harbron...	51 5 0
			Nov. 4	By check to Wilcox & Hamilton	70 0 0
			..... 4	By check to Merigold & Van...	62 0 0
			..... 4	By check to Joseph Horning....	12 10 0
			..... 4	By check to Wm. Ogden.....	125 0 0
			..... 4	By check to F. Logan.....	67 7 11
			..... 4	By check to G. T. Denison, jr., Clerk.....	185 4 1 1/2
			..... 4	By check to Mr. Montgomery...	50 0 0
			..... 4	By check to Merigold & Van...	143 5 4
			..... 4	By check to Wilcox & Hamilton	27 10 0
			..... 18	By check to G. T. Denison, jr., Clerk.....	226 19 5
			..... 18	By check to J. Carey, Clerk....	64 1 10
			..... 18	By check to J. Belcher.....	50 0 0
			..... 18	By check to Wm. Ogden.....	100 0 0
	Carried forward.....	£		Carried forward.....	£ 6823 10 7 1/2

Report of Trustees on W. Dundas Street Road. (No. 67.)

The TRUSTEES of the WESTERN ROAD in Account Current, &c.—[Continued.]

1836.	DR.	£ s. d.	1836.	CR.	£ s. d.
Nov. 19	Brought forward.....	£ 9000 0 0	Dec. 2	Brought forward.....	£ 6823 10 7½
			.... 2	By check to E. Austin.....	66 14 9
			.... 2	By check to J. Horning.....	23 6 5½
			.... 2	By check to F. Wilcox in full...	76 14 8
			.... 2	By check to J. Belcher.....	160 0 0
			.... 2	By check to J. Couch, Mason...	47 0 0
			.... 2	By check to J. Carey, Clerk....	41 16 3
			.... 2	By check to McLean & Brother..	40 5 0
			.... 2	By check to R. Wilcox, for Logan, Lewis, and Cook.....	32 10 0
			.... 2	By check to G. T. Denison, jr., Clerk.....	129 0 0
			.... 2	By check to J. McFarlane.....	10 11 6
			.... 16	By check to J. Carey, Clerk....	41 9 0
			.... 16	By check to G. T. Denison, jr., Clerk.....	16 5 3½
			.... 16	By check to Wm. Ogden.....	75 0 0
			.... 30	By check to Leslie & Sons, Sta- tionery.....	2 18 4½
			.... 30	By check to G. T. Denison, jr., Clerk.....	39 4 9
			.... 30	By check to Thomas Cooper....	50 0 0
			.... 30	By check to J. Carey, Clerk....	49 2 3½
			.... 30	By check to Wm. Kerr, late Clerk	3 7 6
			.... 30	By check to John Bell, Overseer.	4 15 8
			.... 30	By check to D. Gibson.....	31 17 0
			1837.		
			Jan. 18	By check to J. McFarlane for Mimico Toll-house.....	46 5 0
			Feb. 17	By check to J. E. Brayley for Toll-gate, &c.....	29 16 0
					£ 7786 10 1½
					1213 9 10½
					£ 9000 0 0

Above balance..... £1213 9 10½
 Deduct the charges made by the Bank against those funds under the construction of the 32nd clause
 of the Act, and which were not paid by the check of the Trustees..... 379 17 3
£ 833 12 7½

W. W. BALDWIN,
Chairman.
 JOHN McFARLANE,
 A. LEWIS,
 JACOB COOK,
 FRANCIS LOGAN.

The TRUSTEES of the WESTERN DUNDAS ROAD in Account with the Receiver-General of Upper Canada.

(PROOF ACCOUNT.)

1836.	DR.	£ s. d.	1836.	CR.	£ s. d.
Nov. 19	To amount of deposits in Bank of Upper Canada by Receiver- General.....	£ 9000 0 0		By amount expended under Messrs Logan, Lewis, and Cook....	565 17 11
				By amount expended by John Carey, Clerk, at the Credit hills	340 9 4½
	Carried forward.....	£ 9000 0 0		Carried forward.....	£ 906 7 3½

The TRUSTEES of the WESTERN ROAD in Account Current, &c.—[Continued.]

1836.	Dr.	£ s. d.	1836.	Cr.	£ s. d.
Nov. 19	Brought forward.....	£ 9000 0 0		Brought forward.....	£ 906 7 3½
				By amount to Wm. Ogden on account.....	450 0 0
				By amount to John & Alexander McLenn.....	60 5 0
				By amount on Lot Street and Westward to Humber, by Mr. Denison.....	3018 10 10
				By amount to Wilcox & Hamilton.....	447 10 0
				By amount to Wm. Custead.....	116 0 0
				By amount to Thos. Montgomery.....	50 0 0
				By amount to Merigold & Vanvolkenburgh.....	864 0 0
				By amount to Lawrence & Barber.....	455 16 0
				By amount to Joseph Horning.....	55 16 5½
				By amount to Wilson, Harbron, and Adamson.....	141 5 0
				By amount to J. Belcher, 1st contract, East Hill.....	275 0 0
				By amount to J. Belcher, 2nd contract, West Hill.....	178 0 0
				By amount to Friend Wilcox.....	294 4 8
				By amount to John Couch, Mason.....	47 0 0
				By amount under superintendance of Mr. McFarlane.....	10 11 6
				By amount to Ebenezer Austin.....	141 14 9
				By amount miscellaneous charges.....	145 6 3
				By amount to Thos. Cooper for Stone Arch over Race-way.....	50 0 0
				By amount to Lessie & Sons for Stationery.....	2 16 4½
				By amount for Toll-house near Mimico River.....	46 5 0
				By amount for Toll-gate near Mimico River.....	29 16 0
		£ 9000 0 0			£ 7786 10 1½

The above shows the total expenditure on the last portion improved; not including the balance still due on the contracts Nos. 2, 3, 9, and 11, which are very nearly completed, and of course the payment of the balance is still withheld.

W. W. BALDWIN,
Chairman.

CONTRACT, No. 1.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Solomon Lawrence, *Yeoman*, Daniel Barber, *Yeoman*, Jacob Lawrence, *Yeoman*, John Belcher, *Blacksmith*, Amos Merigold, *Yeoman*, all of the Township of Toronto, in Upper Canada, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esq., Francis Logan, of the Township of Toronto, George Denison, Esq., one of the Aldermen of the City of Toronto, John McFarlane, of the Township of Etobicoke, *Yeoman*, Jacob Cook, Abijah Lewis, and George Silverthorne, of Toronto Township, *Yeomen*, Trustees, named in and by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed the twentieth day of April, 1836, entitled "An Act to continue the improvement of certain roads in the Home District," their heirs, executors, and administrators, in the penal sum of one thousand pounds of lawful money of this Province, to be paid

to the said Trustees, their executors and administrators, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seal, and dated this twelfth day of August, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-six.

The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound Solomon Lawrence, Daniel Barber, Jacob Lawrence, John Belcher, and Amos Merigold, as aforesaid, or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly take out all the stumps and roots over two inches diameter, out of the carriage road, and those on the foot paths to be taken out or cut level with the surface of the ground, the width of the foot paths to be eleven feet each, and three feet from the foot paths to the bottom of the drains, leaving thirty-eight feet for the carriage way—the drains on each side of the carriage road to be two feet deep, and slanted back on the outer sides

to the sides of the foot paths; and on the inner sides eight feet towards the carriage way, the earth taken out of the side drains to be laid in an uniform manner in the centre of the carriage way, to give a descent to the side drains, the small molls to be dug down and put in the hollows, so that no acclivity in the carriage way shall exceed one foot in thirty, (excepting the hills at the Peacock Inn, and at Thomson Smith's,) from a stake marked No. 9 East of the Peacock Inn, to a stake marked No. 19, near Thomson Smith's Barn, being a distance of two miles and a half on the Dundas Street, on or before the fifteenth day of October next ensuing, the date of these presents, for which the said Trustees have agreed to pay to the said Solomon Lawrence, Daniel Barber, Jacob Lawrence, John Belcher, and Amos Merigold, as aforesaid, the sum of twelve shillings and sixpence for every rod of 16½ feet of length of road so improved as above described, in manner following, viz.:—Three quarters of the actual amount of work performed shall be paid for every month, and the remaining quarter to remain in the hands of the Trustees until the whole contract is completed to the satisfaction of the Trustees, or such person as may be appointed to inspect the same, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

SOLOMON LAWRENCE,
DANIEL BARBER,
his
JACOB x LAWRENCE,
mark.
JOHN BELCHER.
AMOS MERIGOLD.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of,
DAVID GIBSON,
JOHN CAREY.

CONTRACT, No. II.

Know all men by these presents, that we, John Belcher, *Blacksmith*, William W. Custead, *Yeoman*, William M. Gage, *Yeoman*, all of the Township of Toronto, in the Province of Upper Canada, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esquire, Francis Logan, of the Township of Toronto, George Denison, Esquire, one of the Aldermen of the City of Toronto, John McFarlane, of Etobicoke, *Yeoman*, Jacob Cook, Abijah Lewis, and George Silverthorne, of Toronto Township, *Yeomen*, Trustees named in and by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act to continue the improvement of certain Roads in the Home District," their heirs, executors, and administrators, in the penal sum of six hundred pounds, of lawful money of this Province, to be paid to the said Trustees, their executors and administrators, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said John Belcher, William W. Custead, William M. Gage, as aforesaid, shall on or before the

fifteenth day of October next ensuing, cut down, or cause to be cut down, the Hill on the East of the Humber Bridge on the Dundas Street, according to the section of the same, by Daniel Gibson, Surveyor of Highways in the County of York, which is to reduce it to a fall of one foot in sixteen from the planking on the East end of the Humber Bridge, to a stake No. 7 on the section, and set near Thomson Smith's Barn, that is to say, all hills are to be cut down, and all hollows are to be filled up, so as to form a regular inclined plane between the before-mentioned points, and shall leave the road-way forty feet in width, where there is filling up with a slope of two horizontal to one perpendicular, but the slope on the South side on said hill not to extend beyond the limit of the road allowance; if a sufficient quantity of earth is not got in the fifty feet wide, the remainder to be taken off the South side of the road where the bend is made, and also shall leave the surface of the road properly formed for receiving the stone, "that is to say," the centre sixteen feet to be cut down ten inches, and from each side of the sixteen feet in the centre of the road to form a regular descent to the sides, which shall be two feet below the centre of the road when ten inches of depth of stone is laid in the centre; and for every cubic yard of earth so cut out and deposited as above described, they, the said William Warren Baldwin, Esquire, Francis Logan, of the Township of Toronto, George Denison, Esquire, one of the Aldermen of the City of Toronto, John McFarlane, of Etobicoke, *Yeoman*, Jacob Cook, Abijah Lewis, and George Silverthorne, of Toronto Township, *Yeomen*, Trustees, as aforesaid, have agreed to pay to the said John Belcher, William W. Custead, and William M. Gage, as aforesaid, the sum of ninepence of lawful money of this Province, in manner following, that is to say, three-quarters of the actual amount of work performed shall be paid for every month, the remaining quarter to remain in the hands of the Trustees until the whole contract is completed to the satisfaction of the Inspector, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

JOHN BELCHER, [L. S.]
WILLIAM CUSTEAD, [L. S.]
WILLIAM M. GAGE, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of,
(Signed.) DAVID GIBSON.
" DANIEL GILLESPIE.
" ARCHIBALD MCGEE.

CONTRACT, No. III.

Gentlemen Commissioners.

I do propose to cut down and level the Hill east of Cooper's Cottage, agreeable to your specifications now drawn up, for and in consideration of Nine Pence currency per yard.

Yours, &c.
EBENEZER AUSTIN.

CONTRACT, No. IV.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Leonard Willcox and Henry Hamilton, both of the

City of Toronto, Yeoman, and John Roddy of the City of Toronto, Merchant, and Thomas Richardson, of the City of Toronto, Innkeeper, are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esq. Francis Logan of the Township of Toronto, George T. Denison, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the City of Toronto, John McFarlane of Etobicoke, Yeoman, Jacob Cook, Abijah Lewis, and George Silverthorne, of the Township of Toronto, Yeomen, Trustees named in and by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed the 20th day of April, 1836, entitled, "An Act to continue the improvement of certain Roads in the Home District," their executors and administrators, in the penal sum of Five Hundred Pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada, to be paid to the said Trustees their executors or administrators, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals and dated this fifth day of July, 1836.

The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound Leonard Wilcox, Henry Hamilton, John Roddy, and Thomas Richardson, or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly take out all the Stumps and Roots over two inches diameter, out of the carriage road, and those on the foot paths to be taken out or cut level with the ground's surface; the width of the foot paths to be eleven feet each, and three feet from the foot paths to the bottom of the drains, leaving thirty-eight feet for the carriage way; the drains on each side of the carriage road to be two feet deep, and slanted back on the outer side to the side of the foot paths, and on the inner side eight feet towards the carriage way; the earth taken out of the side drains to be laid in an uniform manner, in the centre of the carriage way, to give a descent to the side drains; the small molls to be dug down and put in the hollows, so that no acclivity in the carriage way shall exceed one foot in thirty; from the stake marked No. 1, at Colonel Givins's corner to the stake marked No. 7 & 8, which includes one mile and three quarters on the Dundas Street on the Humber Plains, on or before the fifteenth day of October next ensuing, the date of these presents: for which the said Trustees have agreed to pay to the said Leonard Wilcox, Henry Hamilton, John Roddy, and Thomas Richardson, as aforesaid, the sum of fifteen shillings of lawful money of this Province, for every rod or 16 and a half feet in length of road so improved as above described, to be paid one-eighth of the money when one-quarter of the said road is done, and so on in proportion for the remainder, until the whole is finished to the satisfaction of the Trustees, or such other person as they may appoint as inspector. Then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

LEONARD WILCOX, [L. S.]
HENRY HAMILTON, [L. S.]
JOHN RODDY, [L. S.]
THOMAS RICHARDSON, [L. S.]

Signed, Sealed, and delivered in presence of }
John Carey.

CONTRACT, No. V.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Amos

Merigold, Yeoman, Duncan Merigold, Yeoman, Ira Vanvolkenburgh, Wheelwright, and Hiram Vanvolkenburgh, Carpenter, all of the Township of Toronto, Province of Upper Canada, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esq. Francis Logan, of the Township of Toronto; George Denison, Esq., Alderman of the City of Toronto, John McFarlane, of the Township of Etobicoke, Yeoman, Jacob Cook, Abijah Lewis, and George Silverthorne, of Toronto Township, Yeomen, Trustees named in and by a certain act of the Legislature of this Province, passed the 20th day of April, 1836, entitled "An Act to continue the improvement of certain roads in the Home District," their heirs, executors, and administrators, in the penal sum of sixteen hundred pounds of lawful money of this Province, to be paid to the said Trustees, their executors and administrators, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this 13th day of July, 1836.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bound Amos Merigold, Duncan Merigold, Ira Vanvolkenburgh, and Hiram Vanvolkenburgh, or either of them, their, or either of their heirs; executors or administrators do, and shall well and truly form and Macadamize such part of the Dundas Street, West of the River Humber, in the Township of Etobicoke, as may be pointed out to them by the Trustees, or such other person as they may appoint, but not to exceed in all one hundred and sixty rods, in the following manner, that is to say—they, the said Amos Merigold, Duncan Merigold, Ira Vanvolkenburgh, and Hiram Vanvolkenburgh, shall reduce the hills on their contract to the same as laid down in the section of the same by David Gibson, Surveyor of Highways, which is from Dr. Phillips' gate, Westward, one in thirty-five, one in four hundred and seventeen, one in thirty-seven and a half horizontal, and one in thirty-nine; these rates of inclination to be strictly adhered to, and it is expressly stipulated that the Contractor is to satisfy himself by his own measurement, or in any way he may think proper as to the heights and depths, or any irregularities of other parts of the surface of the ground, to be cut down or embanked, or where there is to be side cuttings and formings, as no future claim on any pretence whatsoever will be allowed. The breadth of the finished road, where there is no cutting on hills, or embanking is to be sixty-six feet, that is to say—forty-four feet for the carriage way, and eleven on each side for the foot paths, with a drain between each of the foot paths and the carriage way, two feet deep, with a slope of three feet to the foot paths, and eight feet to the carriage road.

Also mitre drains to be placed on an average of sixty yards apart, and in such a manner as one shall be at the lower end of each inclined plane; these drains to be 10 inches deep, 9 inches wide at bottom, and 12 inches wide at top, to be filled in with rubble stones, the upper part of these drains to communicate with the road materials, so as to draw the water from them—that part of the mitre drain which passes through the outer side of the carriage road on which is placed the road materials, must be covered with a sod at least three inches thick with the grass side under.

Upon the level bed prepared for the road mate-

rials, which should, when finished, be two feet above the surface of the adjoining fields, a hollow course or layer of stone is to be set by hand in the form of a close, firm pavement, the stones set in the middle of the road are to be seven inches in depth—at four feet from the centre six inches, and at eight feet from the centre five inches; they are to be set on their broadest edge, lengthwise across the road, and the breadth of the upper edge is not to exceed four inches in any case. All the irregularities of the upper part of the pavement are to be broken off by the hammer, and the interstices to be filled with stone chips, firmly wedged or packed by the hand with a light hammer, so that when the whole pavement is finished, there shall be a convexity of four inches in the sixteen feet, which is the width of the stone part of the road.

This sixteen feet of pavement is to be coated with hard stones to the depth of five inches, three inches thick, to be first laid on and worked in by carriages, and horses travelling on it, care being taken to rake in the ruts, until the surface becomes firm and consolidated, after which the remaining two inches is to be put on.

The whole of this stone to be broken into pieces as nearly cubical as possible, so that the largest piece in its longest dimensions may pass through a ring two inches and a half inside diameter, leaving a convexity of the road of four inches, the whole of the stone to be covered with a blinding of one inch in depth of gravel, free from clay or earth.

From the stone work to the bottom of the drains, the ground to form a regular convexity to carry off the water on the surface of the road—the whole to be done in a workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the Inspector, for which the above-named Trustees have agreed to pay to the said Contractors the sum of five pounds per rod, of sixteen and a half feet of length of road, so improved as above described, and no advance to be made to the said Contractors oftener than once in two weeks, and not to exceed three-quarters of the actual amount of labor performed, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

AMOS MERIGOLD, [L. S.];
DUNCAN MERIGOLD, [L. S.];
IRA VANVOLKENBURGH, [L. S.];
HIRAM VANVOLKENBURGH, [L. S.];

In presence of:
DAVID GIBSON,
JOHN CAREY,
DANIEL MERIGOLD,
STILES STEVENS.

CONTRACT, No. VI:

Know all men by these presents, that we, Frenck Wilcox, and Truman Wilcox, both of the Township of Etobicoke, in the Home District, and Province of Upper Canada, *Yeomen*, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esquire, Francis Logan, of the Township of Toronto, George Denison, Esquire, one of the Aldermen of the City of Toronto, John McFarlane, of the Township of Etobicoke, *Yeoman*, Jacob Cook,

Abijah Lewis, and George Silverthorn, of the Township of Toronto, *Yeomen*, Trustees named in and by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act to continue the improvement of certain Roads in the Home District," their or any of their heirs, executors, and administrators, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

The condition of this obligation is such, that the above bound Frenck Wilcox, and Truman Wilcox, or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly, on or before the first day of December next ensuing, the date of these presents, cut down, or cause to be cut down, the Hill on the Easterly side of the River Mimico, and raise the present bridge over the River Mimico three feet, and depositing the earth so cut between the foot of the hill and said bridge, so as to reduce the same to a fall of one foot in twenty-five; also to reduce the hill on the West side of the River Mimico to a fall of one foot in eighteen; agreeably to the section of the same by David Gibson, Surveyor of Highways, in the County of York, and also to gravel the road from the Easterly end of the Mimico bridge to the top of the hill, being the Easterly point of the cutting on the hill on the East side of the River Mimico, sixteen feet in width, and eight inches in depth, for which the said Trustees have agreed to pay to the said Frenck Wilcox, and Truman Wilcox, or either of them, their or either of their heirs, or assigns, the sum of eleven-pence, of lawful money of Upper Canada, for every cubic yard of earth removed and deposited as above described; and also to gravel the full length of Austin and Montgomery's contracts sixteen feet wide, and eight inches deep, on or before the first day of December next ensuing, the date of these presents, for which the above-named Trustees have agreed to pay for the same the sum of ten shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada, for every sixteen and a half feet of length of road so gravelled, the above pay to be in the following manner, viz.: three-quarters of the actual amount of work performed to be paid for once per month, and the remaining quarter to be paid when the whole contract is finished to the satisfaction of the Trustees, or such other person as they may appoint to inspect the same; then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

(Signed,) FRENCK WILCOX, [L. S.];
" FREEMAN WILCOX, [L. S.];

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of:
(Signed) DAVID GIBSON:

CONTRACT, No. VII.

Know all men by these presents, that we, John Wilson, George Harbron, and John Adamson, all of the City of Toronto, Masons, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esquire, &c. &c. (as in the foregoing) in the sum of three hundred pounds, &c. dated this twelfth day of August, 1838.

The conditions of this obligation is such, that if the above bounded John Wilson, George Harbron, and John Adamson, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of October next ensuing, build, or cause to be built, five culverts or bridges, according to the following dimensions, of River, or Lake stone, pave the same, find mortar and prepare the foundations necessary to receive the stone work, (if planking under the foundation is required to be paid for extra.) the length of the bridges to be forty feet each—the height of the abutments from the foundation to be four feet six inches to the springing of the arch, which is to be semi-circular, and built of stones at least one foot long, the width of the abutment walls one foot six inches thick, and two feet six inches apart, with wing walls measuring from the foundation eight feet three inches high, and ten feet six inches long each, being the whole length of each end of bridge, the whole to be done in a workmanlike manner, and laid in good lime mortar, for which the above named Trustees have agreed to pay to the said John Wilson, George Harbron, and John Adamson, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, of lawful money of this Province; but no advance to be made to the Contractor oftener than once per month, and to no greater amount than to three-quarters of the actual amount of labor performed, until the whole contract is finished, then this obligation will be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

JOHN WILSON, [L. S.]
GEORGE HARBON, [L. S.]
JOHN ADAMSON, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and deli- }
vered, in presence of, }
DAVID GIBSON.

CONTRACT, No. VIII.

Know all men by these presents, that we, John Belcher, *Blacksmith*, William W. Custead, *Yeoman*, William M. Gage, *Yeoman*, all of the Township of Toronto, in the Home District and Province of Upper Canada, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esquire, &c., in the penal sum of six hundred pounds, of lawful money of this Province, &c.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said John Belcher, William W. Custead, William M. Gage, as aforesaid, shall on or before the fifteenth day of October next ensuing, cut down, or cause to be cut down, the two Hills West of the Humber Bridge on the Dundas Street, according to the section of the same, by David Gibson, Surveyor of Highways in the County of York, which is to reduce it to a fall of one foot in nineteen and a half from where the new line of road enters the Rev. Dr. Phillips' field, which is west of the front entry to Dr. Phillips' house, to the planking on the West end of the Humber Bridge; that is to say, the hills are to be cut down, and the hollows filled up, so as to form a regular inclined plane between the before mentioned points, and shall leave the same forty feet in width between the foot of the banks as a road-way, and shall deposite the extra earth so cut out of the hills on the westerly or upper side of the present road, between the westerly end of the bridge and the foot of the hill, in a regular manner,

and on the same rate of inclination on the surface of the road as above described, and extending to such a width as the earth so cut out of the hills and there deposited may make it, taking care that all filling up on the surface of the road be done with the best or coarsest gravel from the hill at Dr. Phillips' gate—also leaving the surface of the road-way prepared for laying on the stone, that is to say, the centre sixteen feet to be cut down ten inches, and from each side of the sixteen feet in the centre of the road to descend to the sides, so that the bottom of the side drains shall be two feet below the centre of the road when the stone is laid on and finished; and for every cubic yard of earth so cut out and deposited as above described, they, the said Trustees, as aforesaid, have agreed to pay to the said John Belcher, William W. Custead, and William M. Gage, the sum of eleven pence of lawful money of Upper Canada in manner following, viz.:—three-quarters of the amount of work performed shall be paid for every month, the remaining quarter to remain in the hands of the Trustees until the whole contract is completed to the satisfaction of the Trustees, or such other person as may be appointed to inspect the same, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

(Signed) JOHN BELCHER, [L. S.]
" WILLIAM W. CUSTEAD, [L. S.]
" WILLIAM M. GAGE, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and deli- }
vered, in presence of, }
(Signed) DAVID GIBSON,
" DANIEL GILLESPIE,

Witness,
ARCHIBALD MCGEE.

9th Sept. 1836.—Check on Bank, given this day, on account of this Contract, for fifty pounds.

CONTRACT, No. IX.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Thomas Montgomery, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esq., &c., in the penal sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of this Province, &c.

The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound Thomas Montgomery, or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly, on or before the thirtieth day of October next ensuing, take out all the stumps and roots over two inches diameter, out of the carriage road, and those on the foot paths to be taken out or cut level with the ground's surface; the width of the foot paths to be eleven feet each, and three feet from the foot paths to the bottom of the drains, leaving thirty-eight feet for the carriage way—the drains on each side of the carriage road to be two feet deep, and slanted back on the outer side to the side of the foot path; and on the inner side eight feet towards the carriage way,—the earth taken out of the side drains to be laid in an uniform manner in the centre of the carriage way, to give a descent to the side drains, the small molls to be dug down and put in the hollows, so that no

acclivity in the carriage way shall exceed one foot in thirty. from the stake marked 54, at the termination of Ebenezer Austin's contract to the commencement of Frencl Wilcox's contract, at Mr. Montgomery's Inn, on the Dundas Street, on or before the fifteenth day of October next ensuing, the date of these presents, for which the said Trustees have agreed to pay to the said Thomas Montgomery, as aforesaid, the sum of eleven shillings and three pence currency per rod, that is to say for every 16½ feet of length of road so improved as above described; to be paid monthly, but no advance to be made to exceed three quarters of the actual amount of labour performed, the remaining quarter to be paid when the contract is finished to the satisfaction of the Trustees, or such other person as they may appoint as inspector. Then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of)

(The man Montgomery commenced the work before the contract was signed, and hath proceeded with it nearly to completion, but has obstinately refused signing this contract, though prepared as the others are—about £20 is still detained from him till actual completion.)

W. W. BALDWIN, *Chairman.*

N. B.—And the said Trustees have also agreed to pay to the said Thos. Montgomery and the sum of five pence half-penny, for every cubic yard of earth that he shall remove from the front of his Stone House and Shed, and shall deposit the same on the East end of the Mimico Bridge, in the manner pointed out to him by the Inspector appointed by the said Trustees; and further, that he will without any further remuneration, clear out the side gutters in front of his house, so that no damage will be done to the said road from its being filled up, and continue the proper form of said road.

CONTRACT No. X.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Joseph Horning, Abraham Marricle, and Andrew Gage, all of the Township of Toronto, in the Province of Upper Canada, Yeomen, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esq., &c., in the penal sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money, &c., (12th August, 1830.)

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said Joseph Horning, Abraham Marricle, and Andrew Gage, shall, on or before the 15th day of October next ensuing, the date of these presents, cut down, or cause to be cut down, the hills on the East and West sides of a branch of the River Etobicoke, at Widow Silverthorne's, according to a section of the same by David Gibson, Surveyor of Highways in the County of York, which is to reduce the same to a fall of one foot in eighteen on the West Hill, and one foot in on the East Hill, and leave the surface of the road forty feet wide, and properly raised in the centre to carry the water to the side drains, which are two feet deep, and for every cubic yard of earth so cut and deposited, they the said Trustees have agreed to give, or pay to the said Joseph Horning for the South Hill, the sum of

7d., and for the North Hill 10d. of lawful money of Upper Canada, in manner following—three quarters of the actual amount of work performed will be paid for monthly, and the remaining quarter to remain in the hands of the Trustees until the whole contract is completed to the satisfaction of the Inspector appointed by the Trustees—then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

JOSEPH HORNING.

his
ABRAHAM x MARRICLE,
mark
ANDREW GAGE.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of,)
DONALD CHISHOLM,
W. H. WINN.

CONTRACT, No. XI.

Know all men by these presents, that we, William Ogden, of the Township of Toronto, Yeoman, Samuel G. Ogden, of the same place, Yeoman, and William Thompson, of the same place, Yeoman, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esquire, &c. in the penal sum of one thousand pounds, of lawful money of this Province, to be paid to the said Trustees, their executors and administrators, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly, by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said William Ogden, Samuel G. Ogden, and William Thompson, shall, on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, build, or cause to be built, on the original allowance for Dundas Street, at the River Etobicoke, three stone abutments, whose foundation shall be four feet below the bed of the River, if a greater depth is required, to be determined by the Inspector, and a fair allowance to be made for the same; the masonry of the abutment and centre pier to be of good hammer-dressed stones that will stand the weather, laid in good regular courses, and to be well bedded and jointed without pinning in the face, and laid in the best quality of lime mortar, and agreeably to the plan of the same by David Gibson, Surveyor of Highways, the piers are to be twenty-five feet long, and the two land piers are to be seven feet thick, and the centre pier six feet thick; the sides of the land piers to slant up and down the River at an angle of forty-five degrees, and be three and a half feet of thickness at termination, and ten and a half feet in length, the centre pier to be four feet wide at top, and terminating at a right angle at the upper and lower ends to form a breakwater, the stone work to be eight feet high from the bed of the River, and a wooden frame one foot high laid on the top of the stone work, on which the wooden work of the bridge is to rest. The timber, or bearers of the bridge, is not to be less than those of the bridge at Cooper's Mills, over the River Humber, and only two feet apart, with planking six inches thick, with a good and substantial house over the same, eight

feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and fourteen feet high above the top of the planking to the plates, sided and shingled without planing or painting, all the work to be done in the most substantial manner, and on the principle upon which such bridges with houses over them are built, and will warrant the same to stand and be in good state of repair for the space of two years from the finishing of this contract; and will also cut down the hills East of the Etobicoke River, and fill up the hollows East and West of the bridge, according to the section of the same, that is, to reduce the hills East of the bridge to a fall of one in twenty-eight, and leave the same properly formed for a public road, forty feet wide at the bottom of the cuttings and the top of the fillings up, with a descent of two feet to the bottom of the side drains, wherever they may be required, the embanking to be in layers not exceeding three feet in depth, for which the above-named Trustees have agreed to pay to the above-named William Ogden, Samuel G. Ogden, and William Thompson, for building the bridge and finishing the same, as above described, the sum of £220 15s. 0c., and for every cubic yard of earth cut out of the hills, and deposited as above described, the sum of 11d. of lawful money of this Province, and no advance to be made to the said William Ogden, Samuel G. Ogden, and William Thompson, oftener than once per month, and not to exceed three-quarters of the actual amount of the work performed, the remaining quarter to remain in the hands of the Trustees until the whole contract is completed to the satisfaction of the Trustees, or such other person or persons as they may appoint to inspect the same, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) W. OGDEN, [his seal.]
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, [his seal.]
W. THOMPSON, [his seal.]

In presence of:
(Signed) JOHN BANKER.

CONTRACT, No. XII.

Know all men by these presents, that we, William Custead, Gardener, and John Belcher, Blacksmith, both of the Township of Toronto, in the Home District and Province of Upper Canada, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esquire, &c. in the penal sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada, to be paid to the said Trustees, their executors and administrators, for which payment, &c. this 13th July, 1836.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden William Custead, and John Belcher, or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly take out all the stumps and roots over two inches diameter out of the carriage road, and those on the foot paths to be taken out or cut level with the ground's surface, the width of the foot paths to be eleven feet each, and three feet from the foot paths to the bottom of the drains, leaving thirty-eight feet for the carriage way; the drains on each side of the carriage road to be two feet deep, and slanted back on the outer side to the side of the foot paths, and on the inner side eight feet towards the carriage

way, the earth taken out of the side drains to be laid in an uniform manner in the centre of the carriage way to give a descent to the side drains, the small molls to be dug down and put in the hollows, so that no acclivity in the carriage way shall exceed one foot in thirty, excepting at such hollows as where a bridge is required to be at such an acclivity as the surface of the ground may be on the eighth and ninth quarter, which is East of the Peacock Inn on the Dundas Street, and includes a space of half a mile, on or before the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, the date of these presents, for which the said trustees have agreed to pay to the said William Custead, and John Belcher, as aforesaid, the sum of fourteen shillings and sixpence, currency, per rod; that is to say, for every sixteen and a half feet in length of road so improved, as aforesaid, to be paid monthly, but no advance at any time to be made by the said Trustees to exceed three quarters of the actual amount of work performed, the remaining quarter to be paid when the work is finished to the satisfaction of the Trustees, or such other person as they may appoint to inspect the same, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

WILLIAM W. CUSTEAD, [L. S.]
JOHN BELCHER, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of,
DAVID GIBSON.

CONTRACT, No. XIII.

Know all men by these presents, that we, John McLean and Alex. McLean, both of the Township of Etobicoke, Masons, and Frenn Wilcox, of the same place, Yeoman, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto W. W. Baldwin, Esq., &c. in the penal sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of this Province, to be paid to the said Trustees, &c., this 12th day of August, 1836.

The condition of this obligation is such that if the said John McLean, Alex. McLean, and Frenn Wilcox, shall, on or before the 15th day of October next ensuing, the date of these presents, build, or cause to be built, three Culverts between the River Humber and Montgomery's Tavern, on the Dundas Street, of the following dimensions:—forty feet in length each, the sides to be four feet high from the foundation, with a semi-circular arch of two feet six inches span, the bottoms to be well paved, all the walls to be two feet thick, the wing walls to be of sufficient height, and all the materials thereof to be of a good quality, and done in a workmanlike manner, and built in the places pointed out to them by David Gibson, Surveyor, for which the above-named Trustees have agreed to pay to the above named John McLean, Alex. McLean, and Frenn Wilcox the sum of sixty pounds, five shillings, no advance to be made to the said Contractors oftener than once per month, and not to exceed three quarters of the actual amount of work performed—then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof, &c.

JOHN McLEAN, [L. S.]
ALEX. McLEAN, [L. S.]
FRENN WILCOX, [L. S.]

In presence of
DAVID GIBSON.

FREND WILCOX'S BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Friend Wilcox, of the Township of Etobicoke, in the County of York, in the Home District, and Province of Upper Canada, *Yeoman*, am held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esq., &c., in the penal sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada, to be paid to the said Trustees, their, or any of their heirs, executors, and administrators, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, and dated this day of one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above named Friend Wilcox, his heirs, executors, or administrators, do, and shall, well and truly clear out the side drains, on the Hill on the Dundas Street, West of the River Mimico, which was cut down by him, but left unfinished in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, according to the Contract entered into by him, on or before the first day of May next ensuing, the date of these presents—then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

FREND WILCOX.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of }
DAVID GIBSON.

THOMSON SMITH'S BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Thomson Smith, of the Township of York, of the County of York, in the Home District, and Province of Upper Canada, *Innkeeper*, am held, and firmly bound unto William Warren Baldwin, Esquire, Francis Logan,

of the Township of Toronto, George Denison, Esquire, one of the Aldermen of the City of Toronto, John McFarlane, of the Township of Etobicoke, *Yeoman*, Jacob Cook, Abijah Lewis, and George Silverthorne, of the Township of Toronto, *Yeomen*, Trustees named in and by a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed the twentieth day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act to continue the improvement of certain Roads in the Home District," their, or any of their heirs, executors, and administrators, in the penal sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada, to be paid to the said Trustees, their, or any of their heirs, executors, and administrators, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, and dated this thirty-first day of December, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above named Thomson Smith, his heirs, executors, or administrators, do, and shall well and truly keep the Northerly side of the public road, commonly called Dundas Street, or any part of the said road, which may be injured, by his filling up the Northerly side water course in front of his premises, which he now occupies as a Tavern, on the top of the Hill, on the East side of the River Humber, in as good a state of repair as the same was in on the finishing of the contract of John Belcher, in the Fall of 1836—then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

(Signed) THOMSON SMITH, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of, }
(Signed) DAVID GIBSON,
CHARLES CULHAM.

[No. 68.]

R E P O R T

Of Select Committee on the Petition of the Rev. Matthew Richey and Others

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee, to which was referred the Petition of the Rev. Matthew Richey, and others, upon the subject of the Cobourg Academy, Beg leave to Report:—

That, from the testimony of the Rev. Matthew Richey, Principal of that Institution, and the Rev. Ephraim Evans, as also from documents laid before them, your Committee learn the following facts, viz:—

That the building consists of a centre and two wings; the former four stories in height, and the latter each three stories,—all of brick, excepting the basement, which is stone throughout. The centre building is one hundred and forty feet in length by

forty feet in width; and the wings each fifty feet by twenty-five; the whole roofed with tin. About seven thousand pounds have now been expended in its erection, and seven hundred pounds for furniture.

That the Trustees have raised by voluntary contribution about four thousand seven hundred pounds, leaving a debt upon them of about £3000

The finishing of the building still requires an expenditure of about 350
The Furniture 300
The necessary Apparatus 500

Making a total of £4150

There is no provision for the expenses of the Institution, except that to be derived from boarding and tuition fees. The annual expenditure, including salaries to Principal, Professors, Teachers, Servants,

boarding, repairs, &c., is estimated at a sum not less than four thousand pounds. The present charge for board is twenty-two pounds per annum for every pupil; tuition fees will average about four pounds each. In this is included the regular Mathematical and Classical course of preparation for the University in the Mother Country.

This building will accommodate one hundred and fifty boarders. It was opened in July last, and has now eighty boarders, besides day scholars, and there is a certainty, as it is stated of its receiving a large accession immediately.

To conduct this establishment efficiently will require the services of a Principal, two Classical, one Mathematical, one French, and three Female Teachers, with salaries in the aggregate amounting to fifteen hundred pounds per annum.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant to this Seminary a Charter, of the principles of which your Committee think it right to put your Honorable House in possession.

There are nine Trustees, three of whom are to go out of office annually in rotation, and the Rev. William Case, the Rev. John Beatty, Ebenezer Perry, George Benjamin Spencer, John McCarty, James Rogers Armstrong, John Counter, Billa Flint, and the Rev. William Ryerson, and their successors are constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Upper Canada Academy. — The corporation have power to take, purchase, and hold, any goods, chattels, and personal property, and to take, purchase, and hold not only such lands, buildings, &c. as may be occupied for the immediate purposes of the Academy, but any other lands, &c. situated within His Majesty's dominions in North America, not exceeding the annual value of £2000 sterling money, and shall be capable of disposing of any of the said real or personal property, and also to do all other matters incidental to a corporation, and have power to accept gifts and endowments for promoting education, &c. in aid of the general purposes of the said Academy. The various branches of literature and science to be taught on Christian principles under the superintendence of a Principal, Professors, and Trustees, or such other Masters or Instructors as shall be appointed. There shall be five, Visitors who shall go out of office annually, the first of whom shall be Charles Biggar, Joseph A. Keeler, the Rev. William Ryerson, the Rev. Joseph Stinson, and Alexander Davidson—a Treasurer and Secretary to be chosen and displaced by not less than five Trustees. A meeting of Trustees alone to be called a Trustee meeting, five to be a quorum. A meeting of Visitors alone to be called a Visitors Meeting, three to be a quorum. Trustees and Visitors together shall be called the Board, and a joint meeting of them to be called a Board Meeting, eight to be a quorum. In all such meetings, a Chairman to be appointed from those present. Questions to be decided by a majority. Chairman to vote, and in cases of inequality to have a casting vote. The Board has authority to appoint and remove the Principal, Professors, &c. and all officers and servants, and to make and alter by-laws, touching time and place of holding ordinary Trustee meetings, Visitors Meetings, and Board Meetings for the Government of the Academy, performance of divine service, studies, lectures and exercises of the students. Residence, salary, &c. of Principal; Number, residence, duties, salaries, &c. of Professors, &c. and all other matters

and things for the well ordering the said Academy. Such by-laws under the seal of the Academy are binding on all members thereof, provided they are not repugnant to the laws of Great Britain or Upper Canada, or the Charter.

No religious test of any person on admission as a student. Any three Trustees, by notice to the others, may call an extraordinary Trustee meeting. Any two Visitors, in like manner, a Visitors meeting; any five members of the Board, in like manner, may call an extraordinary Board meeting.

Trustees, Visitors, and Board to keep records and minutes of their proceedings, &c., and to be signed by the Chairman.

Trustees to keep books of account.

All records, minutes, and accounts to be audited yearly at the annual meeting.

Annual meetings of the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, to be held the first at Toronto or Cobourg, on the second Wednesday in June, 1837, and subsequently on some day in June, at some place to be fixed at the first annual meeting.

Every person duly authorised to celebrate Matrimony under the Provincial Statute, and who shall have duly obtained a certificate as a Wesleyan Methodist Minister under said Act, and no other, shall be deemed a Wesleyan Methodist Minister under the meaning of the Charter.

On the day of the annual meeting in 1837, 1838, and 1839, three of the Trustees appointed under the Charter shall go out by ballot, and at every annual meeting after 1839, three Trustees who shall then have been longest in office shall go out, calculating from the date of the last election of each Trustee.

Three Trustees to be elected at each annual meeting. Trustees going out are re-eligible.

In case of casual vacancy, annual meeting to appoint Trustees to fill the same, and persons chosen to fill such vacancy to hold his office for the same period as the person in whose place he was chosen.

Annual meeting in 1837 to appoint five Visitors, and every subsequent annual meeting to appoint five Visitors—every Visitor going out re-eligible—no person to be both Trustee and Visitor.

At annual meetings Trustees and Visitors to report their proceedings—to balance accounts, and lay accounts and proceedings before the meeting, to be allowed and signed by the President and Secretary of said annual meeting—such accounts, &c. so allowed and signed, until shewn to be incorrect, to be conclusive and binding upon all members.

Annual meeting to elect President and Secretary.

At least forty members to be at annual meeting—act of majority to bind. All elections, appointments, and acts to be recorded in a book to be signed by the President and Secretary.

In case of alteration in Provincial Act regulating Matrimony, provision of the Charter held to extend to any alteration or new enactment on the same subject.

The Charter to be construed for the advantage of the said Academy.

And in order that your Honorable House, may be fully informed of the nature and extent of instruction imparted in this Academy, as well as of its internal arrangement and economy, your Committee lays before you its prospectus and by-laws.

In addition to the ordinary branches of an Eng-

lish Education, there will be taught, GEOMETRY, (Euclid and Legendre) TRIGONOMETRY, (Plane and Spherical) ALGEBRA, MENSURATION, SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, and FLUXIONS.

MR. JAMES O'LOANE, Mathematical Teacher.

LATIN.—Adams' Grammar, Jacobs' Reader, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, Justin, Sallust, Cæsar, Cicero's Orations, Tacitus. GREEK.—Moor's Grammar, Jacobs' Reader, Greek Exercises, New Testament, Xenophon, Homer.

MR. R. HUDSPETH, (from the University of Edinburgh) Classical Teacher.

RHETORIC, LOGIC, INTELLECTUAL and MORAL PHILOSOPHY, by the PRINCIPAL.

In the FEMALE DEPARTMENT, which is perfectly distinct, instructions will be given in all the constituent parts of a superior English Education, and in French, Music, Drawing and Embroidery.

Besides the ordinary routine of Tuition, Lectures on the Sciences and on other subjects of general utility, will be delivered, to which all the Students susceptible of benefit from them, will be admitted.

Hours of rising—in the summer 5, and 6 in the winter. Of retiring—9 in the summer, and in the winter 10. All the Students are required to attend Divine Service on the Lord's-day, the particular place of worship as their parents or guardians may direct.

The Academic year will be divided in two Sessions of 22 weeks each, and each Session into two equal terms. The Winter Session will be preceded by a vacation of two weeks, and commence on the 5th of January; the summer by a vacation of six weeks, and open on the 20th July.

Situated on an eminence above the village of Cobourg, and commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the Academy enjoys the advantage of a most salubrious air, and is sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 boarders.

BY-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE STUDENTS OF UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.

1. The hour of rising is in the summer 5, and in the winter 6. Of retiring, 9 in the summer, and 10 in the winter. Morning and evening prayer, with the lecture, to be regularly attended, with becoming reverence, by all the students.

2. As the foundation of that order so essential in an Institution, for the intellectual and moral training of youth, due respect and subordination to the teachers and officers of the Institution are imperative upon all placed under their tuition and care.

3. It is required that the conduct of the students be in all respects distinguished by moral propriety. All profane, obscene, and indecent language, games of chance, and fighting or wrestling, are among the grosser violations of this law.

4. All indecencies, such as writing upon the walls, loud speaking, whistling, or laughing within doors, playing in the halls or rooms, entering the house with dirty shoes, slovenliness of person and dress, rushing to or from meals, unbecoming conduct at table, and the odious practice of spitting on the floor, are strictly prohibited.

5. All who board in the Institution shall retire to their respective apartments immediately after tea, and occupy the evening in preparing their lessons for the subsequent day, or, when these are dis-

patched, in improving reading or conversation. Permission will be very rarely granted to any to spend the evening out, and that only when it is known *where* and *how* they will occupy it, in which case they must always return before the 9 o'clock bell rings.

6. Each Student will be held responsible for the appearance and furniture of his apartment, which he is to sweep out and clean every morning before breakfast, and in which he shall at no time indulge or permit any boisterous or disorderly proceedings. No gossiping, unnecessary visiting, or assembling in groups in each other's rooms, will be by any means tolerated.

7. The front of the edifice is appropriated, as a place of exercise for the females—the rear and play-ground for the males. And more effectually to preclude all intercommunication between the sexes, their corresponding, conversing, or in any associating together, save in the case of brothers and sisters, (and that by permission of the Principal or Preceptress,) is expressly interdicted.

8. The students shall all be present in their class rooms, and under the eye of the teachers during the hours of school, unless those who, in consideration of the peculiar nature of their studies, obtain from the Principal, on the recommendation of the teachers, the privilege of prosecuting them in their own apartments,—a privilege, however, which will be accorded only to such as are known to be distinguished for habits of application and general good conduct.

9. None of the young Ladies or gentlemen entrusted by their parents or friends to the care of this Institution are at liberty to go to the village, to take excursions in the neighborhood, to contract debts, or dispose of any thing in their possession, without the concurrence of those upon whom its superintendence and direction devolve. It is confidently believed that it will be in perfect accordance with the views of the parents who send their sons to this Institution, to treat as an offence peculiarly revolting and ominous in youth their using ardent spirits or visiting taverns.

10. All letters to whomsoever written by such as are placed here by their parents or guardians, must pass, on the female side, through the hands of the Preceptress, and on the other, through those of the Principal for examination and approval. The first Monday in each month is the time appointed for writing letters, but whenever circumstances render a deviation from that time really necessary, an exemption will be readily granted.

11. All resident students are required regularly to attend public worship on the Lord's-day, under the ministry their parents may prefer. To prevent disorder, those attending the Wesleyan Chapel will walk together, the young gentlemen preceding the ladies, going and returning. Neither riding nor visiting for pleasure on the Sabbath; making the slightest disturbance within doors, nor lounging about the premises, in a word, no species of conduct by which that hallowed day would be desecrated will be connived at.

12. Day scholars are not permitted to linger in or about the Institution, after the regular hours of school. During the time of recess at noon, should they not be required by their parents to go home to dinner, they may either remain in their class room, or take exercise on the premises, but they are not to enter the rooms of the resident students in their

absence. In case of their staying away or attending irregularly, they will be required to produce a written apology from their parents.

13. It is expected and required of all that board in the Institution, that they will render the situation of the steward and stewardess, whose ordinary duties demand such unceasing labor and attention, as comfortable as they can, by studiously avoiding giving them any trouble additional to their daily operations, except in cases of extreme necessity. None of the scholars are allowed to visit the steward's residence, unless invited by him, or the stewardess, or sent by one of the teachers. Immediately after meals all are to leave the dining hall.

14. As a cautionary expedient against fire, it is deemed highly necessary to require that during the time fires are allowed in the rooms, the doors be left unlocked in the night that the stoves may be inspected by a person appointed for that purpose.— Any students detected in kindling fire after the stoves shall have been inspected, unless it be required by sudden indisposition, will forfeit by the first offence the comfort of fire in their rooms for one week, and by a repetition of it the use of their stoves altogether.

15. It is earnestly recommended to all within these walls to read a chapter in the Bible, and offer prayer every morning and evening to Him, who by His Apostle hath said, "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him."

N. B.—Minor violations of these laws, all of which, it is believed, are salutary and reasonable, will elicit rebuke, or receive appropriate degrees of correction; grosser infractions of them, especially if persisted in after admonition, will subject the delinquent to the disgrace of expulsion.

A copy of these regulations will be given to each student on entering, of which the acceptance will be considered as a pledge of compliance therewith.

The erection of this Seminary is, your Committee believes, the greatest undertaking hitherto successfully prosecuted in Upper Canada, upon the plan of voluntary contribution alone; and when it is considered that the religious instruction disseminated by the Methodist Society in this Province, as well as the support of Foreign and Home Missions, and the various expenses of an establishment, so

widely extended as is that of this body of Christians, has had little other support than that derived from private subscriptions and donations; it can be no otherwise regarded than as highly creditable to those by whose efforts this extensive establishment has been begun, and so nearly completed. And your Committee is persuaded that even if public aid in support of private enterprise, having for its object the instruction of youth, had no precedent in Upper Canada, your Honorable House would deem this an occasion worthy the adoption of such a principle.— Your Committee, however, are of opinion, that this is the true principle, especially in a new country, upon which alone the instruction of youth should be predicated. A combination of public and private aid. And in this view of the subject, every opportunity should be embraced by the Legislature, by grants of money, to encourage and cherish a disposition on the part of the community, to promote the education of the people. Considering the object in view, and approving the means used to attain it, your Committee would deeply regret, that this undertaking should now be suffered to languish for the want of proper and timely aid. To leave this praiseworthy effort of private exertions unassisted, may not only deprive the country of the good it is calculated to effect, but will discourage future endeavours of a similar character, and will tend to chill any zealous exertions for public education, on the part of voluntary associations of private individuals.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the matter to the favorable consideration of your Honorable House, and respectfully suggest the propriety of affording a grant of money to meet the present necessities of the Institution, by relieving it from the debt now due, as well as by aiding in providing for the necessary expenditure, to keep up that usefulness which in its infant state its own resources are unequal to.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. H. DRAPER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
9th February, 1837.