

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below / Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x	14x	18x	22x	26x	30x
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
12x	16x	20x	24x	28x	32x

3

CANADA.—SIR F. B. HEAD.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 April 1837;—for,

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *F. B. Head*, in Answer to Charges preferred
against him by Dr. *C. Duncombe*, in a Petition presented to The House of
Commons on the 19th August 1836; together with a Copy of Lord *Glenelg's*
REPLY thereto.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
2d May 1837.

G. GREY.

(*Sir George Grey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 May 1837.

SCHEDULE.

- No. 1.—Copy of a Despatch from Sir F. B. Head, K. C. H., to Lord Glenelg, dated Toronto,
Upper Canada, 4 February 1837 - - - - - p. 3
- No. 2.—Report and Appendix of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly of
Upper Canada - - - - - p. 13
- No. 3.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir F. B. Head, dated Downing-street,
17 April 1837 - - - - - p. 179
-

—No. 1.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *F. B. Head*, K.C.H., to Lord *Glenelg*.

No. 1.

My Lord,

Toronto, Upper Canada, 4 February 1837.

Despatch from
Sir F. B. Head
to Lord Glenelg.

I AM at last enabled to reply to the following communications, which I have had the honour to receive from your Lordship:—

1. Despatch, No. 95, of the 8th September 1836, enclosing to me a copy of Dr. Duncombe's petition to the House of Commons, as presented by Mr. Hume on the 19th August last.

2. Despatch, No. 96, of the 12th September 1836, enclosing to me a copy of a correspondence between Dr. Duncombe and the Colonial Office, on the subject of the late elections in Upper Canada, as also a copy of a letter on the same subject, addressed to Sir George Grey by Mr. Hume.

3. Despatch, No. 99, of the 22d September 1836, enclosing to me a copy of a letter addressed to your Lordship by Dr. Duncombe, "detailing the charges respecting Sir F. Head's conduct during the recent elections in Upper Canada."

4. Despatch, No. 105, of the 31st October 1836, transmitting to me a copy of a letter addressed to Lord Melbourne by Mr. Hume, who, enclosing a memorial to be presented to His Majesty respecting what he terms "the extraordinary proceedings of Sir Francis Head during the late general election," states, "It is with deep regret I complain of the conduct of Lord Glenelg to the agents of the Reformers from Upper 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, although they came 4,000 miles, deputed by their colleagues, on purpose to explain to His Majesty's Government the conduct of Sir Francis Head, the Lieutenant-Governor, and of the public officers in that Province. I most earnestly requested his Lordship to grant an audience to the gentlemen as they had requested, but he refused those applications, and thereby behaved to them in a manner which I do greatly regret."

Before I proceed to reply to the serious accusations which have been thus made against me by Dr. Duncombe, a member of the House of Assembly of this Province, as also by Mr. Joseph Hume, a member for Middlesex, in the Imperial Parliament, I consider it my duty to record the feelings of gratitude, as well as of respect, which I entertain towards your Lordship for having directed your under secretary to reply to Dr. Duncombe, on the 21st of September last, as follows:—

"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 explanations as that officer may be able to give respecting the matters laid by you to his charge. In the meantime 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 honour and reputation of any man, however humble his station in life; nor can his Lordship think that, as a public accuser of the Lieutenant-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 inquiry."

On the receipt of your Lordship's despatches, which I have referred to, I deemed it advisable to lay them, without loss of time, before the Assembly, and accordingly on the day that the House replied to my opening Speech from the Throne, I transmitted to it the following message:—

Despatch from
Sir F. B. Head
to Lord Glenelg.

“ F. B. Head.

“ The Lieutenant-Governor has received from His Majesty's Government 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 be immediately acquainted with the same, and he therefore transmits a copy for their information.”

This message, with the documents which accompanied it, were referred by the House to a committee, whose detailed report, with the resolutions of the House, amply and specifically refute all the accusations brought by Mr. Hume before the House of Commons, before Lord Melbourne, and before your Lordship; nevertheless I feel it proper that I should myself reply to those charges which directly assail my own character.

Dr. Duncombe's petition, as presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Hume, commences by asserting that he has been *deputed to England* by the Reformers of Upper Canada.

It is my duty to inform your Lordship, that this assertion is totally and wilfully devoid of truth.

Dr. Duncombe's departure from Upper Canada for England was known only to a very few individuals, who, for reasons which shall hereafter be explained, kept it such a profound secret that Dr. Duncombe's own family were, I am credibly informed, in ignorance of what had become of him.

He embarked at New York under a false name, by which he was addressed during the whole of his passage; and such secrecy was preserved, that not even his own constituents were aware that their representative had left America, to utter complaints in their name to the British House of Commons, until the arrival of English newspapers astonished the Province of Upper Canada, by divulging the petition which Mr. Hume had presented for him.

On Dr. Duncombe's return to Upper Canada, and on his appearing before the committee whose duty it was to investigate his petition, he did not venture to attempt to prove, or even to assert, that he had been deputed to England by the Reformers, or by any one; neither by documents nor by witnesses did he attempt to substantiate a single one of his allegations; and though he assumed his seat in the House of Assembly, never once did he open his lips on the subject, but in a few days ignominiously shrunk from the investigation. The committee, however, not satisfied with this negative proof of his guilt, summoned before them and examined the leading Radical members of the late as well as of the present House of Assembly; for instance, they examined—

1. The Speaker of the late House of Assembly, Marshall Spring Bidwell, Esq., who scarcely a month ago, when called upon by your Lordship to avow in this country the allegations contained in his letter concerning me to your Lordship, declined to do so.

2. Dr. Baldwin, president of the Constitutional Reform Society, chairman of the Toronto Political Union, the father of Mr. Robert Baldwin (one of the members of my late Executive Council, who was lately in England with Dr. Duncombe), and lately dismissed by me from the office of Judge of the Surrogate Court.

3. Mr. Peter Perry, chairman of the committee of the late House of Assembly, which drew up the report against me concerning the Executive Council, the leader of the Radicals of the late House of Assembly, and whose name has lately been omitted by me in the commission of the peace.

The above-named, as well as all others of the same party who were examined, confessed that Dr. Duncombe had not been deputed to England by *them*, several of them admitting that they had not even known of his departure till they saw it announced in the British newspapers; and though the committee were engaged in the investigation more than two months, not a single individual in the whole Province of Upper Canada ventured to come before them, before me, or before either House of the Provincial Legislature, to assert directly or indirectly that Dr. Duncombe had been deputed to England by him, or by any portion of the party self-named Reformers.

I must

Despatch from
Sir F. B. Head
to Lord Glenelg.

I must now beg your Lordship to contrast the foregoing evidence with the following most extraordinary assertions of Dr. Duncombe and Mr. Hume.

1. Dr. Duncombe, in his petition to the House of Commons, states "That your petitioner has been *deputed by the Reformers of that Province* to lay before His Majesty's Government and your Honourable 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 election, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly."

2. In Dr. Duncombe's letter to your Lordship of the 20th of September, he states, "These, my Lord, are only a few of the many 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." * * * * "I very much desired to communicate to your Lordship personally facts connected with the present discontented and unhappy condition of *the people of Upper Canada*, which could have been done much more readily and satisfactorily verbally than by letter, and *for which especial purpose I was deputed to this country.*"

"I take this opportunity of enclosing 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 upon me by my fellow countrymen in Upper Canada.*"

"I shall return to Upper Canada and *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 in behalf* of the Reformers of Upper Canada," &c. &c.

Mr. Hume, in his letter to Sir George Grey, of the 19th of August, states, "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. I request 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."

Mr. Hume, in his letter to Lord Melbourne, dated 3d October, stated—

"My Lord,

"When I last had an interview with your Lordship, I requested your attention to the state of Upper Canada, and to the extraordinary proceedings of Sir Francis Head during the late general elections.

"It is with deep regret I complain of the conduct of Lord Glenelg *to the agents of the Reformers* from Upper Canada, in having refused 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 4,000 miles, *deputed by their colleagues*, on purpose to explain to His Majesty's Government the conduct of Sir F. Head, the Lieutenant-Governor, and of other public officers in that Province.

"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."

"I trust such conduct will not be countenanced by the British Parliament, from whom alone, after such conduct, the people of Upper Canada can expect to obtain justice.

"I cannot believe that your Lordship is acquainted with the state of affairs in Upper 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.*"

While the foregoing statements are fresh before your Lordship's mind, I think it advisable I should clearly explain the precise extent of authority which Mr. Hume was invested with in England, to act in the name and on behalf of "the people of Upper Canada;" which fact will be best elucidated by the following extract of

Despatch from
Sir F. B. Head
to Lord Glenelg.

the committee's report, which, after a most patient investigation, has just been adopted by more than two-thirds of the members present in the House of Assembly.

"Before closing their Report, the Committee feel it their duty to call the attention of your Honourable House and the country to the fact, that the petition 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 authorized 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 honour 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 of the 16th, and ejection from the Assembly of the 17th, must hasten that crisis which is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas, and which will terminate in independence 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 honour of the Americans, and for the interest of the civilized world, let their conduct and 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."

It certainly does appear, from the extracts I have submitted to your Lordship, that Mr. Hume and Dr. Duncombe, in undertaking to represent the people of Upper Canada, possessed as agents no other credentials than those which in London they mutually imparted to each other; for the House of Assembly seem to repudiate Mr. Hume as unequivocally, as Mr. Bidwell the late Speaker, Dr. Baldwin, the chairman of the Constitutional Reform Society, the chairman of the Toronto Political Union, and the other Reformers examined by the committee, combine in repudiating Dr. Duncombe.

Mr. Hume, in his letter to Lord Melbourne, says, "I cannot believe that your Lordship is acquainted with the state of affairs in Upper Canada;" and adds, that the proceedings of the Colonial Office are "calculated to drive the people to desperation;" but the House of Assembly appear totally to disagree in opinion with Mr. Hume respecting the political state of Upper Canada; for they state, "*The result of the election 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.*"

Having explained to your Lordship the nature of the credentials of Messrs. Hume and Duncombe, I will now proceed to reply to the accusations they have made against me.

1. Mr. Hume, in his letter to Lord Melbourne, states, "It appears that Sir F. Head has put down the Reformers in Upper Canada by giving his official support to the Tories and Orangemen."

With respect to the accusation of my having given support to the Tories, I beg to remind your Lordship, that the very first act of my administration of this Government,

Government, was my appointing to my Executive Council three avowed Reformers. Before the elections commenced, I particularly cautioned all those who were immediately about me to do nothing to influence the contest; and though subscriptions were general on both sides, I neither directly nor indirectly contributed myself; and I am assured by my aid-de-camp, by my secretary, and by all the clerks in the Government Office, that they implicitly followed my example.

With respect to my having given what Mr. Hume terms "official support" to the Orangemen, the following extract from an affidavit of one of the aldermen of Toronto, who possesses great influence with the Orange party, will show what was my conduct towards that body.

Copy of Extract.

"Deponent further made oath and said as follows: That his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, having been given to understand that I had considerable influence with the Orange Association of this city, sent for me (I think some time in the month of June), and intimated to me a strong desire that the Orangemen should give up their usual processions held on the 12th of July; which desire being communicated to the principals of that body, together with his Excellency's unwillingness, as expressed to the House of Assembly, forcibly to prevent the said processions as apparently desired by the House, an unusually large number of the Association met, and of their own accord, and agreeably to the wishes of his Excellency, passed a resolution against processions of any kind on the aforesaid day; and accordingly no exhibition of any kind took place, although it was, I am informed, a usual custom since the year 1819.

(signed) "Alexander Dixon."

"Sworn before me, this 19th January 1837.

(signed) "George Gurnett, Alderman and J. P. of the City of Toronto."

As Mr. Hume, on an occasion previous to Dr. Duncombe's arrival in England, brought my name before the House of Commons as a supporter of Orange Societies in Upper Canada, I beg your Lordship's perusal of the following extracts of a correspondence which took place, previous to the elections, between my secretary and John Stewart, Esq., deputy grand secretary of the Orange Lodge in North America.

"To Mr. Secretary Joseph.

"Sir,

"I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 14th May, and I entirely concur with the suggestions of his Excellency, that the best mode of securing the tranquillity of the Province will be a voluntary dissolution. In pursuance of this determination, I have called together the leading men of the Association in and about London (Upper Canada), and they seem to be of one heart and of one mind, that the society be virtually dissolved, though a public declaration to that effect must originate with the Grand Lodge of British North America, which will shortly meet.

"I have, &c.

(signed) "John Stewart."

"From Mr. Secretary Joseph to John Stewart, Esq.

"Sir,

"Government House, 9 June 1836.

"I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to express to you his high approbation of the sentiments contained in your letter respecting the voluntary dissolution of the Orange Associations in this Province.

"His Excellency is of opinion that such determination would be highly creditable, and that the example would be worthy of imitation by all who desire to promote the peace and harmony of Upper Canada. The address you forwarded for his Excellency's inspection is herewith enclosed.

"I have, &c.

(signed) "J. Joseph."

2. Mr. Hume, in his letter to Lord Melbourne, states, "It appears that Sir F. Head has acted (by fabricating votes after the election had begun to overpower

Despatch from
Sir F. B. Head
to Lord Glenelg.

the old electors) contrary to the rules laid down by the preceding Colonial Secretary, and in violation of the rights of the people."

My Lord, the accusation which Mr. Hume, as a Member of the House of Commons, has thus made against me to His Majesty's Prime Minister, of "fabricating votes," is so infamous, it is so derogatory to the station I hold, and so subversive of the liberty of the people of Upper Canada, that I feel it incumbent upon me to give your Lordship the clearest possible explanation on the subject.

Mr. Hume's expression of my "*fabricating votes*," as well as Dr. Duncombe's expression of my "issuing patents on grants of land," seem to denote that patents, which are nothing more or less than title deeds of land, emanate solely and at will from the Lieutenant-Governor; whereas the fact is, that the Lieutenant-Governor has no power whatever to bestow land upon any one, his signature only completing the title arising out of legal claims, which it is out of the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to extinguish.

For instance, the U. E. loyalist appearing before the magistrates of his own district in general quarter sessions assembled, presents his claim in the form of a petition, which must be authenticated by a certificate signed by the chairman of the sessions in open court, and countersigned by the clerk.

The petition is presented at the Government Office, whence it is referred to the Inspector-General to report in writing, on the back of the petition, whether the name of the petitioner be on the U. E. list, of which he has official charge; if so, it is then referred to the Executive Council, when, in conformity with His Majesty's regulations, an order is made in favour of the petitioner of 200 acres. The next step of the petitioner is to select the location of his grant at the office of the Surveyor-General, who gives him a ticket containing the number of his lot, the number of the concession, and the name of the township. The ticket also states the quantity of land required to be cleared, and requires actual settlement to be made within two years, otherwise the location to be null and void. When the above conditions are all complied with, the grantee is entitled to claim his patent or title deed upon furnishing satisfactory proof, which consists either in the certificate of a land-surveyor, or in the affidavit of one or more persons cognizant of the facts.

The following formalities are then required not only for U. E. claims, but for all patents of land.

On the last-mentioned certificate being presented to the Surveyor-General, he issues a description of the land to the Attorney-General, who embodies it in his draft of the patent, which is engrossed by the Provincial Secretary and sent by him to the Attorney-General for examination, by whom, if correct, it is countersigned; it is then returned to the Provincial (not the Governor's) Secretary, who also countersigns it; and when all these forms have been completed and complied with, the patent is presented for the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor: it is then taken back to the office of the secretary and registrar, who affixes to it the Great Seal, registers it, and when called upon delivers it to the grantee or his agent, which completes the transaction.

I trust that the bare recital of the foregoing precautionary formalities will prove the impossibility of my having been guilty of the charges brought against me by Mr. Hume, namely, of "having *fabricated* votes to overpower the old electors." From the date of my arrival in this Province to the present hour, in no one instance have I ever withheld from any individual my signature to that patent or title to his land, which, bearing the signature of the Attorney-General, has thus been officially declared to me to be his due; and, on the other hand, in no one instance have I ever affixed my signature to a patent which did not carry on its face that mark of authenticity.

I solemnly declare to your Lordship, that in no one case have I ever stopped for a moment to consider what might be the political opinion of him whose name inscribed upon a parchment was demanding from me a right, which I am proud to feel I am not entitled to withhold; for my station of Lieutenant-Governor would be despicable indeed, if my powers enabled me to deprive a British subject of his rights.

Having in general terms explained to your Lordship the manner in which patents are granted in this Province, and having also in general terms denied the accusations made against me on this subject by Mr. Hume and Dr. Duncombe, I will now proceed to reply to the particular charges alleged.

It is stated, "that Sir F. Head, in order to overwhelm these legally-registered electors, issued a large number of patents or grants of land under the Great Seal, in many cases for only a quarter of an acre of wild land on which no buildings are erected," and that "*thousands of such grants of land were issued and voted upon at the elections.*"

Despatch from
Sir F. B. Head
to Lord Glenelg.

The Appendix to the Report of the House of Assembly contains returns of every patent issued by me since I assumed the Government of this Province, the date of the order in Council under which they were completed, with other particulars.

From these it will appear, that the whole number of patents issued under orders in Council from the day of my arrival in this Province to the close of the election, amounted to

Of which number there were, females	- - - - -	233
Purchasers from the Crown who had paid up their purchase-money	- - - - -	30
Settlers under the Honourable Colonel Talbot and the Honourable Peter Robinson, who were entitled to their deeds upon producing certificates of having performed their settlement duties	- - - - -	7
U. E. loyalists, militia-men, pensioners and old soldiers	- - - - -	73
		120

I beg your Lordship to compare the above statement with Dr. Duncombe's assertion that "*thousands of grants of land were improperly issued to overwhelm legally-registered votes, and acted upon.*"

Dr. Duncombe, since his return here from England, has not even attempted to prove that a single one of the above 233 patents signed by me, between the day of my arrival and the close of the election, was improperly issued; but supposing for a moment that the whole of them had been granted for the base purpose of influencing the elections, your Lordship will perceive, by the following comparison, what effect would have been produced:—

Number of patents issued by me	- - - - -	233
Number of persons who voted at the late elections	- - - - -	20,385

In taking leave of this subject, it only remains for me to declare to your Lordship, most deliberately, that I did not corruptly issue a single patent, and that Mr. Hume's assertion, that I "*fabricated votes to overpower the old electors,*" is totally incorrect.

3. Dr. Duncombe, in his letter to your Lordship of the 20th of September, states, 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 5,000 l. was placed at the disposal of the Tories, calling themselves the Constitutional Society, to be expended in aiding the election of the Tory candidates.*"

Your Lordship will perceive from the evidence brought before the committee, that the above allegations are also without the slightest foundation. To this evidence, I have only to add my declaration, that not a shilling of the public money was expended in the way stated, or in any way directly or indirectly placed at the disposal of either party.

4. Dr. Duncombe next states, "*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.*"

As every word of this statement is incorrect, I feel it necessary to lay before your Lordship the truth. Shortly before the elections took place, I received a letter dated 14 June, from Mr. M'Lean, member for Cornwall, and now Speaker of the House of Assembly, informing me that acts of extreme violence had been committed by the Irish labourers working on the canal at Cornwall, "*which rendered it unsafe for the inhabitants to travel on the public highways;*" and earnestly praying that a body of troops might be sent down previous to the approaching election. Shortly afterwards I received a similar letter from the Sheriff, urging the "*imperative necessity for the presence of troops.*"

After giving the subject considerable reflection, I was so averse to the principle of sending troops to the neighbourhood of an election, that I positively declined to do so; at the same time feeling that, in the case of any of the inhabitants being murdered by the Irish labourers, considerable responsibility would rest upon me, for having refused the application of the Sheriff and of the member for Cornwall, I determined to send down 50 stand of arms, to be used by the militia in case of

Despatch from
Sir F. B. Head
to Lord Glenelg.

absolute necessity; but, to render security doubly sure, I selected Colonel Fitzgibbon (who, though Clerk of the House of Assembly, is a soldier universally respected in this Province for his well-tryed coolness and intrepidity in action), and placed the arms in his charge, with strict orders and instructions not to deliver them up to the local magistrates, however urgently they might require them, unless he himself was convinced of the absolute necessity of doing so; and, as he could speak Gaelic, I directed him to use every persuasion in his power to prevail upon his fellow-countrymen to keep the peace.

Colonel Fitzgibbon succeeded admirably in his mission; no force was required; no disturbance took place. On his return he applied to me for remuneration; I submitted his application for the consideration and the report of the Executive Council, who recommended that he should receive for the 17 days that he was absent two guineas per day, with his actual travelling expenses. The sum of 47*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* was accordingly paid to him, and thus ended the affair which in the petition presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Hume is so grossly misrepresented.

The petition presented by Mr. Hume states, "that the elections were fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor at places to favour the Tory candidates."

In reply to this allegation, I have only to state that of the 39 towns and counties, where elections were held, 38 were re-appointed by me (with the advice of the Executive Council) at the same places where they had been held by direction of Sir John Colborne at the late general elections in 1834.

6. The petition also states, "that the returning officers were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, of such persons as were known most likely to forward his views."

In reply to this allegation, I have to state that in the 39 towns and counties where elections were held, I re-appointed (with the advice of my Executive Council) the same returning officers who had been appointed by Sir J. Colborne in the elections of 1834, excepting four, one of whom was dead, where the returning officer became himself a candidate, and consequently declined to act; another person was appointed in his stead.

7. In Mr. Hume's letter to Lord Melbourne, he states, "It appears that Sir F. Head has put down the Reformers by giving support to the Tories and Orangemen."

I have already shown to your Lordship that instead of having "supported the Orangemen," as stated by Mr. Hume, I not only discouraged their processions, but actually prevailed upon the Orangemen to discontinue them; that when called upon by the individuals of the party which Mr. Hume designates as Tories to support them with troops, I positively declined to do so. I also beg leave to inform your Lordship that the day after the three first town elections began, and a week before the county elections took place, the Wesleyan Methodists, whose assistance at the elections would have been of the greatest service, forwarded to me an excellent address, expecting of course that I should reply to it, as I had replied to the 67 addresses I had previously received.

The answer I gave to this address from the Methodists, as well as to similar addresses which almost at the same time I received from the United Synod of Upper Canada, from the townships of Nepean, Goderich, Warwick, Ramsey and from Gananogue, was as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—As the elections have commenced, I must decline giving any other reply to the address I have just received from you, than merely to acknowledge its receipt."

I may also mention that just before the elections began I was very earnestly entreated to promulgate some appointments in the militia which had long been promised, and which it was represented to me would greatly assist the constitutional candidates. In reply to these applications, I expressly ordered the adjutant-general of militia to make no militia appointments of any sort during the elections, and that I might not be misunderstood, with my own hand I wrote for the adjutant-general a letter for him to copy on the occasion, stating that I was unwilling to approve of the names recommended "*until the election is concluded.*" I also submit to your Lordship the following extract:

"City of Toronto, }
to wit. } "Personally came before me, George Gurnett, Esq., one of the
aldermen and mayor elect of the said city, Alexander Dixon,
Esq., one of the aldermen elect for said city, who being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, depose and said as follows:

"Having

“ Having read in some of the public papers a document purporting to be a copy of a petition from Dr. Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons, in which it is alleged that his Excellency Sir Francis B. Head, in order to enable people to vote at the late general elections, issued a number of patent deeds, without requiring the payment of the usual fees, I feel it my duty to state a fact which came to my own knowledge in disproof of that allegation. During the period of the elections, I was requested by a considerable number of resident settlers in the second riding of the county of York, many of whom had been from 12 to 15 years in the country, and had made very valuable improvements on their lands; but not having paid the customary fees were deprived of the right of franchise, to facilitate the issuing of their deeds. Being anxious that these settlers should have their patents to give them this right, I waited on Sir Francis B. Head, and after stating their wishes to his Excellency and their readiness to give the most ample security for the payment of the fees due upon their lands, and after begging in the most urgent manner I was capable of, that their request might be granted, his Excellency in reply emphatically said, ‘ No, Mr. Dixon, I cannot do it, if it should gain the whole of the elections ;’ which reply I communicated not only to the applicants but to many persons in town and country.”

Despatch from
Sir F. B. Head
to Lord Glenelg.

8. In the petition presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Hume, it is stated, that “ in general every public functionary made common cause with the Tories and Orangemen against the Reformers.”

To this general allegation, I have only in general terms to reply, that, as the laws of the Province are open to any one who conceives he has been aggrieved, and as there has not been a single contested election, it is reasonable to infer that the allegations contained in the petition are vexatious and groundless.

9. It is stated in Dr. Duncombe’s petition, as presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Hume, “ 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. 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. John Askin, the returning officer.”

The following statement of gentlemen of high station and character in this Province will prove to your Lordship, not only that the allegation against Mr. Askin is incorrect, but that Dr. Duncombe, when he made it, *must have known it to be incorrect.*

“ To John B. Askin, Esq. Returning Officer at the late Election for the County of Oxford.

“ Sir,

“ HAVING read an extract from the petition of Charles Duncombe, Esq., 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 upon 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 admit 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 at any time when called upon to confirm it on oath.*

“ We have, &c.

(signed)

“ Henry Vansittart,
Rear Admiral.
Henry Vansittart, jun.
Wm. Bethridge, B. D.,
Rector of Woodstock.
John Hatch, J. P.
W. Laponotiere.
Samuel Norway.

Spence Mackay.
Edmond Deacles.
R. H. Pace.
P. Graham, J. P.,
Commander, R. N.
H. C. Barwick.
Thomas Laponotiere.”

Having now replied to the various allegations which have been made against me by Messrs. Hume and Duncombe, I beg to refer your Lordship to the circumstantial

Despatch from
Sir F. B. Head
to Lord Glenelg.

stantial refutation of them contained in the Report, with its Appendix, of the House of Assembly.

I am so confident that these documents, together with the evidence I have myself submitted, will establish my innocence, not only in your Lordship's mind, but in the opinion of the House of Commons and of the country, that I shall leave Mr. Hume, who has so wantonly attacked my character, to the punishment of his own reflections.

Experience will now teach him what honour and justice have failed to inculcate, namely, that there is danger in unjustly attacking the character even of an absent man.

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have forcibly expressed, in language that cannot be mistaken, their utter detestation of his principles, which indeed Dr. Duncombe himself has reprobated, by publicly selecting him to be the organ of his falsehoods.

Repeating my thanks to your Lordship for the justice you have rendered to me, by refusing to grant *secret and irresponsible interviews* to a party whose clamour for the last year has been in favour of "*open responsible government*," and repeating my acknowledgments that the instructions I received from your Lordship to correct all real grievances in this Province have enabled me to overcome the difficulties that opposed me,

I have, &c.

(signed) F. B. Head.

" Resolved, That the Report of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and documents accompanying the same, on the receipt of the Petition of Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons, be adopted, and that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying his Excellency to transmit a copy of the said Report and the Appendix to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne, and two other copies with the Appendix to the Secretary of State, to be presented to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament.

" Truly extracted from the Journals of the 30th January 1837.

(signed) " James Fitzgibbon.

" For adopting the Report—Yeas, 33; Nays, 16.

" Absent, 13, of whom 10 were Conservatives."

— No. 2. —

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*, Esquire, to the British House of Commons, and other Documents. (Printed by Order of the House of Assembly.)

ORDERS OF REFERENCE.

1836: November 15. Ordered—That the message of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and the accompanying document, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messieurs Macnab, Draper, Woodruff, Sherwood and Parke, with power to send for persons and papers.

November 23 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, Halton, Cornwall, Detlor,	Draper, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferric, Gowan, Hotham, Kearns, Lewis,	Macnab, Malloch, 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.

December 1. 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 Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.

“ The Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Dr. 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,
1 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.

December 22. Ordered—That the names of 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 of Draper be expunged from the said Committee.

1837: January 5. 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.

January 9. Ordered—That the message of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and 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.

January 23. 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.—*Nem. con.*

Present—Messieurs Aikman, Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Chisholm of Glengarry, Cornwall, Detlor, Dunlop, Elliott, Gibson, Gowan, Macnab, Malloch, Marks, McDonell of Glengarry, McDonell of Northumberland, McDonell of Stormont, McIntosh, McKay, Merritt, Morrison, Prince, Richardson, Robinson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood and Wickens.

REPORT TO THE HONOURABLE 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 Honourable 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 Honourable 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. B. 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 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.

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 running 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 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.

Returning officer forbid the interference of the magistrates to quell the rioters.

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-General, and in general every public functionary, made common cause with the Tories and Orangemen

Lieutenant-Governor and Crown Officers make common cause with Orangemen and Tories.

Report to
House of Assembly.

Elections fixed at places
favourable for the Tories.

Patents issued for quarter
acres uncultivated land,
some of them bearing
date after opening the
poll.

Dr. Phillips declines
taking the oath.

Thousands of such grants
voted on at the election.

Grants of land were
made to persons who had
not applied for them.

Patents not usually
issued till fees paid.

Outrage and violence
committed by Orange-
men at many of the
elections.

Their grand master re-
turned for Leeds.

Rioters pull down hust-
ings at Grenville.

Unconstitutional acts
encouraged by Lieu-
tenant-Governor.

Ptitioner prays for
justice.

Mr. Duncombe repre-
sents himself as deputed
by the Reformers.

Petitioner promulgates
statements notoriously
false.

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.

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 favourable 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 hustings 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 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.

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 officers, 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.—[*Query, books?*]

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 Honourable House will institute such inquiry 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 practised 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."

It could not fail to strike your Committee with no small astonishment, as they believe it has every man of intelligence and honourable 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

Report to -
House of Assembly.

appeared still more extraordinary that he should have presumed to assert that any number of respectable men of any party had authorized 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."

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 neighbourhood knew any thing of his mission. Mr. Duncombe was requested to attend the Committee during the inquiry, 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. 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

Mr. Askin is charged with having improperly refused certain votes.

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.

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."

Lieutenant-Governor charged with having improperly changed the place of polling:

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.

Charges 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 Honourable 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 overcome 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.

The charge unfounded.

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 Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and in general every public functionary in the Province, corruptly endeavoured 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 Honourable 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*

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.

Upper

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.)

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Honourable House and the country to say whether he deserves censure for exercising this common right of a British subject.

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 dishonourable.

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.

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

Report to
House of Assembly.

Officers of Government felt strong interest in the result of the late election, but no proof has been attempted of any wrong proceedings.

No evidence of any violence or deception being practised.

The Attorney and Solicitor-General represented as being conspicuous in their opposition to Reform.

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.

Solicitor-General returned without opposition for Kingston. Afterwards attended the Election for the counties of Lennox and Addington.

Addressed the electors at the close of poll in the evening, and recorded his vote the following morning.

Might have voted in six counties, but voted in only one.

Every charge and insinuation made against the Lieutenant-Governor utterly destitute of truth.

Circumstances of great difficulty encountered by Sir F. B. 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.

In contradiction to Dr. Duncombe's opinion, it is stated,

That the Returning Officers were the same as those appointed by Sir John Colborne, with the exception of the four following persons:

Albert French, Esq., county of Dundas, deceased.

Adiel Sherwood, Esq., for county of Leeds, removed to Brockville.

George Lount, Esq., for county of Simcoe, complained of at former Election.

Alexander Wilkinson, Esq., for second riding of Lincoln, removed to the eastern district.

Officers appointed and superseded, being absent from the Province.

Mr. Givens, returning officer for Middlesex, ill.

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.

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.

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.

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 39 towns and counties where elections were held in the Province, the same persons were re-appointed 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:—

Albert French, Esq., coroner of the eastern district, was returning officer 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, Esq., 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 Hartwell*, Esq., 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.

George Lount, Esq., 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. *Alexander Wilkinson*, Esq., 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 Russell, 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, Esq., 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.

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 favourable to the Reformers." The injustice of the charge as respects the change of the place

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.*

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 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 emigrants 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

In no instance but one (Middlesex) was the usual place of election changed.

In those matters the Lieutenant-Governor followed the steps of his predecessor.

The complaint respecting the improper issue of patents examined.

During the last ten 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 Lieutenant-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 1,478, of which 1,245 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.

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, old soldiers, &c.

In justice both to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Electors of the Province, the Committee adverts to the state of the polls at the conclusion of the elections.

County of Prescott, majorities over Reform Candidates, 128 and 104. Ditto, county of Stormont, 51.

Ditto, county of Leeds, 194 and 182.

County of Frontenac, majority over one Reform member 129.

Ditto, Lennox and Addington, 100 and 90.

Ditto, county of Prince Edward, 267 and 229.

County of Hastings, over one Reform member, 53.

County of Northumberland, over one Reform member, 134.

City of Toronto, over the late Reform member, 85.

County of Halton, majorities 120 and 52.

County of Wentworth, 99 and 57.

No complaints, that the issue of patents affected these returns.

Messrs. Bidwell and Perry deny that the issue of patents affected them.

In cases where Reformers did succeed, it was by far less majorities than formerly, except in few cases.

In ten counties and one town, 17 new members chosen in lieu of as many of the Reform party.

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 their purchase-money, seventy-three settlers under the Honourable Colonel Talbot and the Honourable 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.

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.

In the county of Stormont, one of the members of the late House, a Reformer, was defeated by Mr. M'Lean, by a majority of 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.

In the county of Frontenac, one of the late members, a Reformer, was displaced by a majority of 129 votes.

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.

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.

In the county of Hastings, one of the late members, a Reformer, was defeated by a majority of 53 votes.

In the county of Northumberland, one of the late members, a Reformer, lost his election by a majority of 134 votes.

In the city of Toronto, the late member, a Reformer, was defeated by Mr. Draper, by a majority of 85 votes.

In the county of Halton, the late members, Reformers, were displaced by Messieurs Chisholm and Shade, by majorities of 120 and 52 votes.

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.*]

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.

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.

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.

It will be thus seen that in ten counties and one town 17 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.

The last House of Assembly was composed of 61 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 250 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 I.*], 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 owners 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

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, second 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 1,500 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 only 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—

Apply to the second 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.

Report to
House of Assembly.

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 re-
ceive his title from the
Crown.

Only one person voted
at this election on lands
granted after the proro-
gation.

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 peti-
tion was discharged.

Charge against Orange-
men.

That armed with clubs
or knives they commit-
ted divers depredations,
and returned Ogle R.
Gowan, their G. Master,
member for the county
of Leeds.

Dr. D.'s object in mak-
ing these representa-
tions.

Duty of the House to
assure His Majesty of
the falsity thereof.

and he further 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 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. 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 Honourable 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

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 honourable 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.

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.

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 5,000*l.* 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."

Your Committee will restrain the indignation they feel at this odious and wicked attack upon the honour and integrity of the parties whom 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. and M.] The Lieutenant-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 Honourable 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."

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 honour and integrity, and that

Statement of the violence used at the election for Leeds untrue.

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 matters contained in his petition.

Sums of money said to have been furnished by Lieutenant-Governor Head for election purposes.

Mr. D. ought to have known that the Lieutenant-Governor could not furnish money, without corrupting the subordinate officers of the Government, who must in the end have been detected and punished.

Testimony of the Receiver and Inspector Generals referred to. Money said to be: urnished to the Clerk of Assembly.

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 endeavouring to corrupt the Highlanders of the eastern district.

Report to
House of Assembly.

Real cause of the mission
of James Fitzgibbon,
Esq., Clerk of the As-
sembly to the eastern
district.

Object of his mission
accomplished to the sa-
tisfaction of all parties.

Mr. Duncombe's Protest
against Lord Glenelg's
conduct in refusing him
an interview.

His Lordship's decision
protected many in this
Province from further
calumny.

Committee trusts his
Lordship's example will
be followed by future
Ministers.

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.

Magistrates complained
of in Shore's case, ex-
culpated.

Explanation thereof by
George Gurnett, Esq.,
mayor-elect of Toronto.

Mr. Duncombe took his
seat in the Assembly on
the 29th November last,
(1836.)

Copy of proceedings fur-
nished him.

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 labourers, chiefly from Ireland, were employed at the time referred to on this work. Disagreements had occurred between these labourers and the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood; acts of violence were the consequence, and it was feared that the peace of the district might be seriously disturbed, unless the labourers 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 neighbourhood. 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 labourers 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.

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."

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 accurately 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 honour 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.

Your Honourable 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 Honourable 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 honour 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.

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.

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

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. and E.], and since that period he has not presented himself to the notice of the Committee.

Before closing their Report, the Committee feel it their duty to call the attention of your Honourable 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 authorized 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 honour 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 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 honour 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.

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 connexion 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 re-action 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.

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,

Left Toronto 6th December without affording any explanation to the Committee.

Mr. Duncombe's petition was presented by Joseph Hume, M. P. for Middlesex,

who seems to represent himself as authorized 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 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.

Substance of it. Mr. B.'s view of the present state of the Province.

Facts stated in opposition to his assertions.

Re-action in the public mind increased by the reception of Lieutenant-Governor Head, by a majority of the late House of Assembly.

The people became alarmed.

Public meetings held and addresses poured in, calling upon his Excellency to order a new election.

Report to
House of Assembly.

These addresses numerous-
ly signed.
Great unanimity pre-
vailed.

Result of the election.

In contradiction to the
statement of Mr. Bald-
win and Mr. Duncombe.

What is necessary to
insure a continuance of
tranquillity in this
Province.

Upper Canada requires
no further protection
than that afforded by her
laws and constitution,
and the superintending
powers of the Empire of
which she forms a part.

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 favourable 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 understood, 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, 23 January 1837.

A P P E N D I X.

GENERAL TABLE OF CONTENTS OF APPENDIX :

- Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting Petition of Dr. Charles Duncombe to the British House of Commons, 15th November 1836.
- Address to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, 14th November 1836. His Excellency's Answer thereto, and Message and Documents transmitted thereupon, 21st November 1836.
- Address ditto - - ditto, 7th December 1836. Ditto - - ditto, 5th January 1837.
- Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting certain Correspondence, 9th January 1837.
- Minutes of Evidence taken by the Committee.
- Sundry Documents, lettered from A. to V. inclusive.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX.

	Page
(1.) Message transmitting petition of Dr. Duncombe to the British House of Commons, 15th November 1836 - - - - -	31
(2.) Petition of Dr. Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons - - - - -	ib.
(3.) Address to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for information in answer to address to King of last session, 14th November - - - - -	32
(4.) Answer to ditto, 16th November - - - - -	33
(5.) Message transmitting documents in answer to address of 14th November; (viz.) - - - - -	ib.
(6.) Extracts of despatches from the Secretary of State to Sir F. B. Head, 25th July and 8th September 1836, with extract of despatch from Sir F. B. Head, 16th July 1836 - - - - -	ib.
(7.) Despatch from Secretary of State to Sir F. B. Head, dated 22d September 1836, transmitting letter from Dr. Charles Duncombe - - - - -	35
(8.) Despatch from Secretary of State to Sir F. B. Head, 12th September 1836, transmitting correspondence: Sir G. Grey, 20th August 1836; Dr. Duncombe, 23d August, Dr. Duncombe, 3d September; Mr. Stephen, 5th September; Dr. Duncombe, 5th September; Mr. Stephen, 10th September; Mr. Hume, 19th August; Sir G. Grey, 20th August - - - - -	41
(9.) Despatch from Secretary of State to Sir F. B. Head, 20th August 1836, with correspondence between Mr. Baldwin and the Colonial Office, viz. - - - - -	43
(10.) Mr. Baldwin, 20th June; Mr. Stephen's reply, 23th June - - - - -	ib.
(11.) Mr. Baldwin, 13th July - - - - -	44
(12.) Mr. Baldwin, 16th July - - - - -	49
(12.) (1.) Despatch transmitting sundry communications from individuals to the Home Government - - - - -	ib.
(13.) Mr. Baldwin, 26th July, transmitted in despatch from Secretary of State, of date 30th July - - - - -	54
(14.) Sir G. Grey to Mr. Baldwin, 30th July - - - - -	55
(15.) Mr. Baldwin, 28th July; Sir G. Grey's answer, 4th August - - - - -	ib.
(16.) Mr. Baldwin, 4th August; Sir G. Grey's answer, 12th August - - - - -	56
(17.) Mr. Baldwin, 12th August - - - - -	ib.
(18.) Mr. Baldwin, 12th August - - - - -	57
(19.) Sir G. Grey, 17th August - - - - -	58
(20.) Address to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for return of patents, &c., 7th Dec. 1836 - - - - -	59
(21.) Answer of his Excellency to the above address - - - - -	ib.
(22.) Message from Lieutenant-Governor, 5th January 1837, with documents pursuant to the address of the House of 7th December, transmitting report of Executive Council, with enclosures (for which, see letter R., appended), and also documents relating to the mission of Captain Fitzgibbon to the Eastern District (for which, see letter N.) - - - - -	ib.
(23.) Message from Lieutenant-Governor, 9th January 1837, transmitting despatch from Secretary of State, with correspondence of Mr. Hume and His Majesty's Government - - - - -	ib.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX—*continued.*

	Page
(24.) Correspondence of Mr. Hume and His Majesty's Government - - - - -	59
(25.) Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee - - - - -	61
M. S. Bidwell, Esq. - - - - - p. 61	72
W. J. MacKay, Esq. - - - - - 62	73
Thomas Parke, Esq. - - - - - ib.	ib.
John MacIntosh, Esq. - - - - - ib.	74
D. Thorburn, Esq. - - - - - ib.	ib.
G. MacMicking, Esq. - - - - - 63	75
Alexander Stewart - - - - - ib.	76
R. Woodruff, Esq. - - - - - ib.	ib.
P. Shaver, Esq. - - - - - 64	78
J. Cook, Esq. - - - - - ib.	ib.
D. Æ. McDonald, Esq. - - - - - ib.	ib.
P. Perry, Esq. - - - - - 65	ib.
Thomas Parke, Esq. - - - - - ib.	ib.
Jonas Jones, Esq. - - - - - 68	ib.
W. H. Draper, Esq. - - - - - 70	ib.
H. Sherwood, Esq. - - - - - 71	79
A. N. Macnab, Esq. - - - - - ib.	ib.
W. B. Jarvis, Esq. - - - - - ib.	ib.
R. G. Anderson, Esq. - - - - - 72	80
J. Fitzgibbon, Esq. - - - - - ib.	ib.
H. Ruttan, Esq. - - - - -	72
W. W. Baldwin, Esq. - - - - -	73
J. Durand, Esq. - - - - -	ib.
Rev. B. Cronyn - - - - -	74
John Stewart - - - - -	ib.
G. W. Whitehead, Esq. - - - - -	75
J. B. Askin, Esq. - - - - -	76
O. R. Gowan, Esq. - - - - -	ib.
Mr. W. Higgins - - - - -	78
Mr. G. Walton - - - - -	ib.
J. Powell, Esq. - - - - -	ib.
J. King, Esq. - - - - -	ib.
J. MacIntosh, Esq. - - - - -	ib.
Mr. H. MacLellan - - - - -	ib.
M. Burwell, Esq. - - - - -	ib.
A. McLean, Esq. - - - - -	79
C. A. Hagerman, Esq. - - - - -	ib.
W. Richey, Esq. - - - - -	ib.
Thomas C. Street, Esq. - - - - -	80
Mr. Thomas Peacocke - - - - -	ib.
(26.) A. Letter from M. S. Bidwell, Esq. to Chairman of Committee - - - - -	81
(27.) B. Documents relating to Returning Officer (J. B. Askin) - - - - -	ib.
(28.) C. Affidavit of J. Fitzgibbon, Esq. - - - - -	82
(29.) D. Note from Dr. Duncombe to Chairman of Committee - - - - -	83
(30.) E. Letter from Chairman in reply - - - - -	ib.
(31.) F. Document relating to the Rev. B. Cronyn - - - - -	84
(32.) G. Letter, signed J. Stewart - - - - -	ib.
(33.) H. Schedule of Returning Officers, 1834 and 1836 - - - - -	85
(34.) I. Letter and statement from D. Cameron, Esq., Secretary and Registrar, 28th March 1836 - - - - -	86
(35.) I. (1.) Letter from Clerk of Crown in Chancery, 20th December 1836 - - - - -	87
(35.) I. (2.) Memorandum of certain patents, C. C. Chancery - - - - -	88
(36.) J. Letter from D. Cameron, with return of patents from the 20th April to close of election - - - - -	ib.
(36.) J. (1.) Return of ditto, from Surveyor General's Office, from 1st April to 1st August 1836 - - - - -	111
(37.) K. Letter from Chairman of Committee to Commissioner of Crown Lands, with reply thereto - - - - -	160
(38.) L. Letter from Inspector General - - - - -	ib.
(39.) M. Letter from Chairman of Committee, with reply thereto - - - - -	ib.
(40.) N. Documents referring to Mission of Captain Fitzgibbon - - - - -	161
(41.) O. Communication from George Gurnett, Esq. - - - - -	165
(42.) P. Minute of proceedings of Committee - - - - -	ib.
(43.) Q. Statement from Commissioner of Crown Lands - - - - -	166
(44.) R. Report of Executive Council - - - - -	169
(45.) R. (1.) Letter from Receiver-General, 13th December 1836 - - - - -	171
(46.) R. (2.) Ditto - Secretary and Registrar, 11th May 1836 - - - - -	172
(47.) R. (3.) Minute in Council, 9th May 1836 - - - - -	173
(48.) R. (4.) Ditto - ditto 28th May 1836 - - - - -	ib.
(49.) R. (5.) Instructions to Returning Officers - - - - -	ib.
(50.) S. Extracts from Poll Books - - - - -	175
(51.) T. Certificate from Mr. Street (<i>See Evidence</i>) - - - - -	177
(52.) U. Letter from Rev. T. Phillips - - - - -	ib.
(53.) V. Communication from J. MacIntosh, Esq. - - - - -	178

A P P E N D I X.

(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. Message from
Lieut.-Governor,
15 Nov. 1836.

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, 15 November 1836.

(2.)

(Copy.)

To the Honourable 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, Petition of
Dr. Duncombe.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner has been deputed by the Reformers of that Province to lay before His Majesty's Government and your Honourable 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.

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 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, 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 voting 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.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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-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 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.

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 favourable 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 hustings 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 fees. 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 Honourable House will institute such inquiry 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.*

(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 M'Lean, Speaker.*

Commons House of Assembly, 14 November 1836.

Address to
Lieut.-Governor,
14 Nov. 1836.

(4)

(4.)

Gentlemen,

THE documents requested in your address shall be transmitted to the House of Assembly without delay.

Answer of
Lieut.-Governor,
16 Nov. 1836.

(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.

Message from
Lieut.-Governor,
transmitting
Documents.

(6.)

EXTRACTS from a DESPATCH from the Right honourable the Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing-street, 20 July 1836.

"THE proceedings which led to the resignation of the Executive Council next demand my attention. In the address of the 4th 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.

Extracts from
Despatch from
Lord Glenelg of
20 July 1836.

"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 so 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 Canadas, 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 recognized 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 changes in the system of Government itself—changes more especially which neither His Majesty's Representative in the Province

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

nor his subordinate officers have power to introduce. 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 honourable the Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francis B. Head, dated Downing-street, 8 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 honourable testimony of His Majesty's favourable 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, 16 July 1836.

"In my last despatch, No. 56, dated the 8th instant, I had the honour to inform your Lordship that our elections had added forty constitutional votes to the House of Assembly, which is composed, as your Lordship is aware, of sixty-two members.

"The republican minority of course feel that their cause is desperate, and, as a last dying struggle, they have, I understand, been assembled 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 ringleaders of the republicans, I have acted cautiously and conscientiously."

(Truly extracted.) J. Joseph.

Extracts from
Despatch from
Lord Glenelg of
8 Sept. 1836.

Extracts from
Despatch from
Lord Glenelg of
16 July 1836.

(7.)

No. 99.

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 September 1836.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 8th and 12th instant, I have the honour to enclose to you herewith the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. C. 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.

Despatch from
Lord Glenelg to
Lieut.-Governor,
22 Sept. 1836,
transmitting
Letter from
Dr. Duncombe.

I have, &c.

Lieut.-Governor Sir F. B. Head,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(Copy.)

My Lord,

3, Northumberland-court, Charing-cross,
20 September 1836.

I HAVE the honour 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.

Letter from
Dr. Duncombe
to Lord Glenelg,
20 Sept. 1836.

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 George III., 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 III. 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 favourable 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

frequently passed by large majorities in that and former Houses of Assembly, 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, lighthouses, 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 recall 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 and 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 favour 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 8,000*l.* out of 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* annually disposed of by the Executive Government, or permanently appropriated by the 4th William IV., 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 tenth Parliament, but for the circumstance that Sir F. B. Head, without precedent, refused his warrant for

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 tenth 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 unfavourable 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 favourites, 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 III. 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 in Upper Canada as "our enemies, whom he has repelled," and by his inflammatory harangues, 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

told is the "result" of the "grand object" of "stopping the supplies" of less than 8,000*l.*, 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 conceals 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*l.* 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*l.* granted by the Assembly for the relief of the war-loss sufferers, by which the large sum of 67,000*l.* 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 lighthouses; 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 5,000*l.* 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 Goderich'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 practise 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 partisans 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 out-numbered, 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 M'Lellan 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 2d 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 28th 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 2d 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 the 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 favoured voted for the Tory candidate, and in no one instance did any of those persons vote for the Reform candidate. These examples serve to show 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. M'Kenzie in the 2d riding of York was rejected because he had been born in the United States, although 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 having taken the oath of allegiance, and a certificate of his service in the late war, and yet his vote was rejected by Mr. Hépburn, 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. M'Kenzie'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 themselves 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 partisans 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 partisans in their political strifes and violent outrages.

It is also alleged that the Honourable 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 demi-official organ of the Government, and Alderman Denison, both active partisans 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 endeavoured 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

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 4,000 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 Upper Canada, although 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 Upper 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, through 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 Upper Canada to Great Britain, and strengthen and perpetuate the connexion 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.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 September 1836.

J. Stephen, Esq.
to Dr. Duncombe,
21 Sept. 1836.

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 Lieutenant-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 meantime 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 honour and reputation of any man, however humble his station in life; nor can his Lordship think that, as a public accuser of the Lieutenant-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 inquiry.

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, Esq.

(signed)

James Stephen.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(Copy.)

(8.)

Despatch from
Lord Glenelg to
Lieut.-Governor,
12 Sept. 1836,
transmitting
Correspondence.

Sir G. Grey, 20th August 1836.
Dr. Duncombe, 23d " "
Ditto 3d Sept. " "
Mr. Stephen, 5th " "
Dr. Duncombe, 5th " "
Mr. Stephen, 10th " "

Sir, Downing-street, 12 September 1836.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith, for your information, a copy of the correspondence which has passed between Dr. 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 inclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Hume to Sir George Grey, introducing Dr. 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.

Lieut.-Gov. Sir F. B. Head,
&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.)

J. Joseph.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 20 August 1836.

I HAVE the honour, by the direction of Lord Glenelg, of inclosing 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.

Sir G. Grey to
Dr. Duncombe
20 Aug. 1836.

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 favour 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.

C. Duncombe, Esq.

(A true copy.)

J. Joseph.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Grey.*

Sir,

3, Northumberland-court, Charing-cross,
23 August 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour 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.

Dr. Duncombe
to Sir G. Grey,
23 Aug. 1836.

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 honour of submitting to his Lordship a statement of the facts now in my possession and not contained in the petition.

Sir George Grey, Downing-street.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Charles Duncombe.*

Sir,

3, Northumberland-court, Charing-cross,
3 September 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 1st instant, and herewith inclose 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.

Dr. Duncombe to
J. Stephen, Esq.
3 Sept. 1836.

James Stephen, Esq.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Duncombe.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 September 1836.

I HAVE the honour 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.

J. Stephen, Esq.
to Dr. Duncombe,
5 Sept. 1836.

I have, &c.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(signed) *J. Stephen.*

Sir,

3, Northumberland-court, Charing-cross,
5 September 1836.Dr. Duncombe
to Lord Glenelg,
5 Sept. 1836.

NOT having received any answer to my note of the 3d instant to Mr. Stephen, 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.

Sir,

Downing-street, 10 September 1836.

J. Stephen, Esq.
to Dr. Duncombe,
10 Sept. 1836.

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 inculcating 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 document which you may transmit to him.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

C. Duncombe, Esq.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

My dear Sir,

Bryanstone-square, 19 August 1836.

Joseph Hume, Esq.
to Sir G. Grey,
19 Aug. 1836.

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.

Dear Sir,

Downing-street, 20 August 1836.

Sir G. Grey to
Joseph Hume, Esq.
20 Aug. 1836.

WITH reference to your note of the 19th instant, 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 Dr. 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.

(9.)

(Copy.)

Mr. Baldwin, 20th June 1836.
 Mr. Stephen, 28th " "
 Mr. Baldwin, 13th July " "
 Ditto 16th " "
 Ditto 26th " "
 Copy transmitted in despatch,
 No. 80, of 30th July 1836.
 Sir G. Grey " " "
 Mr. Baldwin, 28th " "
 Sir G. Grey, 4th Aug. " "
 Mr. Baldwin " " "
 Sir G. Grey, 12th " "
 Mr. Baldwin, " " "
 Ditto " " "
 Sir G. Grey, 17th " " "

Sir,

Downing-street, 20 August 1836.

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 honour to enclose herewith, for your information, copies of all the correspondence which has passed between that gentleman and this Department.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

Lieut.-Gov. Sir F. B. Head, K.C.H.,
 &c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

Despatch from
 Lord Glenelg to
 Lieut.-Governor,
 20 Aug. 1836,
 transmitting
 Correspondence.

(Copy.)

(10.)

My Lord,

Trinity-court, Charing-cross, 20 June 1836.

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 connexion 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 honour 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.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 June 1836.

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

James Stephen, Esq.
 to Mr. Baldwin,
 28 June 1836.

communications

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

communications should be made in writing than in conversation. He requests, therefore, that you would be so good as to favour him in writing with such intelligence and observations as you may think of importance to bring under the consideration of Government.

I have, &c.

R. Baldwin, Esq.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(11.)

(Copy.)

My Lord,

4, Trinity-court, Charing-cross, 13 July 1836.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Stephen, in reply to mine of the 20th ultimo, requesting the honour 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 me an object of the most intense anxiety, educated in the warmest attachment to the monarchical form of Government, believing it 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

Mr. Baldwin to
Lord Glenelg,
13 July 1836.

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 1828, 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 1834 they were again in a minority; so that, taking the twelve years from 1824 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 expedient, 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 although 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, shows 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 wrung 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? Astute 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 connexion 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 re-state 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 connexion 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 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 interest 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 Houses 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 peerages 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

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 and 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 connexion 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 1828 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 21 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 resolution, 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 55 members, and that it was not until some time 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 addresses can be procured is either not known or never considered. The addresses to Sir Peregrine Maitland, in 1827, or 1828 were not less violent in their language against the majority 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 popular mind has been acted upon has passed away, it will return with double pertinacity, not, I fear, merely the principle now asked for, but 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 most earnestly recommend, not only as expedient but necessary for the preservation of the connexion 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) Robert Baldwin.

Right hon. Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(12.)

(Copy.)

My Lord,

4, Trinity-court, Charing-cross,
16 July 1836.

In the letter which I had the honour 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 uncandid 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 connexion 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.

Mr. Baldwin to
Lord Glenelg,
16 July 1836.

I have, &c.

(signed) Robert Baldwin.

Right hon. Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(12.) (1.)

(No. 89.)

(No. 4.)

My Lord,

Toronto, Upper Canada, 6 Nov. 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's 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.

Despatch from
Lieut.-Governor
to Lord Glenelg,
6 Nov. 1836,
transmitting sundry
Communications.

I have also the honour 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 their 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.)

Sir,

Toronto, 5 November 1836.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 21st of October, recalling my attention to the subject of your letter of the 28th 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, &c.

To J. Joseph, Esq., &c.

(signed)

J. Rolph.

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 encloses 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 stifle 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 4,000 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.*

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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.*

Sir,

Government House, 28th Sept. 1836.

I HAVE the honour, 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.

*J. Joseph, Esq. to
M. S. Bidwell, Esq.,
28 Sept. 1836,
enclosing Lord
Glenelg's Despatch
of 25 July 1836.*

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Joseph.*

Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq., &c.

(A true copy.) *J. Joseph.*

(No. 75.)

(Copy)

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 July 1836.

I HAVE the honour 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 inculcating 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 despatch to Mr. Bidwell.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Glenelg.*

(A true copy.) *J. Joseph.*

Sir,

Government House, 21st October 1836.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to recall your attention to the application made in the letter I had the honour, by his Excellency's commands, to address to you on the 28th 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.

*J. Joseph, Esq.
M. S. Bidwell, Esq.,
21 Oct. 1836.*

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Joseph.*

Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq., &c.

(A true copy.) *J. Joseph.*

Sir,

Toronto, 24th October 1836.

I HAVE the honour 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.

*M. S. Bidwell, Esq.
to J. Joseph, Esq.,
24 Oct. 1836.*

I have, &c.

(signed) *Marshall S. Bidwell.*

John Joseph, Esq., Private Secretary.

(A true copy.) *J. Joseph.*

Sir,

Hartford, 6th October 1836.

M. S. Bidwell, Esq.
to J. Joseph, Esq.,
6 Oct. 1836.

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 his interference in my own behalf, or in the affairs of the Province. 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.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(signed) Marshall S. Bidwell.

(Copy.)

Sir,

Government House, 28th September 1836.

J. Joseph, Esq. to
J. Rolph, Esq.,
transmitting Lord
Glenelg's Despatch
of 25 July 1836.

I HAVE the honour, 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.

John Rolph, Esq., Toronto.

(signed) J. Joseph.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(No. 76.)

(Copy.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 25th July 1836.

I HAVE the honour 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 Dr. 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 acknowledgment 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.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francis Bond Head,

(signed) Glenelg.

&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(Copy.)

Sir,

Toronto, 25th September 1836.

J. Rolph, Esq. to
J. Joseph, Esq.,
25 Sept. 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day, with a copy of a despatch from the Right honourable Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State, dated the 25th July last.

I have, &c.

John Joseph, &c.,

(signed) J. Rolph.

Government Office.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(Copy.)

(Copy.)

Sir,

Government House, 21st October 1836.

J. Joseph, Esq. to
J. Rolph, Esq.,
21 Oct. 1836.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to recall your attention to the application made in the letter I had the honour, by his Excellency's commands, to address to you on the 28th 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.

John Rolph, Esq., Toronto.

(signed) J. Joseph.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(Copy.)

Sir,

Toronto, 5th November 1836.

J. Rolph, Esq. to
J. Joseph, Esq.,
5 Nov. 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 21st October, recalling my attention to the subject of your letter of the 28th of 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.

John Joseph, Esq., &c.,
Government House.

I have, &c.

(signed) John Rolph.

Note.—Up to this date, the 21st November 1836, no further communication has been received from Mr. Rolph.

(Copy.)

Sir,

Government House, 28th September 1836.

J. Joseph, Esq. to
T. D. Morrison,
Esq., 28 Sept. 1836,
transmitting Lord
Glenelg's Despatch
of 25 July 1836.

I HAVE the honour, 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.

T. D. Morrison, Esq., Toronto.

(signed) J. Joseph.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(No. 77.)

(Copy.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 25th July 1836.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received from Mr. T. D. Morrison a letter, dated Toronto, 29th 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 acknowledgment 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.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francis Bond Head, K. C. H.

(signed) Glenelg.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(Copy.)

Sir,

Toronto, Upper Canada, 5th October 1836.

T. D. Morrison,
Esq. to J. Joseph,
Esq., 5 Oct. 1836,
transmitting Letter
to Lord Glenelg.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to you, for his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of my letter to the Right honourable Lord Glenelg, as requested by you in your letter of the 28th September.

I have, &c.

John Joseph, Esq., Secretary, &c.

(signed) T. D. Morrison.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(Copy.)

My Lord,

Toronto, Upper Canada, 29th April 1836.

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; and as it contains matter both calculated and 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

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 honourable society.

The Right honourable the Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. D. Morrison.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(13.)

(Copy.) No. 80.

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 July 1836.

I HAVE the honour 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 Mr. Baldwin, which may appear to you necessary for my information.

I have, &c.

Sir F. B. Head, K. C. H.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Glenelg.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(Copy.)

My Lord,

4, Trinity-court, Charing-cross,
26 July 1836.

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 show 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 tunes, 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 partisans.

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;

Despatch from
Lord Glenelg to
Lieut.-Governor,
30 July 1836.

R. Baldwin, Esq.
to Lord Glenelg,
26 July 1836.

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 know to be warmly attached to the preservation of the connexion 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.

The Lord Glenelg,
&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

I have, &c.

(signed) Robert Baldwin.

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, authorized 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 a 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.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 July 1836.

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.

Sir G. Grey to
R. Baldwin, Esq.,
30 July 1836.

Robert Baldwin, Esq.

I have, &c.

(signed) George Grey.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(15.)

(Copy.)

My Lord,

4, Trinity-court, Charing-cross,
28 July 1836.

CONSIDERING the present state of Upper Canada, and the deep interest which I necessarily have in the fate of that Province, your Lordship will not, I trust, consider as an intrusion

R. Baldwin, Esq.
to Lord Glenelg,
28 July 1836.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

sion a request to know whether His Majesty's Government have come to any decision on the point 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.

Right honourable Lord Glenelg.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Baldwin.*

(Copy.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 August 1836.

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.)

My Lord,

4, Trinity-court, Charing-cross,
4 August 1836.

I TAKE the liberty of inclosing 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 proroguing Parliament, I deemed it proper to submit for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Baldwin.*

Right honourable Lord Glenelg.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(Copy.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 12 August 1836.

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.)

My Lord,

4, Trinity-court, Charing-cross,
12 August 1836.

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 honourable Lord Glenelg.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

EXTRACT

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 and 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 27th 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. M'Cord, 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.

(18.)

(Copy.)

My Lord,

4, Trinity-court, Charing-cross, 12th August 1836.

R. Baldwin, Esq.
to Lord Glenelg,
12 Aug. 1836.

I HAVE the honour 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

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 honour 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 favour 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 connexion between the two countries. Let the present opportunity pass, and one so favourable may, most probably will, never again occur.

I cannot close without adverting to a report and address from the Legislative Council of the 19th of 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 out.

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.

Right hon. Lord Glenelg.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Baldwin.*

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(19.)

(Copy.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 17th August 1836.

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.

R. Baldwin, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Grey.*

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(20.)

Sir G. Grey to
Baldwin, Esq.,
Aug. 1836.

(20.)

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 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.

Address to Lieut.-Governor for return of Patents, 7 Dec. 1836.

Archd. M'Lean, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, 7th December 1836.

(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.

Answer to the above Address.

(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 inquiry 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.

Lieut.-Governor to House of Assembly, 5 Jan. 1837, transmitting documents: see Appendix R. and N.

Government House, 5 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.

Lieut.-Governor to House of Assembly, 9 Jan. 1837, enclosing Despatch and Correspondence.

Government House, 9 January 1837.

(24.)

(Copy, No. 105.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 October 1836.

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.

Despatch from Lord Glenelg to Lieut.-Governor, 31 Oct. 1836.

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 inclosed 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.

Lieut.-Governor Sir Francis Head, k. c. h. }
&c. &c. &c. }

(signed) Glenelg.

(Copy.)

My Lord,

Worthing, 3 October 1836.

Correspondence of
Mr. Hume and
His Majesty's
Government.

WHEN I last had an interview with your Lordship, I requested your attention to the state of Upper 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 His Majesty the enclosed memorial from the inhabitant householders of the incorporated counties of Lennox 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 Upper 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 4,000 miles, deputed by their colleagues, on purpose to explain to His Majesty's Government the conduct of Sir F. Head, the Lieutenant-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 Upper Canada can expect to obtain justice.

I cannot believe that your Lordship is acquainted with the state of affairs in Upper 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 His Majesty will, according to the prayer of the petitioners, direct immediate inquiry into the complaints stated in their memorial.

The Viscount Melbourne, }
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Joseph Hume.

(Copy.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 October 1836.

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. Charles 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 Dr. 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.

Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.

(signed) George Grey.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

(25.)

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE taken before the SELECT COMMITTEE to whom was referred the Petition of CHARLES DUNCOMBE.

Minutes of
Evidence.

Friday, 25 November 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.

W. H. Draper, Esq.

T. Parke, Esq.

H. Sherwood, Esq.

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.

M. S. Bidwell, Esq

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 Hens, 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 favour 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 favour 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

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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. MacKay.

W. J. MacKay 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 Gordiniers or Fralick's Corners, about seven 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. Rombough; 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.

T. Parke, Esq.

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.

J. MacIntosh, Esq.

John MacIntosh, 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 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, 26 November 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq. Chairman.

H. Sherwood, Esq.

W. H. Draper, Esq.

Richard Woodruff, Esq.

D. Thorburn, Esq.

David Thorburn, Esq., M. P. for the third riding of the 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

influence the elections beyond his replies to certain addresses to him previously 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 MacMicking, Esq., 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.

G. MacMicking,
Esq.

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. M'Lean, a magistrate, told several voters, if they voted for Mr. MacMicking they would lose their farms; Mr. T. C. Street is a clerk of W. H. Draper, Esq., in the office of Hagerman and 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.

A. Stewart, Esq.

Monday, 28 November 1836.

Present—Allan Macnab, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. Draper, Esq.
H. Sherwood, Esq.
Thos. Parke, Esq.

Richard Woodruff, M. P. P., first riding of the 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's election every thing was very peaceable, there was not one quarrel; Henry Nelles, Esq., Justice of the Peace, was the returning-officer, and his conduct was highly approved of, and received witness's 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's 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 favour the Tory candidates, but does not know of any other; the Leeds election was held at Beverley 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 Beverley 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. Grout, voted against witness; has no knowledge of any money being applied by the Executive Government to influence the elections.

R. Woodruff, Esq.

Peter Shaver, Esq.

Peter Shaver, Esq., 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 hand-bills, 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 packets sent to witness and Mr. Cook never came to hand.

James M'Donald 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 honourable, honest, upright man. All the difference between witness and Mr. M'Donald 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 Beverley 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 (M'Donald) 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.

J. Cook, Esq.

John Cook, Esq., 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, 29 November 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.

W. H. Draper, Esq.

R. Woodruff, Esq.

H. Sherwood, Esq.

D. E. M'Donald,
Esq.

Donald E. M'Donald, M. P. for the county of Stormont, is in favour of measures of Reform for the benefit of the country, but does not identify himself with any particular party. Was not aware of Dr. 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 labourers, and not electors, who followed Mr. M'Lean'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.

control. After the first day, the labourers were on witness's 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. M'Lean; one magistrate voted for witness and Mr. M'Lean; two others would have voted for witness and not for M'Lean, and several would have voted for him and Mr. M'Lean if they had not feared they might risk Mr. M'Lean's election. About thirteen persons came up from Montreal and voted for Messrs. M'Lean and Woodruff. Mr. Pringle was returning-officer, is a magistrate, and Mr. M'Lean's deputy; was returning-officer at the previous election, and in witness's opinion would not do any thing dishonourable; 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's knowledge, in his county. There was no organized 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 and 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's 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's 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.

P. Perry, Esq.

Wednesday, 31 November 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.

W. H. Draper, Esq.

H. Sherwood, Esq.

Thomas Parke, Esq.

Examination of *Thomas Parke, Esq.*, 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.

T. Parke, Esq.

The following questions were put to Mr. Parke:—

1. Would you, as a Reformer of Upper Canada, if you had been asked previously to Dr. Duncombe's leaving the Province, have deputed or authorized him to make the charges contained in his petition to the House of Commons?—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 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. 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 authorized him to make the complaints set forth in his petition?—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 inquiry into their truth or falsehood.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

3. Would you have authorized the direct charge, or a statement of the reports requesting an inquiry?—The charges are stated as having taken place in different parts of the Province, and I am unable to say how far Dr. Duncombe was authorized to state them as facts; as far as they come within my knowledge, a request for an inquiry would have satisfied me.

4. Which do you consider the constitutional tribunal to inquire into the truth of matters affecting the validity of elections in Upper Canada?—The House of Assembly, if fairly elected.

5. 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?—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. 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 inquiry from what you state would be the constitutional tribunal, to another?—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. 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?—If it should be ascertained on a fair inquiry 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. Where should that inquiry be made?—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. 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?—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.

Thursday, 1 December 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.
William H. Draper, Esq.
Thomas Parke, Esq.
R. Woodruff, Esq.

Mr. Parke's Examination—*continued.*

10. DOES not the inquiry before this Committee involve the legality or validity of the late elections?—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. 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. 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 inquiry or decision from them.

13. 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, 2 December 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq. Chairman.
Jonas Jones, Esq.
William H. Draper, Esq.
H. Sherwood, Esq.
R. Woodruff, Esq.
T. Parke, Esq.

Mr. Parke's Examination—*continued.*

1. 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 Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned them.

2. 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

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.]

3. 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 endeavour to secure the return of the candidates they proposed, by voting for them and by fairly endeavouring 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.

4. 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 favour 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 inquiry 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 case of violence, the returning-officer refused to permit the interference of the magistrates?—There are many Orangemen in the neighbourhood 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 Lieutenant-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.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

The Lieutenant-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 favourable 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 Lieutenant-Governor.

Saturday, 3 December 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.
Jonas Jones, Esq.
Thomas Parke, Esq.
Richard Woodruff, Esq.
H. Norton, Esq.
H. Sherwood, Esq.

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.

J. Jones, Esq.

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 Lieutenant-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 *vivâ 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's 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

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's 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 favourable 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 favour; 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 organized 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 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'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 George M'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, 5 December 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.
Jonas Jones, Esq.
W. H. Draper, Esq.
R. Woodruff, Esq.
H. Sherwood, Esq.

W. H. Draper, Esq., M. P. P. for the City of Toronto, Examined.

W. H. Draper, Esq.

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 connexion between this colony and the mother country; the views of the society are detailed in the 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 *l.* 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 money collected. The largest amount subscribed by any one individual was 15 *l.*; there was, I think, one subscription for 12 *l.* 10s., the remainder were for 10 *l.* 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 favour; 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

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.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 connexion 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 l.

H. Sherwood, Esq.

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 64; 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 Lieutenant-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.

Allan N. Macnab,
Esq.

Tuesday, 6 December 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.

Jonas Jones, Esq.
H. Sherwood, Esq.
R. Woodruff, Esq.
H. Norton, Esq.

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 and 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.

W. B. Jarvis, Esq.

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

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 M'Intosh was a candidate. Was selected by many of the freeholders to nominate Captain Macaulay as a candidate; did so; witness is a freeholder in that riding; voted for Captain Macaulay; addressed the electors when he proposed Captain Macaulay; did not use any influence as Sheriff of the district in the slightest degree to procure the election of Captain 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.

R. G. Anderson,
Esq.

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*l.* 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.

J. Fitzgibbon, Esq.

James Fitzgibbon, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly, and Justice of the Peace for the home district and the eastern district; was sent by the Lieutenant-Governor to the eastern district in June last, previous to the late election, in consequence of some disturbances that had taken place between some labourers that had been working on the canal, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood; 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 favourably; 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 labourers 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*l.*, 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.

H. Ruttan, Esq.

Henry Ruttan, 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

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, 7 December 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.
William H. Draper, Esq.
H. Norton, Esq.
Jonas Jones, Esq.
Henry Sherwood, Esq.

William Warren Baldwin, Esq. is one of the party designated Reformers; has the honour 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.

W. W. Baldwin,
Esq.

Friday, 9 December 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq. Chairman.
Jonas Jones, Esq.
H. Norton, Esq.
Henry Sherwood, Esq.
R. Woodruff, Esq.

James Durand, Esq., 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 more; 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 was 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.

J. Durand, Esq.

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

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

power to give the electors an opportunity to vote; thinks the place selected in Halton for the election was most unfavourable 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 200 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, 21 December 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.
M. Burwell, Esq.
H. Sherwood, Esq.
J. Prince, Esq.

Rev. B. Cronyn.

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 hurrabing 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 28 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 waggon through the mud, tore it to 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 hindrance 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.

J. Stewart.

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

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 Orangeman living in the town of London; is not aware of any band of Orangemen organized 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 this county, and is certain that not more than 12 Orangemen voted at the election for Middlesex, and does not believe that there were more than 20 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 Messrs. Talbot and Murphy to go to Toronto to get the election changed from St. Thomas to London, and understood him to be in favour of the application, as he did not dissent from it.

Thursday, 22 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.

G. W. Whitehead,
Esq.

Copy of Letter addressed by the Witness to the Chairman of the Committee.

To *A. N. Macnab, Esq.*, Chairman of the Committee on the Petition of
Charles Duncombe, Esq.

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 inquired 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, on 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 honourable, 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 organized 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.,

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

can be considered in that light. He (Mr. Malcolm) was indefatigable in riding through the country, circulating Alliance Society and other revolutionary papers, and haranguing at political meetings in favour 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 Messrs. 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 respecting 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., is a gross libel upon the Government, and fraught with falsehood and misrepresentation. All of which I most respectfully submit,

Toronto, 22 December 1836.

And have the honour, &c.

(signed) G. W. Whitehead.

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 country, 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 neighbourhood knew any thing of Dr. Duncombe's mission.

J. B. Askin, Esq.

John B. Askin, Esq., 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's knowledge and belief, excepting that witness was returning-officer; and in confirmation begs to put in the certificates marked A. and B.

Wednesday, 28 December 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.

M. Burwell, Esq.

H. Sherwood, Esq.

O. R. Gowan, Esq.

Ogle 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, Esq.; the opposing candidates were William Buell and Matthew Howard, Esqrs. 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, Esqrs., 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

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 favour 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 have 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 honour to hold in the Loyal Orange Institution (that of grand master), he felt it to be his duty to inquire 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, nor 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 labouring 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 gaol and court-house. Witness also desires to add, that neither Mr. Jones nor himself, nor any person authorized 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.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 inquiry, 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.

W. Higgins, Esq.

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.

G. Walton, Esq.

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 *l.* for it at public sale considers it worth 75 *l.*, being one of the most valuable lots in the town.

J. Powell, Esq.

John Powell, Esq., 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 *l.*; 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 *l.* for the same lot.

J. King, Esq.

John King, Esq., 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 *l.* 10s. for said lot to Commissioner of Crown Lands; thinks it now worth 30 *l.* 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.

J. MacIntosh, Esq.

John MacIntosh, Esq., 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 a question put to him, that he had applied for leave to go on half-pay, but had then received no answer.

H. M'Lellan.

Hugh M'Lellan 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, 27 December 1836.

Present—Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.
John Prince, Esq.
Henry Sherwood, Esq.
Thomas Parke, Esq.

M. Burwell, Esq.

M. Burwell, Esq., 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

it not been for Mr. Givins's illness; holding the election at London he is satisfied made no difference in the result; he believes there were 1,309 votes polled, and of those the Radical candidates had a majority of 80; Mr. Wilson 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 inquired 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 demeanour 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.

Archibald M'Lean, Esq., M. P. P. for the county of Stormont, has been a member of the Provincial Legislature for 16 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 it mentioned 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. M'Lean) endeavoured to restrain them from doing so, and begged of them to remain quiet. A. M'Lean, Esq.

C. A. Hagerman, Esq., 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 and 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 Detlor, and left for Toronto in the evening; did not observe any unusual exertions on the part of the electors to insure the return of Messrs. Cartwright and Detlor; 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 and Addington, although a freeholder and qualified to vote at five other places; might have exercised his right if he had thought it necessary. C. A. Hagerman,
Esq.

Welsley Richey, Esq., 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 authorized to do so by the owners of the land; that he distributed the same openly, and without reference for whom the patentees would W. Richey, Esq.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 30 were called for, and only part of that 30 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 & Draper*.

Affidavit of
T. C. Street, Esq.

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 Chippawa, and render such assistance to William Hepburn, Esq., 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 Chippawa together on Saturday evening about five o'clock, and proceeded to Waterloo, a distance of about 16 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 Limestone Ridge, gave notice to some of the electors in that quarter, and returned by the way of Black Creek; reached Chippawa 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. MacMicking, 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. MacMicking'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. Leflerty, the constitutional candidate, of whose success in the contest we entertained strong hopes. I did not proceed to Chippawa to lend my feeble assistance in aid of the Conservative interest either at the instance or at the request of Christopher Alexander Hagerman, Esq., or William Henry Draper, Esq., 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 Honourable Robert Hamilton, and very few indeed either for himself or for any other person.

(signed) *Thomas C. Street*.

Sworn at Toronto, this 7th day of January 1837,
before me, *Robert Stanton*, J. P. Home District.

[See Appendix S.]

Committee-room, House of Assembly, 11 January 1837.

T. Peacocke.

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 registrar of the county of having taken the oath of allegiance, but in many cases the electors were asked if they had obtained a certificate;

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.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

(26.) A.

Sir,

Toronto, 9 December 1836.

I HAVE understood, since I had the honour of attending before the committee, that the letter or communication to Mr. Hems, mentioned in my evidence, was not from John G. Spragge, Esq., 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.

M. S. Bidwell, Esq.
to A. N. Macnab,
Esq., 9 Dec. 1836.

I have, &c.

Marshall S. Bidwell.

To Allan N. Macnab, Esq., M. P. P.,

Chairman of the Committee on Dr. Duncombe's Petition, &c.

(27.) B.

To John B. Askin, Esq., Returning Officer at the late Election for the County of Oxford.

Sir,

HAVING read an extract from the petition of Charles Duncombe, Esq., 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.

Documents relating
to returning officer,
J. B. Askin.

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, &c.

Henry Vansittart, Rear Admiral.

Henry Vansittart, junior.

William Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock.

John Hatch, J. P.

W. Lapenotiere.

Ernest Norway.

Spencer Muckay.

Edmund Deeds.

R. H. Place.

P. Graham, J. P., Com. R. N.

H. C. Barwick.

Thomas Lapenotiere.

Woodstock, 30 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 Honourable 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, Esq., the returning officer, object to any vote on the ground of the voter not producing the registrar'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 registrar'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 9 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 inquiry 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, Esq., 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.

Oxford, December 1, 1836.

James Ingersoll.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

I, THOMAS PEACOCKE, clerk at the last election for the county of Oxford, to J. B. Askin, Esq., 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, Esq., are perfectly correct in every particular.

Oxford, December 1, 1836.

Thomas Peacocke.

WE, the undersigned freeholders of the county of Oxford, having been present at the close of the poll at the last election for the 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 Confield.*

*Charles Merigold.
Jacob Chaote.
Robert Cameron.
C. N. Thomas.
David Ernest.
William Carroll.*

*William Merigold.
Silas Williams.
Josiah Elliott.
William L. Carroll.
Boyle Travers.*

(28.) C.

Affidavit of
J. Fitzgibbon, Esq.

(L. S.) City of Toronto, } Personally appeared before me, Thomas D. Morrison, Esquire,
to wit. } Mayor of the said city, James Fitzgibbon, of the said city,
Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, who, being duly sworn, deposed and saith, that his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, did, on the 21st 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 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.”

Which statement this deponent saith is wholly untrue, except so far as his having been sent to the eastern district. And he further deposed and saith, that his mission to Cornwall, in the month of June last, was not in any manner connected 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 deponent 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 labourers employed on the St. Lawrence Canal prevented from coming into collision with the electors during the approaching election, 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 preservation of the peace or the suppression of riot; and that his Excellency wished this deponent not 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 30*l.* and no more, and that the document attached hereto by seal is a copy of the instructions 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 3d day of December 1836,
T. D. Morrison, Mayor.

(Copy.)

(Copy.)

Sir,

Government House, 18 June 1836.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in reference to a communication 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 neighbourhood, that some violent and outrageous proceedings may take place during the ensuing elections on the part of the labourers 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 neighbourhood, and also for the arming of 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 exertion 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 connexion with Mr. M'Lean and the Honourable Philip Vankoughnett, and any other magistrates of the neighbourhood; and that you will also make it your business to see the canal labourers, from whence 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 neighbourhood 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 50 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 neighbourhood 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.

(29.) D.

Sir,

Old British Coffee House,
6 December 1836.

MR. SMITH, my son-in-law, has come down to get me to go to Burford for a short time. Dr. Duncombe to
and as I have not been home since my return from England, I am convinced that you and the A. N. Macnab, Esq.
committee will see that I am quite justified in leaving for a few days, notwithstanding my 6 Dec. 1836.
great desire to be present at all proceedings of the committee.

I shall return as soon as my private affairs will allow me to do so.

I have, &c.

A. N. Macnab, Esquire, M. P.
Chairman, Committee, &c.

(signed) Charles Duncombe.

(30.) E.

Sir,

(Copy.)

Committee Room, House of Assembly,
6 December 1836.

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. Reply to the above note.

The inquiry, 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, &c.

(signed) Allan N. Macnab, Chairman.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

(31.) F.

RELATING TO THE REV. B. CRONYN.

Reverend Sir,

London, 17 December 1836.

Document relating
to Rev. B. Cronyn.

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 the 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 upon oath.

We have, &c.

John Harris.
Lawrence Lawrason.
Richard Richardson.
P. H. Hall.
John L. Monsarratt.
Truman Talbot.
John Clives.
G. M. Nickerson.
Fred. Clevely.
T. G. Warren.

John Douglass.
John Stewart.
Edmund Raymond.
George Moore.
Lawrence Lawless.
Francis Algeo.
Edward Mattheews.
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.

Sir,

London, U. C., 30 November 1836.

J. Stewart, Esq.
to J. Joseph, Esq.
30 Nov. 1836.

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 favourable to the measure, but which had not been presented, and consequently had not one name attached to it), was given to 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 made in the interview which I had the honour 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 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 14 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 a signed 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 degree, a selfish object.

I have, &c.

J. Joseph, Esq.,
Civil Secretary of Upper Canada.

(signed) J. Stewart.

(33.) H.

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 and Counties.	Returning Officers in 1834.	Returning Officers in 1836.	Elections held in 1834.	Elections held in 1836.
City of Toronto (1)	John G. Spragge	Simon Washburn	Court House	Court House.
Hamilton Town (2)	C. Campbell Ferrie	Peter H. Hamilton	- ditto -	- ditto.
Niagara	Warren Claus	Warren Claus	- ditto -	- ditto.
Kingston	David John Smith	David John Smith	- ditto -	- ditto.
Brockville	Adiel Sherwood	Adiel Sherwood	- ditto -	- ditto.
Cornwall	Guy C. Wood	Guy C. Wood	- ditto -	- ditto.
Glengarry County	George Anderson	George Anderson	Williamstown	Williamstown.
Prescott (3)	Richard P. Hotham	Thomas H. Johnston	Usual Place	Usual Place.
Russell (4)	Simon Fraser	Charles P. Treadwell	New Edinbro'	New Edinbro'.
Stormont	James Pringle	James Pringle	Cornwall	Cornwall.
Dundas (5)	Albert French	James M'Donell	Usual Place	Usual Place.
Grenville	John Patten	John L. Reid	Merrickville	Merrickville.
Leeds (6)	Adiel Sherwood	Joseph R. Hartwell	Beverly	Beverly.
Carleton	Charles Sache	Charles Sache	{Bradley's Inn, 12 con. Goulburne - }	Bradley's Inn, 12 con. Goulburne.
Lanark (7)	John H. Powell	Alex. Fraser	Perth	Perth.
Frontenac	John M'Lean	John M'Lean	Kingston	Kingston.
Hastings	Anth. Marshall	Anth. Marshall	Belleville	Bellville.
Lennox and Addington	Wm. J. M'Kay	Wm. J. M'Kay	Bath	Bath.
Prince Edward	Richard Bullock	Richard Bullock	Picton	Picton.
Northumberland (8)	Henry Ruttan	Robert Bouchier	{Clegborn's Inn, Rice Lake - }	Clegborn's Inn, Rice Lake.
Durham	William Banks	Wm. Banks	Graham's Inn, Cavan	Graham's Inn, Cavan.
York, 1st Riding (9)	Benj. Thorne	Wm. Crookshanks	Thornhill	Thornhill.
York, 2d Riding	Wm. Hepburne	Wm. Hepburne	Streetsville	Streetsville.
York, 3d Riding (10)	Francis Leys	Allen M'Lean	Post's Inn, Pickering	Post's Inn, Pickering.
York, 4th Riding	Thomas Henderson	Thomas Henderson	Newmarket	Newmarket.
Simcoe (11)	George Lount	Thomas Collier	Beverly Mills	Beverly Mills.
Lincoln, 1st Riding (12)	Alex. M'Donell	Henry Nelles	Grimsby	Grimsby.
Lincoln, 2d Riding (13)	Alex. Wilkinson	Robert Easton Burns	St. Catherine's	St. Catherine's.
Lincoln, 3d Riding	Alex. Hamilton	Alex. Hamilton	Stamford	Stamford.
Lincoln, 4th Riding (14)	Alex. Stuart	John Usher	Willoughby	Willoughby.
Haldimand	Francis Webster	Francis Webster	Dunnville	Dunnville.
Wentworth	Wm. M'Kay	Wm. M. Jervis	Hamilton	Hamilton.
Halton	Wm. M. Jarvis	Wm. J. Kerr	Nelson	Nelson.
Middlesex (15)	James Givens	John Wilson (16)	St. Thomas	London.
Oxford	Abm. A. Rapelgie	John B. Askin	Martin's Inn	Martin's Inn.
Norfolk (17)	James Ingersoll	Abm. A. Rapelgie	Simcoe	Simcoe.
Kent	George Kerby	George Kerby	Chatham	Chatham.
Essex	Ebez. Reynolds	Ebez. Reynolds	Sandwich	Sandwich.
Huron	Henry Hyndman	Henry Hyndman	Goderich	Goderich.
Town of London, 1836, first entitled to mem- ber	-	John Stuart	-	London.

Samuel P. Jarvis, Clerk Crown, Chancery.

(1) Mr. Spragge was re-appointed 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.

(2) Colin C. Ferrie was re-appointed. 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.

(3) Richard P. Hotham was re-appointed, but being a candidate for the county of Prescott, which he now represents, his commission was cancelled.

(4) Simon Fraser was re-appointed. Information being sent to the Lieutenant-Governor that this gentleman was absent from the Province on private business, his appointment was cancelled.

(5) Albert French died in the beginning of the year 1836.

(6) Adiel Sherwood, appointed returning-officer for the town of Brockville.

(7) John A. H. Powell was appointed, but being a candidate for the county of Lanark, which he now represents, his commission was cancelled.

(8) Henry Ruttan was appointed, but being a candidate for the county of Northumberland, which he now represents, his commission cancelled.

(9) Benjamin Thorne was again appointed, but being a candidate for the first riding of York, his appointment cancelled.

(10) Francis Leys was again appointed, but being a candidate for the third riding of York, his appointment cancelled.

(11) George Lount; charges of partiality at the election of 1824 rendered it inexpedient to re-appoint this gentleman; he is brother to the late member, who was again a candidate at the last election.

(12) Alex. M'Donell was re-appointed in 1836, but declined serving, as it was his intention to offer himself a candidate for Glengarry, in the eastern district.

(13) Alex. Wilkinson, Esq., removed to the eastern district.

(14) Alex. Stuart was again appointed, but being a candidate for the town of Niagara, declined to act as returning-officer for the fourth riding of Lincoln.

(15) James Givens was re-appointed, but was taken ill on his way to Toronto; he was one of a deputation.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

deputation to wait on his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with an address from the district of London.

(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.

(17) James Ingersoll was re-appointed in 1836, but his appointment cancelled at his request, he becoming a candidate for the county of Norfolk.

(34.) I.

Secretary's Office, Toronto,
28 March 1836.

Sir,

D. Cameron, Esq.
to J. Joseph, Esq.
28 March 1836,
with Statement.

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, signified in your letter of the 19th instant, I have the honour 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 endeavoured to make this statement as 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 office in a manner satisfactory to his Excellency and the public.

I have the honour 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.

—	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
Land Patents, including Clergy Leases, which passed the Great Seal	783	722	1,153	564	703	838	978	1,008	1,476	1,795
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 indorsed, 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 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. &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 ingrossed 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

by authority is prepared with like expedition for His Majesty's provincial printer. This duty has of late years much increased, and may be seen by the following scale:—

Appendix to Report to House of Assembly.

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	1,060	920	1,972	2,640	1,234

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 labour of one person for five weeks was necessary to comply with the requisition.

(signed) *D. Cameron,*
Secretary and Registrar.

Secretary's Office, 26 March 1835.

SCHEDULE showing the INCREASE in the Land Granting Department since January 1836.

Total number of Descriptions received by the Secretary, from 1st January to 26th March 1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094
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.								1,094	1,094

(35.) I. (1.)

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery Office,
Toronto, 20 December 1836.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing 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.

S. P. Jarvis, Esq.
to J. Beikie, Esq.
20 Dec. 1836.

In reply I beg leave to state, that immediately after the dissolution of the late Provincial Parliament, on the 28th 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 Registrar, 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, or 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 those persons, that for many days little else could be attended to besides making searches and answering inquiries relating to patents completed and being completed. To obviate this difficulty, I collected all that were finished for

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 honour 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 election. 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, &c.

Samuel P. Jarvis,
Clerk Crown, Chancery.

To John Beikie, Esq., &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.	Villages.	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	"	

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.

LETTER from the Secretary and Registrar, with a RETURN of PATENTS from 20th April to the close of the Election.

Sir,

Secretary's Office, 12 December 1836.

In compliance with your letter of this date, I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Honourable 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, &c.

D. Cameron,
Secretary and Registrar.

John Beikie, Esq., &c.

UPPER CANADA.

RETURN of all PATENTS for LAND which have passed the GREAT SEAL, between the Prorogation of Parliament on the 20th of April 1836, and the close of the Election on the 2d of July next ensuing; prepared in compliance with an Address of the House of Assembly to that effect.

1,478 PATENTS.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Anderson, Daniel	12 Mar. 1835	Apr. 21	- - W. 1/2 6	10	100	Belmont	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Asskiuk, Jean Bap't.	27 Oct. 1832	May 20	- - - 1	11	200	Tay	Home	- - Reduced inspector, Indian depot.
Adams, Elizabeth	11 Jan. 1834	"	- - - 2	2	-	Pembroke	Johnstown	D. U. E.
Adams, John	18 July 1834	"	- - - 1	2	-	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Alquin, Daniel	3 Dec. 1835	- 24	N. 1/2 37, N. 1/2 12	9, 2	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Abrahams, Henry	7 Aug. 1834	"	- - - 26	5	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Archer, William	23 July 1832	"	- - - 69	E. P. Rd.	100	Medonte	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Augusta, Jacob, jun.	18 Oct. 1796	"	- - N. 1/2 6	3	-	Collingwood	ditto	S. U. E.
Alquin, David	28 Oct. 1835	"	N. 1/2 19, S. 1/2 27	2, 4	200	Nottawasaga	ditto	ditto.
Ansley, Hannah	16 May 1818	"	- - - 5	2	-	Collingwood	ditto	ditto.
Adams, Ezra, jun.	28 Sept. 1820	"	- - - 20	2	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	ditto.
Armitage, Mark	4 Oct. 1832	"	- - F. 1/2 6	3	100	Verulam	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Anderson, William	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - N. 1/2 9	5	-	Collingwood	Home	Militia claimant.
Abbot, George	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - W. 1/2 24	1	-	Marmora	Midland	ditto.
Anderson, Andrew	4 May 1836	- 25	113 T. Road, E.	-	200	Bayham	London	S. U. E.
Abraham, Jonas	5 Sept. 1833	"	- - - 30	7	-	Verulam	Newcastle	ditto.
Allan, James	28 Nov. 1835	- 30	- - E. 1/2 19	10	100	Huntley	Bathurst	- - Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Anderson, Thomas B.	7 Dec. 1830	- 26	7 S. S. Water-street	-	1/2	Cornwall	Eastern	Crown sale, 10 l.
Armstrong, Thomas	28 Nov. 1835	- 30	- - E. 1/2 8	11	100	Ramsay	Bathurst	- - Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Arwisson, Gustavus	19 Jan. 1820	June 1	- 22, 23, 24, 23	4, 11	800	Moore	Western	- - As master of a Government transport.
Armstrong, Robert	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - W. 1/2 7	12	100	Ramsay	Bathurst	- - Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Adams, John	6 Apr. 1836	Jan. 3	- - - 12, 13	S. Gore	-	Malahide	London	- - Located by Colonel Talbot.
Arnold, Christopher	7 Dec. 1830	June 3	20 S. S. Gad-street	-	1	Chatham	ditto	Crown sale, 6 l.
Amos, Thomas	28 Nov. 1821	- 10	- - N. 1/2 3	11	100	Mariposa	Newcastle	- - Full fees, settlement duty performed.
Arthur, John	20 Oct. 1832	- 10	- - N. 1/2 13	8	-	Innisfil	Home	Discharged soldier.
Andrews, Richard	12 May 1836	- 11	- - N. 1/2 8	5	-	Smith	Newcastle	- - Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Armstrong, James	1 Nov. 1824	- 13	- - E. 1/2 21	11	-	Pakenham	Bathurst	- - Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Aurey, John	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - W. 1/2 23	5	-	Esquesing	Gore	Militia claimant.
Armstrong, Blythe	24 Oct. 1831	"	- - W. 1/2 4	9	-	Eldon	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Allibone, George	9 June 1836	- 14	- - E. 1/2 9	8	-	Medonte	Home	ditto.
Anderson, George	2 Feb. 1819	"	6 S. S. Front-street	-	1	Cornwall	Eastern	- - Full fees, settlement duty performed.
Anderson, John	6 Sept. 1832	- 15	N. 1/2 19, S. 1/2 13	2, 13	200	Innisfil	Home	- - Discharged serjeant, 79th regiment.
Amiotte, Cuthbert	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - S. 1/2 16, 17	15	-	Tiny	ditto	- - Discharged artificer, dock-yard, Kingston.
Arthurs, John	26 Aug. 1834	"	- - - 24, 25	1, 2	300	Adelaide	London	- - Discharged serjeant-major, 69th regiment.
Atkinson, William	2 July 1835	- 17	- - W. 1/2 45	5	200	Mulmer	Home	- - Full fees, settlement duty performed.
Armstrong, James	30 June 1819	- 18	- - - 25	4	-	Esquesing	Gore	S. U. E.
Ault, Nicholas	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - E. 1/2 4	5	100	Madoc	Midland	Militia claimant.
Ansley, Daniel	19 Jan. 1820	- 20	- - - 5	3	200	Enniskillen	Western	- - Serjeant, bank company.
Askin, Charles	7 Dec. 1830	- 23	26 East side Bedford-street.	-	1	Sandwich	ditto	Crown sale, 7 l. 10 s.
Anderson, Adam	20 Oct. 1819	- 24	- - E. 1/2 12	9	100	Trafalgar	Gore	- - Full fees, settlement duty performed.
Adams, Ezra	1 Oct. 1823	- 28	- - - 29	4	200	Esquesing	ditto	ditto.
Rackley, James	24 Mar. 1836	Apr. 22	- - W. 1/2 17	10	100	Dummer	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Barkey, Anne	18 Aug. 1824	"	- - E. 1/2 12, W. 1/2 12	4	200	Belmont	ditto	D. U. E.
Bettridge, Rev. Wm.	27 Nov. 1834	- 25	- - Broken 3	12	15	Zorra	London	Free.
Bettridge, Rev. Wm.	27 Nov. 1834	"	{ S. W. part 6 N. W. part 6 N. part of S. 1/2 of 20 Broken 15	12 1 3	154	Blandford	ditto	Free.
Batty, Thomas	27 May 1835	- 29	- - E. 1/2 19, W. 1/2 19	11	200	Vespra	Home	Free.
Boyer, David	19 Jan. 1820	May 18	- - E. 1/2 8	8	100	Plympton	Western	Militia.
Bradshaw, George	1 May 1834	"	- - - 1	2	200	Sarnia	ditto	S. U. E.
Briscoe, Adam Schiel	28 Oct. 1833	"	- - - 6	3	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Burley, Cornelius	19 Jan. 1820	- 24	- - - 3	9	100	Madoc	Midland	Militia.
Barlow, Michael	19 Mar. 1836	"	S. W. 1/2 9, S. E. 1/2 9	9	-	Ops	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Boyer, Theophilus	2 Oct. 1834	"	- - - 5	4	200	Enniskillen	Western	S. U. E.
Babcock, William	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - - 14	3	-	Collingwood	Home	ditto.
Babcock, Samuel	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - - 14	2	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Breakenridge, Robert	8 Nov. 1832	"	- - - 23	4 S. E. Road	-	Warwick	Western	ditto.
Burton, Mallory	2 Oct. 1834	"	- - - 25	1	-	Nottawasaga	Home	Free.
Buckhannan, Eliz.	8 Dec. 1832	"	- - - 8	7	-	Enniskillen	Western	D. U. E.
Barrie, William	23 Dec. 1835	"	- - - 13	5	100	Dalhousie	Bathurst	As emigrant.
Ball, Belnap	29 Sept. 1834	"	- - - 21	6	200	Enniskillen	Western	S. U. E.
Bell, Agnes	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 5	5	-	ditto	ditto	D. U. E.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Barrett, Joseph	19 Jan. 1820	1836: May 24	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	12	100	Brooke	Western	Militia.
Bellinger, Rachael	27 June 1833	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26, 27	5	200	Plympton	ditto	D. U. E.
Bingham, Ann Maria	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - - 18	10	-	Enniskillen	ditto	ditto.
Babcock, John	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - - 7	4	-	Collingwood	Home	S. U. E.
Bartlett, Catherine	6 Dec. 1832	- 25	{-- 10 Fnt or Lake-street, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11.	10	100	Plympton	Western	D. U. E.
Bulliss, Daniel	19 Jan. 1836	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	2	-	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.
Barger, Andrew	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	7	-	Plympton	Western	ditto.
Brown, Heman	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	2	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Ditto	4 July 1817	"	- - - 5	2	200	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Brown, Ruth	3 Mar. 1836	"	- - - 33	4	-	ditto	ditto	D. U. E.
Brouse, Nicholas	27 June 1833	"	{- Broken 5, 6 S. E. part 4, S. E. part 6.	10 9	-	Tilbury, East	Western	S. U. E.
Babcock, Sarah	4 Sept. 1835	"	19, and N. part 18	-	-	Westmeath	Bathurst	D. U. E.
Bourque, Jacques	7 Dec. 1830	- 26	- - - 22	Front	100	Moore	Western	Crown land sale.
Boyd, Jacob	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	6	-	Eranosa	Gore	Militia.
Boyd, Andrew	"	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24, W. Communication-road.	3	-	Harwich	Western	ditto.
Bostwick, Gideon	"	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	11	-	Moore	ditto	ditto.
Bremier, John	19 Mar. 1836	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, Penetanguishene-road.	-	-	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
Bowan, Thomas	4 Feb. 1836	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	8	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Bell, Daniel Frazer	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 1	6	200	Collingwood	ditto	S. U. E.
Booth, Harriet	4 July 1833	"	- - - 8	1	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	D. U. E.
Booth, Char. Andrew	"	"	- - - 9	1	-	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Barnhart, Charles	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - - 8	6	-	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Bell, Magdalen	4 Dec. 1834	"	- - - 21	3	-	ditto	ditto	D. U. E.
Buck, George	20 Oct. 1832	"	- - - 21	4	-	Collingwood	Home	Free.
Baxter, Malinda	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26, 27	12	-	Sombra	Western	D. U. E.
Bowden, James	7 July 1831	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 80 W. Penetanguishene-road.	-	100	Tiny	Home	Discharged soldier.
Butcher, Joseph	21 June 1832	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	12, 12	200	Medonte	ditto	ditto.
Buchner, Cornelius	6 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 32	2	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	Free.
Booth, William	6 Oct. 1831	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	10	100	Innisfil	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Bell, Margaret	5 Feb. 1835	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	5	200	Sombra	Western	D. U. E.
Bogert, David D.	15 Dec. 1832	"	- -36 and 37, E. side Baldoon-street.	-	-	Dover	ditto	S. U. E.
Belknap, Eleanor	30 Dec. 1819	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 W. H. st.	4	-	Caledon	Home	D. U. E.
Bink, Joseph	19 Jan. 1820	- 27	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	6	100	Collingwood	ditto	Militia.
Beauport, Constantine	"	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	5	-	Chatham	Western	ditto.
Bell, Edward C.	"	"	- - - 23	8	200	Collingwood	Home	S. U. E.
Babcock, Belnap	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 24	5	-	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Bowman, George A.	8 Dec. 1835	"	- - - 35	8	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Bowman, A., younger	7 Dec. 1835	"	- - - 57	10	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Bowman, Jacob	8 Dec. 1835	"	- - - 31	6	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Bowman, Philip	"	"	- - - 33	6	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Boice, Zaccariah	4 Sept. 1834	"	- - - 24	4	-	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Boice, Nicholas	"	"	- - - 24	1	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Bristnathan, T. younger	28 Nov. 1835	- 28	- - - 20	10	100	Huntley	Bathurst	- - Emigrants, located
Bristnathan, T., elder	"	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	9	-	ditto	ditto	by Hon. P. Robinson.
Boyle, Thomas	"	"	- - N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25.	10	-	ditto	ditto	
Barton, Joseph	19 Jan. 1820	- 30	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 47	11	-	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.
Bundage, Joseph	"	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 47	11	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Barnhart, Samuel	"	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	7	-	Belmont	Newcastle	ditto.
Bradshaw, James	"	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	2	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Buckley, Timothy	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	6	-	Ramsay	Bathurst	- - Emigrants, located
Buckley, James	"	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	12	80	Goulburn	ditto	by Hon. P. Robinson.
Barry, John	"	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	6	100	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Benson, John	"	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	10	-	Ramsay	ditto	ditto.
Berkley, Gaspar	19 Jan. 1820	- 31	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	11	-	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.
Bettridge, Rev. Wm.	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, west of Givens-street; and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, east of Yeo-street; and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, west side of Yeo-street; and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, east side of Beasley-street.	-	29	-Town of Woodstock.	London	Free.
Buckley, Timothy	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	10	100	Goulburn	Bathurst	- - Emigrant, located
Bradshaw, James	4 Oct. 1832	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	3	-	Verulam	Newcastle	by Hon. P. Robinson.
Banks, Daniel	7 Dec. 1830	June 1	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	5	-	Oro	Home	Discharged soldier.
Bulliss, Richard	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	4	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	Crown land sale.
Beatty, James	7 Dec. 1830	- 3	- - 20 and 21, E. of Bedford-street; 20 and 21, W. of Bedford-street.	-	4	Sandwich	Western	Militia.
Blott, James	"	"	- - 1 and 2	4	205	Dunn	Niagara	ditto.
Burnham, Oliver	"	"	- - E. part 19	3	37	- N. of Grand Riv. Cayuga.	ditto	ditto.
Browning, Thomas	"	"	- - 43 and 44, S. side of Colborne-street; and 4 and 5 N. side of Northumberland-street.	-	100,000 square links.	-Town of Brantford.	Gore	ditto.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Bolton, Mercy	21 Feb. 1821	1836: June 1	- S. 1/2's 17, 18	11	200	Sombra	Western	D. U. E.
Barnes, Benjamin	23 Dec. 1825	- 8	N. 1/2 22, S. W. 1/2 21	13, 14	-	Cavan	Newcastle	Full fee.
Burke, Edmund	2 June 1836	- 10	- W. 1/2 10	6	100	Marmora	Midland	-- Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson. Crown land sale.
Belyea, James	7 Dec. 1830	- 11	15, N. Ontario-st.	-	615,000 square links.	Town of Bronte	Gore	-
Baker, William	21 May 1834	"	-- Broken 33, North of Malden-road.	-	100	Colchester	Western	Free.
Bowbeer, Benjamin	16 July 1816	"	-- Broken 9, North of Egd.-road.	8	60	Warwick	ditto	Full fee.
Bolster, John	12 May 1836	- 13	- S 1/2 8	4	100	Smith	Newcastle	-- Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson. Discharged soldier.
Bell, John	9 June 1836	"	- E. 1/2 8, W. 1/2 8	7	200	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
Bunton, Conway	28 June 1832	"	- E. 1/2 5	5	100	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Baker, Christopher	19 Feb. 1818	"	- E. 1/2 11	3	-	Monaghan	Newcastle	ditto.
Bogert, G. C.	15 Dec. 1832	"	- E. 1/2 7, W. 1/2 7	2	200	Harvey	ditto	S. U. E.
Barry, John	5 May 1836	- 14	- W. 1/2 3	11	100	Huntley	Bathurst	Discharged soldier.
Butter, John	9 June 1836	"	- E. 1/2 18, W. 1/2 18	4	200	Tosorontio	Home	ditto.
Baldwin, Connel Jas.	25 Oct. 1828	"	- Broken 13, 14	18	138	Otanabee	Newcastle	Full fee.
Bilow, Catherine	3 Dec. 1835	"	- S. 1/2 10, N. 1/2 10	13	200	Colchester	Western	D. U. E.
Baker, Sarah	28 Nov. 1826	"	- S. 1/2's 23 and 24	8	-	Sombra	ditto	ditto.
Babcock, John	3 April 1834	"	- - - 11	8	-	Moore	ditto	S. U. E.
Brazil, Patrick	6 Mar. 1822	"	- S. part 24	7	100	Tecumseth	Home	Full fee.
Brimstead, Richard	9 June 1836	- 15	- E. 1/2 5	11	-	Medonte	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Bailey, John	"	"	- E. 1/2 6, W. 1/2 6	12	200	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Bannon, John	8 June 1832	"	- W. 1/2 17	10	100	Belmont	Newcastle	ditto.
Byrnes, James	23 July 1832	"	- S. 1/2 16	7	-	Eldon	ditto	ditto.
Burney, George	15 May 1832	"	- E. 1/2 23	4	-	Dummer	ditto	ditto.
Bray, William	10 Aug. 1832	"	- W. 1/2 14	6	-	Adelaide	London	ditto.
Batterham, William	18 July 1834	"	- S. part 1, S. of Egd.-road, 5 N. of Egd.-road.	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Bulger, John	23 July 1832	"	- W. 1/2 10, South of Egd.-road.	7	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Brady, Joseph	2 Aug. 1832	"	- E. 1/2 13, South of Egd.-road.	6	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Burke, Edward	"	"	10, S. of Egd.-road	6	200	ditto	ditto	Discharged serjeant.
Birdsall, Anthony	18 Aug. 1819	"	- E. 1/2 15, W. 1/2 15	10	-	Otanabee	Newcastle	Full fee.
Burgess, Henry	19 May 1836	- 16	- - - 3	4	-	Smith	ditto	-- Settled under Hon. P. Robinson.
Brundage, Samuel	"	"	-- 78, N. Talbot-road, West.	-	-	Howard	Western	-- Settler, located by Colonel Talbot.
Brady, Chas. James	13 June 1836	"	-- 14, on N. side of King-street.	-	1/2	Town of London	London	Full fee.
Brennan, Michael	6 Oct. 1831	"	- E. 1/2 37	13	100	Smith	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Broffey, James	6 Feb. 1830	"	- W. 1/2 7	6	-	Marmora	Midland	ditto.
Body, Michael	23 July 1832	"	- E. 1/2 1, South of Egd.-road.	3	-	Adelaide	London	ditto.
Baker, Jeremiah	2 Aug. 1832	"	- W. 1/2 2, South of Egd.-road.	2	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Brown, James	"	"	- E. 1/2 17, North of Egd.-road.	2	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Blizzard, John, younger	12 Jan. 1822	"	- W. 1/2 18	2	-	Otanabee	Newcastle	Full fee.
Bowby, Daniel	13 June 1836	- 17	-- 42, E. on N. branch Talbot-road.	-	200	Southwold	London	ditto.
Backus, Stephen	19 Jan. 1820	- 18	- S. 1/2 6	12	100	Howard	Western	Militia.
Burke, Michael	16 June 1836	"	-- 25, North side of King-street.	-	1/2	Town of London	London	Full fee.
Bell, John	14 Sept. 1825	"	- E. 1/2 5, W. 1/2 25	12, 14	200	Dawn	Western	S. U. E.
Breakenridge, F. A.	7 Mar. 1833	"	- - - 13	3	-	Sarnia	ditto	ditto.
Bullis, William	19 Jan. 1820	- 20	- - - 4	12	100	Fitzroy	Bathurst	Militia.
Barton, William	"	"	- E. 1/2 6	5	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Benn, Florence	19 Aug. 1833	"	- - - 30	5	200	Plympton	Western	S. U. E.
Boyce, Jane	18 May 1833	- 8	- - - 21	8	-	Brooke	ditto	D. U. E.
Burley, William	26 Sept. 1831	"	- N. E. 1/2 10	11	-	Pakenham	Bathurst	Free.
Bull, Thomas	14 Sept. 1825	"	N. E. 1/2 2, N. W. 1/2 2	10	-	-	-	-
Baker, John, younger	19 Jan. 1820	"	W. 1/2 23, N. E. 1/2 20	1	150	Nassagaweya	Gore	Full fee.
Blair, William	4 Feb. 1830	- 21	Front or W. 1/2 7	6	100	Fitzroy	Bathurst	Militia.
Black, William	19 Jan. 1820	"	- N. 1/2 2, 5th Range Credit Reserve.	-	50	Toronto	Home	C. L. sale.
Brown, Margaret	5 May 1831	"	- S. 1/2 2	3	100	Nortawasaga	ditto	Militia.
Bezer, Augustus	6 Nov. 1834	"	W. 1/2 24, E. 1/2 24	3	200	Amaranth	ditto	D. U. E.
Birdsall, William	18 June 1817	"	- - - 23	4	-	Collingwood	ditto	Free.
Bacraft, George	1 July 1830	- 22	- W. 1/2 10, E. 1/2 10, W. of H. Street.	4	-	Toronto	ditto	Full fee.
Burgess, Daniel	20 June 1836	- 23	- W. 1/2 19	9	100	Tecumseth	ditto	Discharged gunner.
Brown, Jonas	13 June 1833	"	- W. 1/2 18	10	-	Smith	Newcastle	-- Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Byrnes, John	23 July 1832	"	- 57 and 58	2	200	Vespra	Home	Discharged soldier.
Blakely, Sophia	30 May 1834	"	- - - 24	12	-	Medonte	ditto	Discharged serjeant.
Blakely, John, elder	"	"	- - - 21	12	-	Enniskillen	Western	D. U. E.
Blakely, Samuel	"	"	- - - 20	12	-	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Bell, William C.	11 April 1833	"	-- 85, W. of Pene-tanguishene-road.	-	-	Tiny	Home	ditto.
Bell, John	19 Jan. 1820	- 24	E. 1/2 16, W. 1/2 16	12	-	-	-	Free.
Bannister, David	Or. fm Lt. Gov.	"	- S. 1/2 76, E. Pene-tanguishene-road.	-	100	Harvey	Newcastle	Militia.
						Tay	Home	Discharged soldier.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Babcock, James	2 June 1831	1835 : June 24	-- E. part 12, N. of Egd.-road, broken	4, 3	200	Adelaide	London	S. U. E.
Bussell, John	8 Sept. 1819	-- 25	25, N. of Egd.-road. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, new survey.	9	--	Trafalgar	Gore	Full fee.
Barregor, Henry	19 Jan. 1820	-- 27	N. part 4, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. part 2.	14	100	Hungerford	Midland	Militia.
Buck, George	13 June 1836	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	10	--	Ottawabee	Newcastle	-- Settler, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Barber, G. A.	7 Dec. 1830	-- 28	10, on Dunlop street	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	Town of Barrie	Home	Crown land sale.
Bull, Edward	29 Sep. 1819	-- 29	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	1	200	Nassagaweya	Gore	Full fee.
Blake, Thomas	4 Aug. 1831	-- 30	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19, E. H. St. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22, W. H. St.	3, 5	--	Caledon	Home	Discharged serjeant.
Crumb, Benjamin	6 Sep. 1832	May 9	-- -- -- 9	3	200	Warwick	Western	S. U. E.
Cole, Isaac	19 Jan. 1820	-- 17	-- -- -- 17	1	--	Harvey	Newcastle	Serjeant, militia.
Cannon, Allan	21 Feb. 1832	"	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	1, 2	--	Sarnia	Western	S. U. E.
Clark, Ann	5 Nov. 1828	"	-- -- -- 19	9	--	Enniskillen	ditto	D. U. E.
Caught, John, jun.	3 Apr. 1834	-- 18	-- -- -- 2	6	--	Sarnia	ditto	S. U. E.
Calvert, Margaret	4 July 1833	"	-- -- -- 26	2	--	Moore	ditto	D. U. E.
Chambers, Robert	19 Jan. 1820	-- 24	-- -- -- 30	5	100	Enniskillen	ditto	Militia.
Campbell, Alexander	"	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	2, 8	--	Osgoode	Ottawa	ditto.
Castelman, John J.	"	"	-- -- -- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	10	--	Moore	Western	ditto.
Cook, Edward	"	"	-- -- -- N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	11	--	Hungerford	Midland	ditto.
Crowder, Andrew	6 Dec. 1832	"	-- -- -- 24	4	200	Collingwood	Home	S. U. E.
Campbell, John	2 Oct. 1834	"	-- -- -- 13	12	--	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Coleman, Thomas	17 Sep. 1823	"	1, 2, 3, 4	7	800	Lover	ditto	-- Captain, militia, dragoons.
Campbell, Catherine	6 Sep. 1832	"	-- -- -- 27	4	200	Marlborough	Johnstown	D. U. E.
Cook, Sally	24 Nov. 1832	"	-- -- -- 20	5	--	Madoc	Midland	ditto.
Cone, Mary	28 Apr. 1815	"	-- -- -- 18	4	--	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Campbell, Eleanor	2 Oct. 1834	"	-- -- -- 13	13	--	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Campbell, Lanor	6 Sep. 1832	"	-- -- -- 29	4	--	Marlborough	Johnstown	ditto.
Clair, Jane	1 May 1834	"	-- -- -- 14	B.	--	Westmeath	Bathurst	ditto.
Coilings, Thomas	23 Dec. 1835	"	-- -- -- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	5	100	Ramsay	ditto	Military emigrant.
Collins, Thomas	19 Dec. 1835	-- 25	-- -- -- 3	5	200	Gosfield	Western	S. U. E.
Cozens, Nelson	26 Dec. 1835	"	-- -- -- 12	11	--	Cumberland	Ottawa	ditto.
Cozens, Matilda	4 Sep. 1834	"	-- -- -- 28	O. Riv.	--	ditto	ditto	D. U. E.
Cozens, Emily	"	"	-- -- -- 9	11	--	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Cozens, Isaac B.	"	"	-- -- -- 13	11	--	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Cozens, William Zane	"	"	-- -- -- 14	11	--	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Clench, Johnson	4 Dec. 1834	"	-- -- -- 25	1	--	Warwick	Western	ditto.
Casselman, Sufromer	18 Mar. 1813	"	-- -- -- 3	3	--	Collingwood	Home	ditto.
Casselman, Martin J.	24 Nov. 1832	"	-- -- -- 3	1	--	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Casselman, Margaret	"	"	-- -- -- 19	4	--	Ross	Bathurst	ditto.
Carpenter, Catherine	25 July 1833	"	-- -- -- 18	13	--	Plympton	Western	D. U. E.
Crouse, Oliver	19 Jan. 1826	-- 26	-- -- -- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	13	100	Enniskillen	ditto	Militia.
Coll, William	19 Jan. 1820	"	-- -- -- 17	1	200	Sombra	ditto	ditto.
Coll, James	"	"	-- -- -- S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	8	100	ditto	ditto	Serjeant, militia.
Chisholm, David	"	"	-- -- -- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	3	--	Fitzroy	Bathurst	Private, militia.
Cook, Abraham	27 Dec. 1835	"	-- -- -- --	--	244	Brantford	Gore	Indian lands.
Clement, George M.	14 May 1830	"	-- -- -- 2	8	200	Vespra	Home	S. U. E.
Cleddinnin, William	27 June 1835	"	-- -- -- 43	11	--	Simcoe	ditto	ditto.
Cronkheit, Darius	4 Sep. 1834	"	-- -- -- 19	5	--	Sombra	Western	ditto.
Comer, Henry	15 May 1835	"	-- -- -- 14	5	--	Harvey	Newcastle	ditto.
Carscallan, George	4 July 1833	"	-- -- -- 21	12	--	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Collins, John M'Gaw	7 Aug. 1834	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	14, 14	--	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Christie, Abijah	10 Oct. 1834	"	-- -- -- 22	11	--	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Cronkheit, Anthony	4 Sep. 1834	"	-- -- -- 18	5	--	Sombra	ditto	ditto.
Casselman, Eleanor	5 Feb. 1835	"	-- -- -- 7	5	--	ditto	ditto	D. U. E.
Crowster, Nancy	22 Apr. 1831	"	-- -- -- 21	5	--	Belmont	Newcastle	ditto.
Carson, Charles	4 Aug. 1831	"	-- -- -- E. part 36	3	100	Albion	Home	Discharged soldier.
Cleddinnin, Catherine.	17 Mar. 1836	-- 27	-- -- -- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 and 19	3	200	Dawn	Western	D. U. E.
Christie, Isaac	4 Feb. 1830	"	-- -- -- S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 53	4	100	Scarborough	Home	Clergy reserve sale.
Cameron, Alexander	19 Jan. 1820	"	-- -- -- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	14	--	Enniskillen	Western	Militia.
Clark, William	19 May 1836	"	-- -- -- Town lot	--	101,700 square links.	T. Woodstock	London	Full fee.
Cronkheit, Alfred	29 Sep. 1834	"	-- -- -- 18	1	200	Nottawasaga	Home	S. U. E.
Card, Loraine	26 July 1820	"	-- -- -- 7 and 8	16	--	Chatham	Western	D. U. E.
Carroll, Apalona	17 Apr. 1832	"	-- -- -- 16, 10	1, 4	400	Warwick	ditto	ditto.
Campbell, William	20 Oct. 1832	"	-- -- -- S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 61	1	100	Flos	Home	Discharged soldier.
Cronin, Michael	28 Nov. 1835	-- 28	-- -- -- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	10	--	Huntley	Bathurst	-- Hon. P. Robinson's settler.
Church, Jonathan M. Canadian, Jean Bap't.	19 Jan. 1820	-- 30	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 51	8, 9	--	Lansdowne	Johnstown	Militia.
Cadit, Joseph	"	"	-- -- -- 118	3	--	Colchester	Western	ditto.
Corking, Michael	28 Nov. 1835	"	-- -- -- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	3	--	Sandwich	ditto	ditto.
						Ramsay	Bathurst	-- Settler under Hon. P. Robinson.
Collins, Daniel	"	"	-- -- -- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	12	--	Goulburn	ditto	ditto.
Collins, Richard, sen.	"	-- 31	-- -- -- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	11	--	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Carnis, Jacob	19 Jan. 1820	"	-- -- -- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	5	--	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.
Campbell, Malcolm	30 Aug. 1820	"	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, L. W. Road	--	--	Ekfrid	London	Full fee.
Cusack, Annever	28 Nov. 1835	"	-- -- -- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	5	--	Pakenham	Bathurst	-- Settler under Hon. P. Robinson.
Collins, Cornelius	"	"	-- -- -- 2	12	160	Goulburn	ditto	ditto.
Connell, William	"	"	-- -- -- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	10	100	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Cunningham, Roger	"	"	-- -- -- 5	11	200	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Collit, Barlim	19 Jan. 1820	June 1	-- -- -- S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35	6	100	Nottawasaga	Home	Discharged soldier.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Cole, Simon	Adm. Sir J.C.	1836: June 1	3, Big Island	-	101	-	Midland	Crown sale.
Cole, Zaccariah	"	"	31, 29	-	202	Big Island	ditto	ditto.
Carn, Jacob	"	"	S. part 7	2	50	Oxford, West	London	ditto.
Clark, George A.	"	"	10, N. W. Street	-	23,666	Town of Brantford	Gore	ditto.
Campbell, Malcolm	"	"	S. ½ 23	6	100	Caradoc	London	ditto.
Cook, Andrew	"	"	8	9	59	-- 2d Range, W. of Mount Pleasant Rd.	Gore	ditto.
Cain, John, jun.	19 Jan. 1820	"	S. ½ 43	12	100	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.
Carr, Thomas	Adm. Sir J.C.	"	E. ½ 13	7	-	Otanabee	Newcastle	Commissioner report, 1835.
Corking, Patrick	28 Nov. 1835	"	E. ½ 10	3	-	Ramsay	Bathurst	Settler under Hon. P. Robinson.
Clark, John	19 Jan. 1820	- 3	N. ½ 28	1	-	Sombra	Western	Militia.
Canby, Benjamin	Adm. Sir J. C.	"	A part of	-	265	Canborough	Niagara	Crown sale.
Cole, Isaac	19 Jan. 1820	- 10	E. ½ 4	6	100	Darling	Rathurst	Militia.
Condon, Richard	12 May 1836	"	W. ½ 21	6	-	Otanabee	Newcastle	Settler under Hon. P. Robinson.
Carthew, John	2 Aug. 1832	"	17	9, 10,	500	Medonte	Home	Lieutenant, R. N.
Cronk, Paul	Adm. Sir J. C.	- 11	35, N. base line	-	98	Big Island	Midland	Crown sale.
Cole, Isaac	28 Sept 1820	"	7	6	200	Darling	Bathurst	S. U. E.
Caldor, David	22 May 1832	"	21, 23	9	346	Brooke	Western	Late a lieutenant, 59th regiment.
Caverley, Nathaniel	16 June 1834	"	30	-	200	Colchester	ditto	Discharged artificer.
Cummings, Thomas	9 May 1836	- 13	S. ½ 14	4	100	Eldon	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Cowan, Samuel	9 June 1836	"	E. ½ 6	6	-	Medonte	Home	ditto.
Cotter, Edward	12 May 1836	"	W. ½ 10	6	-	Douro	Northumberland	Settler under Hon. P. Robinson.
Cockburn, Joseph	12 June 1832	"	64	1	200	Medonte	Home	Discharged serjeant.
Carr, John	3 Nov. 1831	"	10	11	100	Eldon	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Cadney, Daniel	19 Jan. 1820	- 14	W. ½ 1	13	-	Nissouri	London	Militia.
Crow, John Brooke	Adm. Sir J.C.	"	-	-	357	Harvey	Newcastle	Crown sale.
Calighan, Thomas	12 May 1836	"	1	2	200	Marmora	Midland	Settler under Hon. P. Robinson.
Curry, George	5 April 1832	"	W. ½ 5	5	100	Nassagaweya	Gore	Discharged soldier.
Clunsdale, William	11 Aug. 1831	"	W. ½ 17	5	-	Dunmer	Newcastle	ditto.
Cawley, George	28 April 1832	"	E. ½ 15	2	-	Nelson	Gore	ditto.
Chisholm, Robert	3 July 1834	"	32	5	200	Essa	Western	Discharged artificer.
Cavors, James	7 Aug. 1834	- 15	W. ½ 1	4	100	Adelaide	London	Discharged soldier.
Cully, John	2 Aug. 1832	"	E. ½ 7	5	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Carmichael, Charles	20 Sept. 1830	- 16	S. ½ 11	8	-	Lobo	ditto	Full fee.
Coffy, Albert	17 Nov. 1819	"	N. ½ 21	4	-	Tecumseth	Home	ditto.
Curry, James	23 June 1824	"	E. ½ 1	6	-	Adjala	ditto	ditto.
Costello, Michael, jun.	9 June 1836	"	N. ½ 9	6	-	Ennismore	Newcastle	Settler under Hon. P. Robinson.
Cotter, William	"	"	W. ½ 11	9	-	Belmont	ditto	ditto.
Connors, Timothy	13 June 1836	"	W. ½ 3	9	-	Emily	ditto	ditto.
Crummer, John	10 Aug. 1832	"	W. ½ 6	2	-	Adelaide	London	Discharged soldier.
Carrighan, Hugh	2 Aug. 1832	"	E. ½ 1	4	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Coates, Mary	4 Feb. 1836	- 17	W. ½ 13	6	-	Vespra	Home	Widow of discharged soldier.
Campbell, Patrick	2 Aug. 1832	"	3	2	200	Adelaide	London	Discharged serjeant.
Clement, Martin	19 Jan. 1820	- 18	E. ½ 16	1	100	Hinchinbrooke	Midland	Militia dragoons.
Conklin, Thomas	"	"	W. ½ 28	2	-	Marmora	ditto	Private, militia.
Carling, Isaac	16 June 1836	"	17	Y. St.	200	Town of London	London	Full fee.
Casselman, William	27 Nov. 1833	"	29	1	-	Feulon	Newcastle	S. U. E.
Cameron, Alexander	22 May 1832	"	7	4	-	Mara	Home	ditto.
Campbell, Francis	5 May 1832	"	25	2	-	Chingacousy	ditto	ditto.
Cass, Joseph	7 Dec. 1830	"	E. ½ 13, W. ½ 15	10, 10	200	Plympton	Western	ditto.
Callard, Abraham	27 June 1833	"	25	2	-	Marmora	Midland	ditto.
Culp, William	19 Jan. 1820	- 20	W. ½ 29	6	100	Garafraxa	Gore	Corp. militia artillery.
Cook, George	"	"	Rear ½ 21	7	-	Beckwith	Bathurst	Militia dragoons.
Creighton, Ogden	4 Feb. 1836	"	-	-	809	Mara	Home	Late Capt.; 81st regt.
Creighton, Ogden	"	"	-	-	238	-- Gore, between Bev. and Puslinch.	Gore	ditto.
Condon, James	13 June 1836	"	W. ½ 25	12	100	Otanabee	Newcastle	Settler under Hon. P. Robinson.
Carling, Thomas	"	"	26	5	200	London	London	Settler under Col. Talbot.
Carpenter, Lewis	25 July 1833	"	E. ½ 18	13 & 14	-	Plympton	Western	S. U. E.
Chamberlain, James	27 Aug. 1833	"	30	3	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Cork, Robert	7 Aug. 1834	"	10, Wpt 11	5, 4	369	Seymour	Newcastle	Lieutenant, R. N.
Crowder, Anthony	10 Mar. 1834	- 21	22	3	200	Collingwood	Home	S. U. E.
Caldwell, Aaron	27 Nov. 1834	"	43	10	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	Discharged artificer.
Caneron, Angus	17 Nov. 1830	- 22	16	11	150	Richmond	Midland	Discharged serjeant.
Crow, Joseph	27 June 1833	"	S. ½ 6, 7	13	200	Sunnidale	Home	Discharged shipwright.
Campbell, Peter S.	19 Jan. 1820	- 23	E. ½ 33	1	100	Chingacousy	ditto	Militia.
Cain, Hugh	8 Aug. 1833	"	8	12	200	Sunnidale	ditto	Discharged serjeant.
Clark, Robert	12 July 1831	"	81	W. P. Road	-	Tiny	ditto	Serjeant, Slige militia.
Crichton, John	26 July 1820	"	N. W. ½ 4	5	50	Caledon	ditto	Free.
Couwally, John	16 June 1836	"	S. ½ 18	10	100	Emily	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Cooper, John	2 Feb. 1832	- 24	W. ½ 12	3	-	Caledon	Home	ditto.
Cordingly, David	21 April 1819	- 25	W. ½ 10	10	-	Trafalgar	Gore	Full fee.
Clokey, George	26 Oct. 1825	"	S. ½ 6	8	-	Innisfil	Home	ditto.
Cronk, John	19 Jan. 1820	- 27	N. part 11	14	-	Hungerford	Midland	Militia.
Castle, Henry James	Adm. Sir J. C.	- 20	39	11	15	Collingwood	Home	Crown sale.
Crowe, John Brooks	Adm. Sir F.H.	- 27	23	10	175	Verulam	Newcastle	ditto.
Cameron, Finlay	21 April 1819	"	E ½ 10	5	100	Toronto	Home	Full fee.
Cameron, George	2 Dec. 1830	"	9	1	200	Essa	ditto	S. U. E.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Townships.	District.	Remarks.
Cook, Andrew	20 June 1836	1836: June 28	- - - Tract	- - -	102	Brantford -	Gore - -	Indian lands.
Carley, Hugh	3 May 1832	"	- - - S. part 14	4	100	Tyendinaga -	Midland - -	Discharged soldier.
Cooper, George	21 Dec. 1825	- 29	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	8	-	Albion - -	Home - -	Full fee.
Crane, James	4 Oct. 1832	- 30	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	6	-	Caledon - -	ditto - -	Discharged soldier.
Dennis, William	23 Dec. 1835	Apr. 29	- - - Indian Reserves	- - -	378	City of Haldimond	Niagara - -	- - Part of Grand River reserve, originally conveyed by the late Joseph Brant.
Denyes, Peter	19 Jan. 1820	May 6	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	4	100	Collingwood -	Home - -	Militia claimant.
Digby, John Charles	7 Dec. 1818	- 7	{ 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Parts of Lots 25, 26, 27, 28.	3 4	191	Brantford -	Gore - -	- - Crown land sale, 235 L. currency.
Doan, Mahlon	9 Oct. 1810	- 18	- - - 1	5	200	Sarnia - -	Western - -	S. U. E.
Diamond, John	6 Oct. 1831	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26, Broken 29	3, 5	-	Moore - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Dobbs, Robert	4 Feb. 1830	- 24	- - - 16	6	-	Yonge - -	Johnstown -	- - Clergy reserve sale, 100 L.
De Cow, Abner	19 Jan. 1820	- 25	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	2	100	Nottawasaga -	Home - -	Militia claimant.
Dafoe, Michael	25 Jan. 1831	"	- - - 14	7	200	Madoc - -	Midland - -	S. U. E.
Davis, John	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - - 27	5	-	Sombra - -	Western - -	ditto.
Dowdle, David	1 Dec. 1831	"	- - - 3	7	100	Albion - -	Home - -	- - Discharged soldier, 11th regiment.
Doan, Michael	8 Jan. 1835	"	- - - 4	5	200	Dover - -	Western - -	- - Discharged artificer, dock-yard, Kingston.
Dorchimer, John	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36	11	100	Nottawasaga -	Home - -	Militia claimant.
Dell, Edmund	24 Mar. 1836	"	- - - 23	8	-	Bayham - -	London - -	- - Settler located by Colonel Talbot.
Donaldson, David	19 April 1820	"	- - - S. part 1	20	-	Tiny - -	Home - -	Full fee.
Douthwaite, George	15 Oct. 1819	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	7	-	Albion - -	ditto - -	Full fee (settler).
Dunlop, James	23 Dec. 1835	"	- - - Broken 13	4	58	N. Sherbrooke	Bathurst -	- - Settler located by Q. M. gen.'s dept.
Dunlop, Samuel	"	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	12	84	Lanark - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Davis, Catherine	1 Feb. 1836	- 26	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	1	100	Smith - -	Newcastle -	- - Discharged soldier, 12th regiment.
Dopp, Henry	19 Jan. 1820	- 30	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35	4	-	Nottawasaga -	Home - -	Militia claimant.
De Cow, Abraham	"	"	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	7	-	Collingwood -	ditto - -	- ditto.
Davy, Peter	"	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	8	-	Belmont - -	Newcastle -	- ditto.
Danby, Thomas	7 July 1823	"	- - - S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13	5	50	Leeds - -	Johnstown -	- - (Settler, pat. free), settlement duty performed.
Donoghue, Jeffry	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	10	100	Huntley - -	Bathurst - -	} Emigrants, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Dooland, John	"	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	11	-	Ramsay - -	ditto - -	
Duff, Martha	19 May 1835	- 31	- - - E. part 32	1	-	Amaranth -	Home - -	- - Discharged soldier, 71st regt., claimant, in trust for the children.
Dulmage, Richard	20 Nov. 1835	June 1	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	10	-	Ramsay - -	Bathurst - -	} Emigrants, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Dulmage, Garrett	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	11	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	
Davison, Andrew	19 Jan. 1820	- 3	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	11	-	Collingwood	Home - -	- - Provincial incorporated militia.
Dixon, Alexander	14 Nov. 1831	- 6	- N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	12, 14	200	W. Gwillimbury	ditto - -	- - Discharged serjeant, 4th dragoon guards.
Dafoe, Elizabeth	10 Mar. 1834	- 10	- - - 18	5	-	Plympton - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
Davis, James Samuel	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - - 20	4	-	Mulmer - -	Home - -	S. U. E.
Dulyea, Mary	2 Jan. 1834	"	- - - 1	11	152	Richmond -	Midland - -	D. U. E.
Dulyea, Mary	"	"	- - - N. part 4	10	48	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
De Witt, Abraham	4 Feb. 1830	- 11	- - - 35	7	200	Ernestown -	ditto - -	Clergy sale, 140 L.
Dowman, Robert	2 June 1836	- 13	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1	100	Tyendinaga -	ditto - -	- - Emigrant settler, located by P. Robinson.
Dagg, James	25 May 1836	"	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	11	-	London - -	London - -	- - Emigrant settler, located by Col. Talbot.
De la Motte, Rev. P. J.	23 May 1836	"	6, S. side of D. W. district.	- - -	1	Perth - -	Bathurst - -	- - Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Driscoll, Florena	12 May 1836	"	- - - 17	14	100	Otanabee - -	Newcastle - -	- - Emigrant settler, located by P. Robinson.
Devine, Ann	23 May 1836	"	- - - $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	6	-	Eldon - -	ditto - -	- - Discharged soldier, 83d regiment.
Davis, James	8 June 1832	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	12	-	W. Gwillimbury	Home - -	- - Discharged soldier, 32d regiment foot.
Daly, Thomas	1 Aug. 1833	- 14	- - - 3	5	200	Moore - -	Western - -	S. U. E.
Donegan, Patrick	10 Dec. 1832	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	1	100	Tyendinaga -	Midland - -	- - Discharged soldier, 27th regiment foot.
Davis, Isaac	25 Feb. 1819	- 15	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	4	-	Chinguacousy -	Home - -	- - Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Dunwoody, George	2 July 1835	"	- - - 3	9	200	Fesa - -	ditto - -	- ditto.
Davidson, James	29 April 1824	"	- - - E. part 16	2	100	Smith - -	Newcastle -	- - Emigrant, settlement duty performed.
Daly, Robert	19 Dec. 1832	"	- - - 3	2	200	Eaniskillen -	Western - -	S. U. E.
Deen, Emily	19 Jan. 1833	"	- - - 22	9	-	Plympton - -	ditto - -	D. U. E.
Dillon, James	13 June 1836	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	7	100	Adelaide - -	London - -	- - Discharged soldier, royal artillery.
Doan, Ebenezer	4 Feb. 1830	- 16	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	2	-	E. Gwillimbury -	Home - -	Clergy sale, 87 L. 10s.
Dailey, Owen	9 June 1836	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	7	-	Smith - -	Newcastle -	- - Settler, located by P. Robinson.
Dailey, Andrew	"	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	7	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	- ditto.
Downey, Henry	- July 1827	- 17	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	8	-	Albion - -	Home - -	- - Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Dunn, Patrick	23 July 1832	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	4	-	Vespra - -	ditto - -	- - Discharged soldier, 67th regiment foot.
Drury, Edward	1 Sept. 1831	"	- - - 26	2	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	- - Discharged soldier, 70th regiment foot.
Duan, John	2 Aug. 1832	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	4	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	- - Discharged soldier, 7th dragoon guards.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Dowsley, Charlotte -	7 Aug. 1828	1836. June 10	- - - 19	4	200	Medonte - -	Home - -	D. U. E.
Detlor, George -	27 Aug. 1833	" 20	- - - 29	2	-	Plympton - -	Western - -	S. U. E.
Dreio, Esther -	27 Mar. 1829	" "	- - - 6	1	-	Flos - -	Home - -	D. U. E.
Durrant, Samuel -	20 June 1836	" 21	15, S. side York-st.	-	½	Town of London -	London - -	-- Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Dolson, James Martin	2 Oct. 1834	" "	- - - 8	8	200	Collingwood -	Home - -	-- Discharg. artificer, Kingston dock-yard.
Douglas, John -	20 June 1836	" "	19, S. side B. Street	-	½	Town of London -	London - -	-- Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Daly, William -	26 Aug. 1834	" "	- - W. ½ 18	7	100	Vespra - -	Home - -	-- Discharged soldier, 11th regiment foot.
Duncan, Robert -	2 Oct. 1834	" 22	- - W. ½ 4	5	-	Caledon - -	ditto - -	-- Discharg. serjeant, 68th regiment.
Duncan, Robert -	" "	" "	- - E. ½ 18	2	-	Albion - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Droorall, George -	7 Dec. 1830	" 23	- - Part 16	4	103	Brantford - -	Gore - -	Crown sale, 103L.
Dellabough, John -	19 Jan. 1820	" 24	- - S. ½ 4	11	100	Mara - -	Home - -	-- Private, incorporated militia.
Dunn, John -	22 July 1832	" "	- - W. ¼ 14	5	-	Vespra - -	ditto - -	-- Discharged soldier, 9th regiment dragoons.
Dolan, Michael -	21 Feb. 1832	" "	No. 1, W. 18, 19, 20	11	-	Essa - -	ditto - -	-- ditto, 45th regiment foot.
Dixon, Alexander -	7 Dec. 1830	" 25	- - 7, E. F. St.	-	½	Port Credit -	ditto - -	Crown sale, 26L.
Douglas, William -	28 Jan. 1819	" "	- - - 4	3	200	Toronto - -	ditto - -	-- Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Douglas, Peter -	" "	" "	- - - 4	6	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Doyle, Thomas -	2 Oct. 1834	" 28	- - - 30	6	-	Enniskillen -	Western - -	-- Discharg. artificer, Kingston dock-yard.
Doyle, Peter -	27 June 1836	" 29	- - W. ¼ 14	10	100	Dummer - -	Newcastle -	-- Discharged soldier, 86th regiment.
Dafoe, David -	30 May 1834	" 30	- - - 21	11	200	Belmont - -	ditto - -	S. U. E.
Elliott, John F. -	31 July 1834	May 18	- - W. ¾ 24	12	150	Moore - -	Western - -	-- 2d Lieutenant, royal marines.
Eman, George -	9 July 1817	" "	- - - 28	5	200	ditto - -	ditto - -	S. U. E.
Eman, Lawson -	28 Oct. 1835	" "	- - - 13	6	-	Plympton - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Elliott, James -	18 Aug. 1819	" 25	26, W. Church-street	-	½	Belleville - -	Midland - -	-- Settlement duty performed.
Elsworth, Ephraim -	31 Mar. 1836	" "	15, N. s. King-street	-	-	London - -	London - -	-- Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Eligh, David -	19 Jan. 1820	" "	- - W. ½ 7	4	100	Madoc - -	Midland - -	Militia claimant.
Elsworth, Magdalen -	4 April 1833	" 26	- - - 12	7	200	Moore - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
Edwards, John -	6 Dec. 1832	" "	- N. part 24, S. 24	10, 15	100	Brock - -	Home - -	-- Discharged soldier, 89th regiment.
Eligh, George -	19 Jan. 1820	" 30	- - W. ½ 30	5	-	Nottawasaga -	ditto - -	Militia claimant.
Emery, St. Luke -	4 Feb. 1830	June 1	- - N. W. ¼ 8	8	50	Dover - -	Western - -	-- Clergy reserve sale, 25L.
Everitt, Daniel -	2 July 1833	" "	- E. ½ Broken 7	1	15	Kingston - -	Midland - -	-- Privileged militia claimant.
Everitt, James -	7 Dec. 1830	" 3	15, N. side Gaol-st.	-	1	Chatham - -	Western - -	Crown land sale, 6L.
Ellison, Catharine -	25 July 1833	" 10	E. part 17, W. ½ 18	14	200	Plympton - -	ditto - -	D. U. E.
Eligh, David -	6 Nov. 1834	" 14	- - - 18	7	-	Moore - -	ditto - -	S. U. E.
Empey, Thomas -	19 Jan. 1820	" 15	- - - 24	10, 11, 12	100	Maripossa - -	Newcastle -	Militia claimant.
Evans, Charlotte Stuart	3 Nov. 1831	" 18	- - - 23	1	200	Amaranth - -	Home - -	D. U. E.
Evans, Joseph -	23 July 1832	" 24	- - E. ¼ 8	6	100	Medonte - -	ditto - -	Discharged soldier.
Easton, Thomas -	10 Aug. 1832	" "	- - S. W. ¼ 3	9	50	Innisfil - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Eadie, Andrew -	27 June 1836	" 28	Part of 6, N. Pt. road	-	97	Brantford - -	Gore - -	Part of India reserve.
Ellsmore, Joseph -	5 July 1832	" "	- - W. ¼ 1	4	100	Oro - -	Home - -	-- Discharged soldier, 2d royal vet. batt.
Fay, Henry F. -	7 Dec. 1830	April 28	19, N. side Dalh'e-st.	26,000 sq. links	-	Brantford - -	Gore - -	-- Crown sale, 23L. 13s. 6d.
Fyanes, Joseph -	24 Oct. 1831	May 10	- - S. ¼ 14	13	100	Brock - -	Home - -	-- Discharged soldier, 4th dragoon guards.
Fairman, William -	19 Jan. 1820	" 18	- - N. ¼ 30	9	-	Hungerford -	Midland - -	Militia claimant.
Felker, Frederick -	" "	" 19	S. pt. 4, S. Ni.-road	-	-	Maidstone - -	Western - -	ditto.
Frailick, Robert -	2 June 1819	" "	- - - 17	11	200	Enniskillen -	ditto - -	S. U. E.
Fraser, Donald -	7 Feb. 1833	" 23	- - N. ¼ 18	13	100	Tecumseth - -	Home - -	-- Discharged soldier, 79th regiment.
Flagler, Thomas -	19 Jan. 1820	" 24	- - - 6	12	200	Sombra - -	Western - -	-- Serjeant, flank company, militia.
Frederick, Daniel -	7 June 1826	" "	- 37, W. Rear-street	-	½	Belleville - -	Midland - -	-- Settlement duty performed.
Field, Linus -	2 July 1835	" "	- - - 2	6	200	S. Gover - -	Johnstown -	Fees paid.
Foster, Edward -	30 May 1835	" "	- - - 12	5	-	Walsingham -	London - -	-- Subject to the conditions of a certain will, patent free.
FitzGerald, John -	17 Mar. 1836	" 25	- - N. ¼ 4	1	100	London - -	ditto - -	-- Settler, located by Col. Talbot.
Frats, Elizabeth -	17 Feb. 1825	" "	- 6, S. side Eg.-road	-	200	Warwick - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
Firman, Henry -	19 Jan. 1820	" 26	- - 5, S. ¼ 6	3	100	Collingwood -	Home - -	Militia claimant.
Ferguson, John H. -	28 Oct. 1835	" "	- - - 30	12	00	Sombra - -	Western - -	S. U. E.
Forshee, Hannah -	2 Oct. 1834	" "	- - - 22	5	-	Belmont - -	Newcastle -	D. U. E.
Field, James -	15 May 1835	" "	- - W. ¼ 21, 22	4	-	Amaranth - -	Home - -	S. U. E.
Fortier, John -	26 Dec. 1834	" "	- - - 25	3	-	Nottawasaga -	ditto - -	-- Discharged artificer, Kingston dock-yard.
Foster, Edmund -	19 Jan. 1820	" "	- - W. ½ 7	9	100	Plympton - -	Western - -	Militia claimant.
Fraser, Simon, senr. -	" "	" "	- - W. ½ 7	10	-	Fitzroy - -	Bathurst - -	ditto.
Foley, Patrick -	28 Nov. 1835	" 27	- - - 27	2	92	Ramsay - -	ditto - -	-- Emigrant, located, by Hon. P. Robinson.
Fraser, Alexander -	4 Feb. 1830	" "	- - S. ¼ 2	11	100	Plantagenet -	Ottawa - -	-- Clergy reserve sale, 31L. 5s.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Flynn, James -	28 Nov. 1835	May 27	- - - 9	12	188	Ramsay -	Bathurst -	-- Emigrant settler, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Foucher, Charles -	31 July 1834	- 28	- - - 10	2	200	Hinchinbrooke -	Midland -	-- Discharg. artificer, Kingston dock-yard.
Forrest, James -	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	11	100	Huntley -	Bathurst -	-- Emigrant settler, Hon. P. Robinson.
Forrest, Timothy -	"	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	11	-	ditto -	ditto -	-- ditto.
Fraser, Hugh -	19 Jan. 1820	- 31	- - E. part 5 & 6	14	56	Adelaide -	London -	-- Serjeant, incorporated militia.
Frymire, Conrad -	"	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	9	100	Nottawasaga -	Home -	Militia claimant.
Finch, Christian -	"	June 7	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	10	-	Enniskillen -	Western -	-- ditto.
Fisher, Thomas -	17 May 1820	- 10	- - S. part 23	9	-	Chatham -	ditto -	As a settler.
Falconer, James, jun. -	3 Dec. 1829	"	- - - 7	3	200	Melancthon -	Home -	S. U. E.
Falvey, John -	12 May 1836	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	11	100	Ottawa -	Newcastle -	-- Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Fisher, Henrietta -	4 Sept. 1834	"	- - - 11	1	200	Belmont -	ditto -	located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Fullarton, John -	7 Dec. 1830	- 11	--12, N. s. Market-st. 11, S. s. Davis-street.	-	2	Kempenfeldt -	Home -	D. U. E. Crown land sale, 10 l.
Fogle, Israel -	"	"	- - - 16	6	128	Cayuga -	Niagara -	-- ditto, 105 l. 1s.
Fant, Stephen -	"	- 13	- - 8, S. s. T. R.	2,500 sq. links	-	ditto -	ditto -	-- ditto, 10 l.
Fox, James -	9 June 1836	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	11	100	Medonte -	Home -	-- Discharged soldier, 28th regiment foot.
Fullerton, John -	"	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	9	-	ditto -	ditto -	-- ditto, 9th ditto.
Fisher, Donald -	17 Mar. 1836	"	- - - 15	1	200	Macnab -	Bathurst -	Settler under Macnab.
FitzGerald, Maurice -	12 May. 1836	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	8	100	Emily -	Newcastle -	-- Emigrant settler, located by P. Robinson.
FitzGerald, Charles -	9 June 1836	- 14	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	6	-	Medonte -	Home -	-- Discharged soldier, 13th royal vet. batt.
Fenton, James -	9 May 1832	"	- - E. part 27	3	90	Caledon -	ditto -	-- ditto, Glengary, light infantry.
Farley, Patrick -	11 Aug. 1831	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	4	100	Douro -	Newcastle -	-- ditto, 84th regiment.
Ferguson, Hugh -	19 Jan. 1820	- 15	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	9	-	Essa -	Home -	Militia claimant.
Foley, Darby -	22 Mar. 1825	"	- - - 23	3	200	Marmora -	Midland -	-- Settlement fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Foster, George -	9 June 1836	- 16	- - - 32	13	-	Emily -	Newcastle -	-- Discharged serjeant, 8th regiment foot.
Fortunato, Angelo -	2 Oct. 1834	"	N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, E. part 7	6, 8	100	Marmora -	Midland -	-- Discharged soldier, De Watt. regiment.
Franklin, John -	19 Jan. 1820	- 18	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	2	-	ditto -	ditto -	Militia claimant.
Franklin, William -	"	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1	-	ditto -	ditto -	-- ditto.
Franklin, Henry -	"	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	3	-	ditto -	ditto -	-- ditto.
Ferguson, Maria -	11 Feb. 1836	- 20	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	5, 4	200	Vespra -	Home -	D. U. E.
Fraser, Henry -	9 Jan. 1832	- 20	- - - 3	9	-	Fitzroy -	Bathurst -	S. U. E.
Fennell, Robert -	20 June 1836	- 21	23, N. B. York-street	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	London -	London -	-- Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
French, Samuel -	5 July 1832	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	4	100	Medonte -	Home -	-- Discharged soldier, 6th regiment dragoons.
Foster, Thomas -	12 Sept. 1833	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	10	-	Vespra -	ditto -	-- ditto, 98th regiment.
Fraser, James -	3 July 1834	- 22	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	10	-	Zorra -	London -	-- ditto, Ross regiment militia.
Fraine, John -	6 Sep. 1832	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	4	-	Dummer -	Newcastle -	-- ditto, 17th regiment.
Fletcher, Dickinson -	7 Dec. 1830	"	- - - 4	9	200	Gore, Toronto -	Home -	Crown sale, 1627. 10s.
Frey, Adelia -	11 Feb. 1836	- 23	- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	5, 6	-	Plympton -	Western -	D. U. E.
Ferguson, George -	23 Sep. 1831	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	6	100	Oro -	Home -	-- Discharged soldier, 15th regiment foot.
Flanagan, Patrick -	2 Aug. 1832	"	- - Broken 10	3	55	W. Gwillimbury -	ditto -	-- ditto, 21st ditto.
Ferguson, James -	12 June 1832	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	9	100	Medonte -	ditto -	-- ditto, 25th ditto.
Fralick, Benjamin -	19 Jan. 1820	- 24	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	9	-	Tecumseth -	ditto -	Militia claimant.
Fraser, William -	4 Aug. 1831	- 27	- - - 14	14	200	Oro -	ditto -	-- Serjeant royal artillery.
Fletcher, Edward -	2 June 1819	- 29	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	2	100	Chinguacousy -	ditto -	-- Settler, fees paid, settlement duty performed.
FitzGibbon, Thomas -	8 June 1832	"	- - - 1	13	200	Oro -	ditto -	-- Discharged soldier, 5th dragoon guards.
Ferguson, Daniel -	11 Feb. 1836	- 30	- - - 13	7	-	Belmont -	Newcastle -	S. U. E.
Grant, John -	23 July 1832	April 21	-- N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5 from 16 and 17 G. River.	-	-	Gloucester -	Ottawa -	ditto.
Gadd, Thomas -	23 Dec. 1835	May 16	- - 2, 3, 4, 5	1	112	Brantford -	Gore -	Indian lands.
Gillis, Donald -	19 Nov. 1831	- 23	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	4	200	Eramosa -	ditto -	Full fee.
Gouin, Claude -	19 Jan. 1820	- 24	12 & 13, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	1	450	Moore -	Western -	Militia.
Gates, Joseph -	"	- 25	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	9	100	Sombra -	ditto -	ditto.
Grooms, Zephaniah -	3 Jan. 1833	"	- - - 10	9	200	Richmond -	Midland -	S. U. E.
German, John -	28 Feb. 1833	"	- - - 15	10	-	ditto -	ditto -	ditto.
Grant, William -	5 Feb. 1835	"	- - - 1	12	-	Moore -	Western -	ditto.
Green, Benjamin, jun. -	6 Sep. 1832	"	- 21, N. Edg.-road	1	-	Adelaide -	London -	ditto.
Grant, John -	23 July 1832	"	- - E. & W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	5	-	Medonte -	Home -	Discharged serjeant.
Gallinger, Margaret -	19 Dec. 1833	"	- - - 18	4	-	Ross -	Bathurst -	D. U. E.
Gale, Henry -	19 Jan. 1820	- 26	- - - 12	4	-	Nottawasaga -	Home -	Militia.
Green, Archibald -	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 11	7	-	Enniskillen -	Western -	S. U. E.
Griffiths, Michael -	4 Sep. 1832	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, S. Edg.-road	5	100	Adelaide -	London -	Discharged soldier.
Gordon, Michael -	11 Feb. 1834	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 & 2	5	200	Camden -	Western -	S. U. E.
Green, Braman -	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 10	6	-	Enniskillen -	ditto -	ditto.
Grant, Alexander, jun. -	10 Dec. 1823	"	-- N. part 18, Broken 19; Broken 15.	11, 13	-	Chatham -	ditto -	ditto.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Grant, Angus -	5 Feb. 1835	1836 : May 26	- E. ½ 19, W. ½ 1	7, 4	200	Medonte - -	Home - -	S. U. E.
Gordon, John -	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - - 6	2	-	Collingwood - -	ditto - -	Militia.
Garrison, Catharine	3 Mar. 1836	May 28	- - - - 8	4	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	D. U. E.
Gordon, Ephraim -	11 Feb. 1834	"	- N. ½'s 1 & 2	5	-	Camden - -	Western - -	S. U. E.
Galloway, John -	7 Jan. 1824	"	- 24, N. Eg.-road	4	-	Warwick - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Gregg, William	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - W. ½ 16	9	100	Huntley - -	Bathurst - -	-- Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Gilmore, William -	28 Feb. 1829	"	- - - - 31	11	200	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	S. U. E.
Gillmore, Henry -	8 Dec. 1835	"	- - - - 30	8	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Griffin, John -	19 Jan. 1820	- 30	- - S. ½ 1	3	100	ditto - -	ditto - -	Militia.
Galvin, John -	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - E. ½ 10	11	-	Ramsay - -	Bathurst - -	-- Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Green, Thomas -	"	"	N. W. ¼ 1, N. E. ¼ 1	3	-	Fitzroy - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Green, John, jun. -	"	"	- - E. ½ 21	7	-	Pakenham - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Green, John, sen. -	"	"	- - E. ½ 22	8	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Garlough, Stephen	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - N. ½ 29	8	-	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	Militia.
Griffin, Isaiah -	"	- 31	- - S. ½ 44	11	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Glassey, Bridget -	9 May 1836	"	- - E. ½ 16	5	-	Vespra - -	ditto - -	--Widow of discharged soldier.
Green, Busted -	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - W. ½ 22	8	-	Pakenham - -	Bathurst - -	{-- Emigrants, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Galvin, Denis -	"	June 1	- - E. ½ 15	11	-	Ramsay - -	ditto - -	{-- Executors of William Dunbar.
Grant, Robt., & others	33 C. C. Rept. July 1835	"	W. ½ 19, E. ½ 19	10	200	Zorra - -	London - -	Full fee.
Givens, James, jun.	11 Aug. 1818	- 11	- - 1 and 2, 23	4, 5	600	Chatham - -	Western - -	Clergy reserve sale.
Green, John -	4 Feb. 1830	"	- - Rear ½ 13	10	100	Elizabethtown - -	Johnstown - -	S. U. E.
Givens, Adolphus -	11 Aug. 1818	"	- - 1, 1 and 4	2, 3	600	Moore - -	Western - -	Full fee.
Glass, Samuel -	14 April 1836	- 13	17 S. side King-st.	-	½	Town of London	London - -	ditto.
Goulding, James -	31 Mar. 1836	"	19, N. of York-st.	-	½	ditto - -	ditto - -	Free.
Gordon, George -	7 Jan. 1836	"	-- Park, Lot 8, adj. Town Penetan.	-	20	Tiny - -	Home - -	D. U. E.
Greggs, Eve -	19 July 1826	- 15	E. ½ 17, W. ½ 17	11	200	Harvey - -	Newcastle - -	Discharged corporal.
Gripton, Robert -	23 Aug. 1831	"	E. ½ 13, S. Eg.-st.	7	100	Adelaide - -	London - -	Discharged soldier.
Gibson, James -	10 Aug. 1832	- 16	W. ½ 17, N. Eg.-road	2	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Glynn, Thomas -	2 Aug. 1832	"	W. ½ 16, N. Eg.-road	2	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Gee, Henry -	23 July 1832	"	E. ½ 5, N. Eg.-road	3	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Galloway, James -	10 Aug. 1832	- 17	E. ½ 2, N. Eg.-road	3	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Gunsolus, Nancy -	13 June 1818	- 18	N. ½ 32, S. ½ 32	200	200	Hungerford - -	Midland - -	D. U. E.
Gilmore, Clarinda -	20 May 1817	"	W. ½ 23, E. ½ 20	1, 5	-	Nissouri - -	London - -	ditto.
Green, Elizabeth -	23 Dec. 1825	"	E. ½ 22, W. ½ 22	3	-	Marmora - -	Midland - -	ditto.
Gillard, James -	4 Feb. 1830	"	- - N. ½ 23	8	100	Norwich - -	London - -	Clergy reserve sale.
Garrison, Caleb -	19 Jan. 1820	- 20	- - S. Part 16	14	-	Hungerford - -	Midland - -	Militia.
Griffin, Ebenezer, C.	31 Mar. 1824	"	- W. ½ 17 and 18	8	200	Garafraza - -	Gore - -	Full fee.
Gruet, William -	6 Feb. 1836	"	E. ½ 22, W. ½ 22	13	-	Medonte - -	Home - -	Free.
Groom, John -	27 June 1833	"	- - - - 5	7	-	Enniskillen - -	Western - -	S. U. E.
Gilman, David -	19 Jan. 1820	- 21	- - N. ½ 2	3	100	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	Militia.
Gouin, Anthony -	6 Nov. 1834	"	- - - - 1	8	200	Collingwood - -	ditto - -	Free.
Groves, John -	7 Dec. 1830	- 22	E. ½ 3, N. division	7	100	Toronto, Gore - -	ditto - -	Crown land sale.
Green, William -	19 Jan. 1820	- 23	- - W. ½ 32	6	-	Dawn - -	Western - -	Militia.
Green, William -	1 Mar. 1832	"	E. ½ 32, W. ½ 32	5	200	ditto - -	ditto - -	S. U. E.
Garlick, Jacob -	19 Jan. 1820	- 24	- - S. ½ 10	10	100	Mara - -	Home - -	Militia.
Gurnett, George -	7 Dec. 1830	- 25	12, W. of Bay-street	-	½	Town of Credit - -	ditto - -	Crown land sale.
Graham, Thomas -	"	"	30, on Dunlop-street	-	½	Town of Barrie - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Gates, Daniel -	12 July 1831	- 27	N. E. ¼ 9, N. W. ¼ 9	7	100	Dummer - -	Newcastle - -	Discharged soldier.
Gates, Henry -	27 June 1836	- 28	- - Part of 1	7	107	Brantford - -	Gore - -	Indian lands.
Hallock, Mary -	27 Nov. 1834	Apr. 25	1 & 2 E. Givens-st., 1 & 2 Winnett-st.	-	2	-- Town of Woodstock.	London - -	Free.
Holme, William -	7 Dec. 1830	May 7	{- 23, 24, 27, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28	3	458	Brantford - -	Gore - -	Crown land sale.
Henderson, Jonathan	5 Nov. 1835	- 14	- - - - 3	7	200	Bastard - -	Johnstown - -	Full fee.
Hawkins, Andrew -	4 May 1836	- 6	--73, W. of Penetanguishene-road.	-	-	Flos - -	Home - -	Discharged serjeant.
Hill, Nathaniel -	27 Aug. 1833	- 20	- - - - 25	9	-	Collingwood - -	ditto - -	S. U. E.
Hawley, Isabel -	7 Feb. 1833	"	E. ½ 25, W. ½ 25	18	-	Harvey - -	Newcastle - -	D. U. E.
Hart, Mary -	24 Mar. 1836	- 23	- - W. ½ 21	6	100	Eldon - -	ditto - -	-- Widow of discharged soldier.
Hicks, Joseph -	8 May 1833	"	- E. ½ 7, W. ½ 7	6	200	Belmont - -	ditto - -	S. U. E.
Holmes, Joseph -	19 Jan. 1820	- 24	- - W. ½ 8	8	100	Plympton - -	Western - -	Militia.
Hilts, George G. -	"	- 25	- - E. ½ 2	-	-	Mono - -	Home - -	ditto.
Hawley, Abijah -	11 July 1833	"	-- S. ½ 19, N. E. part 24, E. R. E. part 6.	3, 13	200	Adelaide - -	London - -	S. U. E.
Hartel, Rachel -	8 Nov. 1832	"	- - - - 18	4	-	Warwick - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
Hawn, Purlina -	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - - - 13	2	-	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	ditto.
Haines, Joseph -	19 Jan. 1820	- 27	- - - - 17	5	100	Madoc - -	Midland - -	Militia.
Hill, Nathaniel -	12 May 1836	"	--1, E. Vansittart-st., 1, W. Light-street.	-	1	-- Town of Woodstock.	London - -	Free.
Hawley, Jeptia -	21 Mar. 1833	"	18, by W. boundary	10	200	Richmond - -	Midland - -	S. U. E.
Hawley, James C. -	28 Feb. 1833	"	14, by W. boundary	10	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hawley, Charlotte -	3 Oct. 1833	"	- - - - 17	1	-	Enniskillen - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
Hekkitern, Lorentz -	4 Feb. 1830	"	Rear, ½ 34, Front ½ 34	7, 8	200	Fuslinch - -	Gore - -	Clergy reserve sale.
Holcomb, John -	19 Jan. 1820	- 28	- - W. ½ 6	4	100	Enniskillen - -	Western - -	Militia.
House, Joseph -	"	"	- - - - 3	11	200	Moore - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hanes, David -	"	"	- - E. ½ 17	4	100	Madoc - -	Midland - -	ditto.
Hutchens, John -	"	"	- - W. ½ 14	5	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hickey, John -	"	"	- - W. ½ 13	4	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Harvey, John -	"	"	- - E. ½ 18	6	-	Enniskillen - -	Western - -	ditto.
Hurdiphant, William	"	"	- - S. ½ 2	2	-	Collingwood - -	Home - -	ditto.
Hubbell, Justus -	"	"	- - S. ½ 24	6	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hamilton, Sidney S. -	17 Mar. 1836	"	- - 21, N. part 19	2	200	ditto - -	ditto - -	S. U. E.
Hare, Margaret -	18 Feb. 1836	"	- - - - 22	9	-	Enniskillen - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
Hollister, William -	9 May 1834	"	- - - - 4	6	-	Collingwood - -	Home - -	S. U. E.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Hartman, Susannah	25 Jan. 1834	1836: May 28	N. part 9, and Brok. 10; and Brok. 6.	15, 17	200	Chatham - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
Hazen, Mary - -	6 Feb. 1819	"	- - - 14	1	-	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	ditto.
Hunt, Lewis - -	7 Aug. 1834	"	- - - 39	12	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	S. U. E.
Hunt, Thomas	"	"	- - - 35	10	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hoffman, Christopher	29 Sept. 1834	"	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	12	-	Sombra - -	Western - -	ditto.
Hoffman, William	4 Apr. 1833	"	- - - 13	6	-	Moore - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hoshall, Anna	17 July 1817	"	- - - 46	12	-	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	D. U. E.
Huyck, Elizabeth	7 Feb. 1821	"	- - - 20	3	200	Collingwood - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hartwell, Thomas	2 Apr. 1835	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	1	-	Dummer - -	Newcastle - -	Free.
Hare, William	26 Dec. 1834	"	- 15 E. Baldoon-st., N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 E. division.	5	-	Dover - -	Western - -	ditto.
Hawn, Jacob - -	8 Jan. 1835	"	36, 39, W. Bals.-st.	-	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hartley, Abraham K.	27 Nov. 1834	"	- 5, E. division	5	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Huff, William - -	19 Jan. 1820	- 30	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	6	100	Belmont - -	Newcastle - -	Militia.
Hart, James - -	"	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$, 19	11	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Haines, Peter - -	"	"	33 Front Concession	-	-	Plympton - -	Western - -	ditto.
Hausinger, John	"	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	6	-	Dover - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hickey, William	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	11	-	Ramsay - -	Bathurst - -	} Emigrants located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Hayley, Patrick	"	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	2	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	
Holmes, Peter	19 Jan. 1820	- 31	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35	6	-	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	Militia.
Harlin, Michael	5 May 1836	"	N.E. pt. 24, N.pt. 24	1, 2	-	Brock - -	ditto - -	Discharged soldier.
Haley, Denis - -	28 Nov. 1835	June 1	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	1	-	Ramsay - -	Bathurst - -	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Hart, Samuel	7 Dec. 1830	"	- 18, 6th-street	-	1	Corwall - -	Eastern - -	Crown land sale.
Hart, Samuel	"	"	- 19, S. side of 6th-st.	-	1	ditto - -	ditto - -	- ditto.
Huntindon, Arunah	"	"	- - 3, N. s. Dalhousie-st. 25,000 sq. links.	-	-	Town of Brantford	Gore	- ditto.
Heeney, Thomas	"	"	- - 31, N. s. Colborne-st. 20,000 sq. links.	-	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	- ditto.
Huffman, Peter	2 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 23	9	100	Portland - -	Midland - -	S. U. E.
Huffman, Peter	"	"	- - - 52	5	50	Camden - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hunt, Stephen	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	9	100	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	Militia.
Helmer, Joseph	"	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33	8	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hess, John - -	"	- 3	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	5	-	Colchester - -	Western - -	ditto.
Heward, James	"	"	- - N. and S. $\frac{1}{2}$, 27 and 28; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27.	15, 14	500	Sombra - -	ditto - -	- - Ensign, Western range-s.
Hall, William - -	7 Dec. 1830	"	- - Water Lot in front of Town, Lot No. 10, W. Russell-st. - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. B. and C.	-	2	Town of Sandwich	ditto	Crown land sale.
Huff, Asa Bell	2 May 1833	- 6	- - 114, E. of Penetanguishene-road.	7	200	Sombra - -	ditto - -	- - Discharged artificer, R. N. Militia.
Hughson, Robert	19 Jan. 1820	- 9	- - W. halves 2, W. H. 13 and 14, street - 4, South Eg.-road	1	200	Warwick - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
House, John, jun.	7 Dec. 1825	- 10	- - - 14	5	-	St. Vincent - -	Home - -	Discharged artificer.
Hopper, Mary - -	24 Apr. 1835	"	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	12	100	Smith - -	Newcastle - -	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Hough, Isaac - -	25 July 1833	- 11	- - - 31	7	200	Ernestown - -	Midland - -	Clergy reserve sale.
Hanan, Denis - -	12 May 1836	"	- - - 4	7	-	Moore - -	Western - -	S. U. E.
Hogboom, Gilbert	4 Feb. 1830	"	32, S. Malden-road	-	-	Colchester - -	ditto - -	- - Discharged from Kingston dock-yard.
Hanes Christoph., jun.	5 Sept. 1833	"	- - - 18, fronting W. s. Muskrat Lake.	-	-	Westmeath - -	Bathurst - -	S. U. E.
Hough, Isaac - -	21 May 1834	"	- - - 19	4	-	Darlington - -	Newcastle - -	Full fee.
Hunter, James	11 Oct. 1832	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, S. Eg.-road	7	100	Adelaide - -	London - -	Discharged soldier.
Hughson, Jacob	25 Feb. 1836	- 13	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	12	-	Smith - -	Newcastle - -	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Harvey, Robert	12 May 1836	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	12	-	London - -	London - -	- - Settler, located by Col. Talbot.
Hanan, George	"	"	23, S. side of 4th-st. - - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	2	100	Cornwall - -	Eastern - -	Crown land sale.
Hartwick, Nelson	31 Mar. 1836	"	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16.	4	200	Warwick - -	Western - -	Militia.
Hassell, William	7 Dec. 1830	- 14	- - 14 and 16 S. of road through Mohawk tract.	-	-	Seymour - -	Newcastle - -	Lieutenant, R. N.
Hoffman, Jacob	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - 5, S. Eg.-road	2	-	Tyendinaga - -	Midland - -	- ditto.
Harper, James	27 Sept. 1833	"	- - - 13	9	100	Adelaide - -	London - -	Dischd. farrier-major.
Harper, James	3 Dec. 1835	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	3	-	Eldon - -	Newcastle - -	Discharged soldier.
Hart, James - -	10 Aug. 1832	- 15	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	9	-	Adelaide - -	London - -	- ditto.
Hughes, John - -	23 July 1832	"	- - - 17	4	-	Otanabee - -	Newcastle - -	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Healey, James - -	2 Aug. 1832	- 16	- - - 16	4	-	Oxford, West	London - -	Clergy reserve sale.
Hanlon, Michael	13 June 1836	- 17	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	4	-	Norwich - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hacket, Wilson	4 Feb. 1830	"	- - - 11	6	102}	Cayuga - -	Niagara - -	Crown land sale.
Holmes, James	"	"	- - - 41, East N. branch of Talbot-road.	-	200	Southwold	London - -	Full fee.
Huntsberger, Henry	7 Dec. 1830	"	- - 31, S. on Talbot-road, east.	-	-	ditto.	ditto	- - Settler, located by Col. Talbot.
Hannan, Charles	13 June 1836	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	8	100	Nissouri - -	ditto - -	Militia.
Hause, Peter - -	9 June 1836	"	- - - 10	9	200	Moore - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
Horton, William	19 Jan. 1820	- 18	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	3	100	Maripossa - -	Newcastle - -	Full fee.
Henry, Mary - -	7 Feb. 1833	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	3	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Hayward, Paul	Land Board, dist. N. Castle	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	5	-	Fitzroy - -	Bathurst - -	Militia.
Haywood, Noahdiah	"	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	9	-	Otanabee - -	Newcastle - -	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Hamblin, Silas	19 Jan. 1820	- 20	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	3	-	Medonte - -	Home - -	Discharged soldier.
Hallahan, Thomas	13 June 1836	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29, S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	7	150	Otanabee - -	Newcastle - -	Full fee.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.	
Harrison, John	15 Oct. 1819	1836: June 23	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	7	100	Esquensing	Gore	Full fee.	
Howden, Gustavus	4 Feb. 1830	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	10	-	Cavan	Newcastle	Clergy reserve sale.	
Henderson, Jane	14 Jan. 1812	"	- - 90 and 91, W. of Penetanguish.-rd.	2	200	Tiny	Home	D. U. E.	
Hardy, John	16 Aug. 1831	- 24	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	13	100	Oro	ditto	- - Pensioner, royal artillery.	
Hawke, Anthon B.	7 Dec. 1830	- 25	- - 12 E. side of Port street.	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	- - Town of Port Credit.	ditto	Crown land sale.	
Healy, John	"	- 27	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, N. Division 8	-	100	Gore Toronto	ditto	- ditto.	
Higgins, William	9 Sep. 1819	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, 3 E. of H. st.	-	-	Chinguacousy	ditto	- ditto.	
Hicks, William	8 May 1833	- 30	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	5	200	Belmont	Newcastle	S. U. E.	
Johnston, George	11 July 1833	May 24	- - - - -	6	-	Warwick	Western	ditto.	
Jackson, Erastus	4 Dec. 1834	- 26	- - - - -	1	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.	
Jackson, Mark	"	"	- - - - -	7	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Ivir, George	4 Feb. 1836	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	2	100	Adelaide	London	Discharged soldier.	
Johnston, Ann	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - - - -	27	200	Enniskillen	Western	D. U. E.	
Johnston, Ann M.	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - - - -	9	13	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Johnston, John	28 Mar. 1833	"	- - - - -	20	5	Gloucester	Ottawa	Discharged serjeant.	
Jessup, Francis K.	28 Nov. 1835	- 27	- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	10, 12	100	Ramsay	Bathurst	- - Settler, located by Colonel Talbot.	
Jones, David D.	19 Jan. 1820	- 28	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 45	11	-	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.	
Johnson, Justin	"	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	1	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Jones, Stephen	"	June 1	- 32 and 34, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	5	500	ditto	ditto	- - Militia, commander of gun-boat during the war.	
Jefferson, John	7 Dec. 1830	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	8	100	Vaughan	ditto	Crown sale, 62 l. 10 s.	
Johnson, Isaac	19 Jan. 1820	- 3	- - Part of 5	3	-	Alnwick	Newcastle	Militia.	
Jameson, James	8 Jan. 1835	- 6	- - - - -	16	200	Collingwood	Home	Discharged artificer.	
Joyce, Thomas	13 July 1819	- 9	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	4	100	Esquensing	Gore	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Johnston, David	10 Mar. 1834	- 10	- - - - -	26	14	Plympton	Western	S. U. E.	
Johnson, John	9 June 1836	- 13	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	13	100	Medonte	Home	Discharged seaman.
Jackson, William	21 July 1831	"	- - - - -	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	7	-	Ops	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
James, Thomas	2 Aug. 1832	- 16	- - - - -	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	2	-	Adelaide	London	- ditto.
Jameson, Robert	19 Jan. 1833	- 17	- - - - -	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	6	-	Colchester	Western	- ditto.
Johnson, John	2 Aug. 1832	"	- - - - -	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	2	-	Adelaide	London	- ditto.
Johnson, Robert	11 July 1833	- 18	- - - - -	11	7	200	Warwick	Western	S. U. E.
Johnson, Cornelius	19 Jan. 1820	- 20	- - Part 24	11	100	Brock	Home	Militia.	
Jones, Philip	"	"	- - Part 14	10	-	Hungerford	Midland	ditto.	
Johnston, James	10 Mar. 1834	- 21	- - - - -	22	5	200	Collingwood	Home	S. U. E.
Jones, James	24 Mar. 1819	- 23	- - - - -	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	8	100	Brock	ditto	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Joice, Patrick	20 Oct. 1832	"	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	2	-	Orillia	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Johnson, Thomas	27 Oct. 1832	- 24	- - - - -	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	8	-	Albion	ditto	- ditto.
Jones, Ann	30 May 1835	- 30	- - - - -	9	6	200	Belmont	Newcastle	D. U. E.
Kimmerley, George	27 Sep. 1833	May 4	- - - - -	36	8	-	Nottawasaga	Home	S. U. E.
Kains, Thomas	18 Apr. 1821	- 18	- - 19, 20, and 8	1	400	Westmeath	Bathurst	Purser, R. N.	
Kennedy, Laney	9 Mar. 1816	- 24	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	3, 5	200	Dawn	Western	D. U. E.	
Kuigh, Sally	6 Dec. 1832	- 25	- - - - -	13	6	-	Warwick	ditto	ditto.
Kettle, Jeremiah	7 May 1835	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$'s 17, 18	11	-	-	Sombra	ditto	S. U. E.
Kintner, Frederick	19 Jan. 1820	- 26	- - - - -	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	7	100	Plympton	ditto	Militia.
Kilborn, Hiram	"	"	- - - - -	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	8	-	Collingwood	Home	ditto.
Kerlin, John	5 Sep. 1833	"	- - - - -	18	6	200	Moore	Western	S. U. E.
Kendrick, Joseph	10 Apr. 1834	- 27	- - Part 6	6	50	Yonge	Johnstown	Discharged soldier.	
King, Robert	23 May 1836	"	- - - - -	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	5	100	Horton	Bathurst	Military emigrant.
Ketcheson, William	19 Jan. 1820	- 28	- - 11 and 13, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	6, 7	500	Madoc	Midland	Militia (ensign).	
Kennedy, Timothy	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	11	100	Huntley	Bathurst	- - Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Keefe, John	"	"	- - - - -	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	10	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
Kennedy, John	"	"	- - - - -	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	10	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
Kinney, John	"	- 20	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	5	-	Ramsay	ditto	- ditto.
King, Walter	18 June 1817	- 31	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	10	-	Cavan	Newcastle	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Kingsmill and Williams	11 Feb. 1836	"	{ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	6	200	Seymour	} ditto	{ - - In lieu of Lot 10, 14th Con. Cavan, surrendered.	
			{ - - Part 2, 12	5, 2	30	Otanabee			
Kennelly, William	23 June 1834	June 2	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	6	100	Caledon	Home	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Keane, William	8 June 1835	- 6	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	8	-	Brock	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Kay, William	11 Jan. 1834	- 10	- - - - -	Part 12	1	-	Seymour	Newcastle	Purser, R. N.
Keating, Nicholas	9 June 1836	"	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	2	-	Otanabee	- ditto	- - Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Kropp, Salome	8 Jan. 1835	- 11	- - $\frac{1}{2}$ 17, Erb's-road	-	50	Wilmot	Gore	Half patent free.	
Klinkerbromer, Chas.	20 July 1825	"	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	2	100	Brock	Home	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Kirkpatrick, Helen	4 Sep. 1834	"	- - - - -	11	3	200	Belmont	Newcastle	D. U. E.
Kells, James	28 Sep. 1832	- 13	- - - - -	24	7	-	Ops	- ditto	Discharged serjeant.
Kelly, Thomas	9 June 1836	"	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	9	-	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
Kerr, John	8 Jan. 1823	- 14	- - - - -	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	10	100	W. Gwillimbury	ditto	Reg'n's, 1 Jan. 1820.
Killman, William	8 Feb. 1827	"	- - Parts 14 and 15	1	200	Esquensing	Gore	S. U. E.	
Kinna, Timothy	13 June 1836	- 15	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	10	100	Adelaide	London	Discharged soldier.
Keys, John	"	"	- - - - -	24	1	200	ditto	ditto	Discharged serjeant.
Killogg, Deborah	19 Aug. 1833	- 20	- - - - -	29	5	-	Plympton	Western	D. U. E.
Keller, Mary Ann	20 Oct. 1819	"	- - - - -	52, 53	2	-	Fios	Home	ditto.
Knapp, Sarah	4 Feb. 1830	- 23	- - - - -	14	6	-	Marlborough	Johnstown	ditto.
Kinghorn, Andrew	28 June 1832	"	- - - - -	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	5	100	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
Keating, Richard	10 Aug. 1832	"	- - - - -	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	11	-	Tecumseth	ditto	- ditto.
Kingsmill, George	23 June 1836	- 25	- - - - -	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	6	-	Essa	ditto	- ditto.
Kerr, William J.	7 Dec. 1830	"	- - - - -	A Tract	228	-	Blandford	Gore	Crown land sale, 228 l.
King, John	"	- 27	- - - - -	3, Bay-street	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	Port Credit	Home	- ditto. 14 l. 10 s.
Keller, Daniel	5 Nov. 1835	- 28	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	2, 5	200	Enniskillen	Western	S. U. E.	

(continued.)

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Kyle, William	8 June 1832	1836 : June 30	- - W ½ 1	12	100	Oro	Home	Discharged soldier.
Lenox, Ann E.	4 Sep. 1834	Apr. 26	- - - 13	9	200	Collingwood	ditto	D. U. E.
Longchamp, John	2 July 1835	- 28	- Parts of 21, 23, 25	4	462	Tyendinaga	Midland	Commander, R. N.
Loughton and Roe	7 Dec. 1830	May 6	- 5, Dunlop-street	-	25,000	Barrie	Home	Crown land sale, 15 L.
					square links.			
Logan, Eleanor	10 Mar. 1834	- 23	- - E. ½'s 4, 5	2	200	Melancthon	ditto	D. U. E.
Lane, John	19 Jan. 1820	- 25	- - N. ½ 35	4	100	Nottawasaga	ditto	Militia.
Lavi, Frederick	9 May 1836	"	- 230, Talbot-road	-	200	Mersea	Western	-- Located by Colonel Talbot.
La Porte, Lewis	19 Jan. 1820	- 26	- - Part 25	15	100	Raleigh	ditto	Militia.
Louckes, Peter J.	"	"	- - W. ½ 15	4	-	Madoc	Midland	ditto.
Lazier, James	"	"	- - N. ½ 5	5	-	Sombra	Western	ditto.
Lane, George	"	"	- - S. ½ 30	2	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Lampinan, Henry	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - - 8	13	200	Enniskillen	Western	S. U. E.
Lewis, Thaddeus	12 June 1834	"	- - - 6	5	-	Collingwood	Home	ditto.
Lee, Joseph	4 July 1833	"	- - - 20	12	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	ditto.
Lymburner, Michael	7 Feb. 1831	"	- - - 42	11	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lindsay, Ralph B.	4 Dec. 1834	"	- - - 11	2	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lindsay, Lucius	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 10	1	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Loucks, Isaac	7 Mar. 1833	"	- Parts 13, 14	11	-	Richmond	Midland	ditto.
Loucks, Charles	"	"	- Parts 11, 12	11	182	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Loucks, George	18 May 1833	"	- - - 12	10	200	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Loucks, Margaret	2 Oct. 1834	"	- - - 21	5	-	Sombra	Western	D. U. E.
Lester, Abraham	26 Dec. 1834	"	- - - 29	2	-	Nottawasaga	Home	-- Discharg. artificer, Kingston dock-yard.
Laforty, Joseph	6 Sep. 1832	- 30	- - - 3	8	-	Leeds	Johnstown	Discharged serjeant.
Lynch, Patrick	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - 21	1	-	Pakenham	Bathurst	-- Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Lambier, Francis	7 Dec. 1830	June 1	- - - 1	1	68	Cayuga	Niagara	Crown land sale, 51 L.
Lester, Lavey	4 Sep. 1834	- 10	- - - 4	2	200	Mulmer	Home	D. U. E.
Lighthall, William	30 June 1834	- 11	33, 34, Malden-road	-	-	Colchester	Western	Discharged artificer.
Landeyan, Michael	12 May 1836	- 13	- - W. ½ 21	8	100	Douro	Newcastle	-- Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Leahy, David	"	"	- - W. ½ 19	5	-	Asphodel	- ditto	- ditto.
Lawler, Neil	9 June 1836	"	- - W. ½ 1	12	-	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
Legore, Baptiste	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - N. ½ 10	10	-	Mara	ditto	Militia.
Loucks, Jacob	18 May 1833	"	- - - 11	10	200	Richmond	Midland	S. U. E.
Landers, Edward	7 July 1831	- 14	- - Part 17	17	100	Otanabee	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Labatte, Louis G.	31 May 1830	- 15	- - S. ½ 16	17	-	Tiny	Home	- ditto.
Lucy, Jane	9 June 1836	"	- - W. ½ 7	8	-	Medonte	ditto	-- Widow of discharged soldier.
Lynes, Cornelius	13 June 1836	- 16	- - N. ½ 20	11	-	Emily	Newcastle	-- Emigrant settler, Hon. P. Robinson.
Little, John	28 Feb. 1833	"	- - - 20	5	200	Marmora	Midland	Discharged artificer.
Langford, John	26 Mar. 1836	"	- - - 18	1	-	Zone	Western	-- Located by Colonel Talbot.
Lally, James	24 Apr. 1835	- 17	- - W. ½ 1	1	100	Marmora	Midland	Discharged soldier.
Lundy, Azariah	19 Jan. 1820	- 18	- - W. ½ 1	2	-	Enniskillen	Western	Militia.
Lewis, Benjamin	2 Sep. 1830	"	- - - 23	12	200	Dawn	ditto	S. U. E.
Leslie, William	9 May 1836	"	- - - 11	10	-	Innisfil	Home	Discharged serjeant.
Leahy, Phoebe	8 June 1832	- 18	- - - 27	8	-	Marlborough	Johnstown	D. U. E.
Leman, James	19 Jan. 1820	- 20	- Parts 36, 34	1 & 3	100	Garafraxa	Gore	Militia.
La Garde, Eustache	26 May 1836	"	- 10, Point-street	-	½	Penetanguishene	Home	Free.
Lymburner, Robert	4 Feb. 1836	- 21	- - - 2	10	200	Collingwood	ditto	S. U. E.
Lane, Allan	10 Mar. 1819	- 24	- - E. ½ 30	3	100	Esquesing	Gore	-- Patent fee and survey paid.
Landou, John	3 Apr. 1834	"	7, 1st range, 37, 28	4	340	Tyendinaga	Midland	Captain, on half-pay.
Lumby, William	9 June 1836	- 25	- - N. ½ 29	6	100	London	London	-- Located by Colonel Talbot.
La Chapelle, Joseph	19 Jan. 1820	- 27	- - Part 11	14	-	Innisfil	Home	Militia.
Markley, George	4 Feb. 1830	Apr. 20	- - - 22	8	200	Williamsburgh	Eastern	-- Clergy reserve sale, 100 L.
M'Donald, Arch., assignee of P. Eamer.	--155th claim, com. rt. 1834.	"	- - E. ½ 8	9	50	Cornwall	ditto	Military claimant.
M'Queen, James	5 Sep. 1833	May 6	- 24, Talbot-road	-	200	Southwold	London	-- Located by Colonel Talbot.
Merrill, Samuel	119th clm. '35	- 16	- - - 22	1	-	Hinchinbrooke	Midland	Fees remitted.
Mitchell, George	6 Apr. 1836	- 18	- - N. ½ 7	2	100	London	London	-- Colonel Talbot's settler.
M'Call, Anet	16 July 1816	"	- - - 1	6	200	Sarnia	Western	D. U. E.
Meredith, Abraham	27 June 1833	- 19	- - W. ½'s 21, 22	2	-	Dawn	ditto	S. U. E.
Mocclair, Thomas	7 Aug. 1834	"	- - - 22	6	-	Belmont	Newcastle	Discharged artificer.
M'Dougald, William	26 Mar. 1836	- 24	- - S. ½ 6	7	100	Tilbury, East	Western	-- Located by Colonel Talbot.
M'Gee, Andrew	4 Feb. 1836	"	- - E. ½ 3	9	-	Ops	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Mason, Hugh	28 July 1819	"	- - E. ½ 13	10	-	Trafalgar	Gore	-- Patent fee and survey paid.
Moore, Mary I.	4 Apr. 1833	"	- - - 6	9	200	Moore	Western	D. U. E.
Merckley, Elizabeth	20 May 1819	"	- - - 8	5	-	Sombra	ditto	ditto.
M'Lean Barbara	5 Nov. 1818	"	- - - 8	4	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Martin, Denis	26 Nov. 1831	"	- - E. ½ 17	7	100	Vespra	Home	Discharged soldier.
M'Henry, Edward	3 Apr. 1828	"	- - S. ½ 10	3	-	Maripossa	Newcastle	- ditto.
M'Pherson, James	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - W. ½ 4	10	-	Dummer	- ditto	Military emigrant.
Medcalf, Henry	2 May 1836	- 25	- - - 4	5	200	Bayham	London	-- Located by Colonel Talbot.
M'Kay, Angus	27 June 1833	"	- - - 5	6	-	Plympton	Western	S. U. E.
M'Donnell, Catherine	8 May 1833	"	- - W. ½ 17	7 & 8	-	ditto	ditto	D. U. E.
M'Lean, Hannah	7 May 1828	"	- - - 30	4	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Myers, Jacob W.	19 Jan. 1820	- 26	- 13, 6, 17, 20	11	800	Madoc	Midland	Militia (captain).
M'Dougall, Angus	"	"	- - E. ½ 11	5	100	Enniskillen	Western	- ditto.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
M ^r Arthur, Neil	19 Jan. 1820	1836 : May 26	- - - W. 1/2 2	16	100	Chatham - -	Western - -	Militia (captain).
M ^r Call, Daniel	"	"	E 1/2 23, 25, E 1/2 19, 24	6, 7	600	Plympton - -	ditto - -	- ditto.
M ^r Farlane, Malcolm	25 Aug. 1819	"	- - - W. 1/2 7	3	100	Esquesing - -	Gore - -	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Myers, Jacob W.	30 Aug. 1797	"	- - - E. 1/2 3	9	-	Madoc - -	Midland - -	Reg ⁿ 's, 9 July 1796.
Marrison, John	14 Nov. 1825	"	- - - E. 1/2 8	9	-	Huntley - -	Bathurst - -	- Patent fee and survey paid.
Matthews, George	9 Feb. 1832	"	- - - - 14	9	200	Sombra - -	Western - -	S. U. E.
Myers, Jacob W.	7 Feb. 1833	"	E. 1/2 2, W. 1/2 2	10	-	Madoc - -	Midland - -	ditto.
Mosure, Nicholas	8 Dec. 1835	"	- - - N. 1/2's 5 and 6	8	-	Sombra - -	Western - -	ditto.
Mosure, Lewis, jun.	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - - N. 1/2's 20, 22	4	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Middagh, George	19 April 1816	"	- - - E. 1/2 25, W. 1/2 25, W. of H. Street.	4	-	Caledon - -	Home - -	ditto.
Miller, Edward	2 April 1835	"	- - - S. 1/2's 29, 30	8	-	Sombra - -	Western - -	ditto.
Marsh, Mary	10 Oct. 1834	"	- - - S. 1/2's 5, 6	6	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	D. U. E.
Miller, Pacta	7 Mar. 1827	"	N. 1/2 18, S. W. 1/2 17	13, 14	-	Garafraza - -	Gore - -	ditto.
Merills, Catherine	1 July 1830	"	- - - - 7	3	-	Collingwood - -	Home - -	ditto.
Manhart, Mary	3 Oct. 1833	"	- - - W. 1/2 16, W. 1/2 19	2, 3	-	Esquesing - -	Gore - -	ditto.
M ^r Donald, Mary	6 Nov. 1834	"	- - - S. 1/2 7, N. 1/2 7	11	-	Sombra - -	Western - -	ditto.
M ^r Intire, John	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - - - 24	3	-	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	S. U. E.
Miller, Eliza Elizabeth	28 Mar. 1835	"	- - - S. 1/2 30, N. 1/2 30	9	-	Sombra - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
Mitchell, Robert	4 Feb. 1830	- 27	- - - E. 1/2 24	3	100	Lansdowne - -	Johnstown - -	Clergy reserve sale.
M ^r Gregor, Alexander	"	"	- - - - 9	7	200	Beckwith - -	Bathurst - -	ditto.
M ^r Queen, Alexander	"	"	- - - N. 1/2 12	2	100	Woodhouse - -	London - -	ditto.
Morrow, Alexander	"	"	- - - - 20	4	-	Hope - -	Newcastle - -	ditto.
Middaugh, Benjamin	11 Feb. 1836	"	- - - - 36	9	200	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	S. U. E.
Mills, Joseph	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - 28 and 29	9	100	Brooke - -	Western - -	Militia.
Millar, Adam	"	"	- - - - 30	2	-	Ancaster - -	Gore - -	ditto.
Moss, Peter	"	"	- - - E. 1/2 3	5	-	Enniskillen - -	Western - -	ditto.
M ^r Intyre, Joseph	26 Dec. 1835	"	- - - - 14	-	200	Ross - -	Bathurst - -	S. U. E.
M ^r Naughton, Alex.	7 Mar. 1827	"	- - - - 13	10	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
M ^r Arthur, Duncan	4 Sep. 1834	"	- - - W. 1/2 Broken 24; E. 1/2 Broken 24.	5, 6, 7; 6, 7	-	Medonte - -	Home - -	ditto.
M ^r Grigor, Alexander	8 Dec. 1835	"	- - - W. 1/2 18, E. 1/2 18	5	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Mitchell, David	4 April 1833	"	- - - - 13	7	-	Moore - -	Western - -	ditto.
Miller, Jacob	10 Oct. 1834	"	- - - - 10	3	-	Plympton - -	ditto - -	ditto.
M ^r Micking, James	15 May 1835	"	- - - - 41	11	-	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	ditto.
Miller, Justus	4 Dec. 1834	"	- - - - 1	5	-	Collingwood - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Miller, Luke C.	"	"	- - - - 3	-	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
M ^r Donell, Ranald	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - - S. 1/2 21, N. 1/2 21	12	-	Sombra - -	Western - -	ditto.
M ^r Millan, Margaret	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - - S. 1/2 23, N. 1/2 23	-	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	D. U. E.
M ^r Dougall, Helen	2 July 1829	"	- - - E. 1/2 1, W. 1/2 1	6 N. div.	-	Orillia - -	Home - -	ditto.
M ^r Intyre, Mary	26 Dec. 1834	"	- - - - 14	8	-	Ross - -	Bathurst - -	ditto.
Munro, Isabella	4 Sep. 1834	"	- - - W. 1/2's 7 and 9, E. 1/2's.	3 N. div. 2	-	Orillia - -	Home - -	ditto.
M ^r Kay, Eliabeth	8 Dec. 1835	"	- - - - 8, 10	N. div.	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Masters, Katharine	18 July 1833	"	- - - S. 1/2 30, N. 1/2 30	10	-	Hungerford - -	Midland - -	S. U. E.
M ^r Naughton, Mary	8 Dec. 1835	"	- - - - 15	8	200	Ross - -	Bathurst - -	D. U. E.
M ^r Taggart, Deborah	21 Mar. 1833	"	- - - W. and E. 1/2 23	8	-	Madoc - -	Midland - -	ditto.
M ^r Kenzie, Lucretia	5 Sep. 1833	"	- - - E. and W. 1/2 7	7	-	Belmont - -	Newcastle - -	ditto.
M ^r Kenzie, Caroline	"	"	- - - Broken, 22, 23, 24	4	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Morgan, Mary	1 July 1830	"	- - - - 7	8	-	Plympton - -	Western - -	ditto.
M ^r Quinn, Leslie	2 Aug. 1832	"	- - - W. 1/2 9	5	100	Adelaide - -	London - -	Discharged soldier.
Mann, Patrick	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - E. part 2	12	70	Ramsay - -	Bathurst - -	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
M ^r Neil, William	6 Dec. 1832	- 28	- - - S. 1/2 25, N. 1/2 25; N. part 25.	13, 14	200	Raleigh - -	Western - -	S. U. E.
Mantle, James	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - W. 1/2 27, E. 1/2 27	10	140	Huntley - -	Bathurst - -	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
M ^r Cormick, John	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - 5 and 6 E. 1/2 6	6, 7	500	Gosfield - -	Western - -	Militia.
May, James	"	"	- - - E. 1/2 24	9	100	Nissouri - -	London - -	ditto.
Merkley, Jacob H.	"	"	- - - - 29	6	200	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	ditto.
M ^r Nearin, William	"	"	- - - E. 1/2 2	8	100	Bathurst - -	Bathurst - -	ditto.
Mann, Timothy	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - E. 1/2 23	12	80	Beckwith - -	ditto - -	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Mealy, Patrick	"	"	- - - W. 1/2 1	5	100	Pakenham - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Marsales, Peter	19 Jan. 1820	- 31	- - - N. 1/2 29	10	-	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	Militia.
M ^r Carty, John	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - W. 1/2 9	8	-	Goulbourn - -	Bathurst - -	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Mara, James	"	"	- - - E. 1/2 13	10	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Mann, Mercy	17 Mar. 1836	June 1	- - - - 1	6	200	Gosfield - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
Marsales, Garret	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - S. 1/2 3	10	100	Nottawasaga - -	Home - -	Militia.
M ^r Bride, Thomas	"	"	- - - S. 1/2 3	4	-	Dover - -	Western - -	ditto.
M ^r Kenny, Thomas	- - Land board district of Newcastle.	"	- - - S. 1/2 17	15	-	Maripossa - -	Newcastle - -	As a settler.
Moons, Christeen	30 June 1819	"	- - - - 20	10	200	Dover - -	Western - -	D. U. E.
M ^r Closkey, John	7 July 1831	"	- - - W. 1/2 3, E. 1/2 3	9	-	Medonte - -	Home - -	Discharged serjeant.
M ^r Pherson, David	26 May 1836	"	- - - E. 1/2 4	8	100	Dummer - -	Newcastle - -	Scotch emigrant.
M ^r Laren, Duncan	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - - E. 1/2 24	9	-	Beckwith - -	Bathurst - -	Clergy reserve sale.
M ^r Gavin, Michael	4 Feb. 1830	"	- - - E. 1/2 25	1	-	Ramsay - -	ditto - -	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
M ^r Arthur, Donald	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - - 25	1	-	ditto - -	ditto - -	ditto.
Moran, David	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - W. 1/2 12	1	-	Horton - -	ditto - -	Militia.
M ^r Leod, Murdock	7 Dec. 1830	"	- - - - 7	- - South of base line.	103	Big Island - -	Prince Edward - -	Crown lands sale.
M ^r Leod, Murdock	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - - 33	- - Front concession.	100	Ross - -	Bathurst - -	Militia.
M ^r Laughlin, John	"	"	- - - - 28	2	200	Plympton - -	Western - -	ditto.
Murphy, Daniel	19 Mar. 1836	- 6	- - - W. 1/2 1	1	100	Dummer - -	Newcastle - -	Discharged soldier.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Moss, James	31 Mar. 1824	1836. June 6	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	12	100	Moore	Western	As seaman, R. N.
M'Kutcheon, Thos.	2 Aug. 1832	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16, north of Egd.-road.	2	-	Adelaide	London	Discharged soldier.
M'Kernan, John	26 July 1832	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	4	-	Dummer	Newcastle	- ditto.
M'Laughlin, William	19 Jan. 1820	" 9	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	9	-	Mara	Home	Militia.
M'Cracker, Hugh	"	"	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	10	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Murphy, Denis	3 June 1836	" 10	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	2	-	Marmora	Midland	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Mills, Robert	28 April 1836	"	- Rear or E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	1	-	Ramsay	Bathurst	Discharged corporal.
M'Donnell, Donald	19 Jan. 1820	"	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	9	-	Thorah	Home	Militia.
Morse, Moses	- 56th claim, com. rep. B. 2, in July 1831.	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, in front of Lot 4, in the first concess. on the Bay of Quinte.	-	46	Sidney	Midland	Assignee of W. Marsh.
M'Donald, Daniel	10 Dec. 1832	"	- - - 6	7	200	Moore	Western	S. U. E.
M'Burney, Hugh	24 April 1833	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	3	100	Eldon	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Murray, John	9 May 1836	" 11	- 41, 41	8, 9	200	Grimsby	Niagara	Full fee.
Moore, John	2 June 1836	"	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	4	50	Saltfleet	Gore	ditto.
Musselman, Frederick	8 Jan. 1835	"	- Front 50 acres of Lot 1, south of Erb's-road.	-	-	Wilmot	ditto	ditto.
M'Donald Finley	14 April 1836	" 13	- 16, on north side of King-street.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Town of London	London	ditto.
Murphy, Jeremiah	2 June 1836	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	2	100	Marmora	Midland	- - - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
M'Clure, Samuel	9 June 1836	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	7	-	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
M'Donald, William	12 May 1836	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	4	-	Smith	Newcastle	- - - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Mathers, Emanuel	19 May 1836	"	- 2 north Egd.-road	-	200	Adelaide	London	Discharged soldier.
Mitchell, James	31 Mar. 1836	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	3	100	London	ditto	- - Located by Col. Talbot.
Musson, John Patrick	5 Jan. 1835	"	- 3, on south side of Dundas-street.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Town of London	ditto	Full fee.
Mosher, Reuben	7 Oct. 1830	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3, Broken 17	3, 1	150	Sarnia	Western	S. U. E.
Mosher, Reuben	"	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	12	50	Moore	ditto	ditto.
Miller, John	11 Aug. 1831	"	- - - 7	14	200	Emily	Newcastle	Discharged serjeant.
Madden, Thomas	"	"	- - - 13	8	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
M'Carroll, Robert	"	"	- S. $\frac{1}{2}$'s 14, 19	1	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
M'Burney, David	15 June 1820	" 14	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	6	100	Tecumseth	Home	Full fee.
Mills, James	4 Feb. 1830	"	- - - 4	10	74	Marlborough	Johnstown	Clergy reserve sale.
M'Callum, Hugh	7 Dec. 1830	"	- 26, north side of 5th-street.	-	1	Town of Cornwall	Eastern	Crown lands sale.
M'Donald, John	8 Mar. 1826	"	- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	7	100	Eldon	Newcastle	- - As follower of Mr. Donald Cameron.
Murray, Joseph	8 Nov. 1831	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	5	-	Douro	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Balooque, Hugh	7 April 1831	"	- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21, E. H. St.	4	-	Mono	Home	- ditto.
M'Dermid, John	28 Sep. 1832	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	11	-	Huntley	Bathurst	- ditto.
M'Intyre, Archibald	--Land board, 5 Mar. 1835.	"	- - - N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	9	50	Otanabee	Newcastle	Free.
M'Intyre, Duncan	--Land board, dist. N. Castle.	"	- - - S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	9	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
M'Pherson, David	13 June 1836	" 15	--Lot 29, Egd.-road, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, Egd.-road.	1, 4	300	Adelaide	London	-- Discharged quarter-master serjeant.
M'Illwain, Baptiate	"	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, south of Egd.-road.	13	100	ditto	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Morrow, Samuel	"	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, south of Egd.-road.	12	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
M'Condra, Thomas	9 June 1836	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	5	-	Medonte	Home	- ditto.
Marshall, James	24 Nov. 1834	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	8	-	Innisfil	ditto	Full fee.
M'Clure, James	23 Dec. 1825	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$'s 14, 15	6	200	Essa	ditto	ditto.
M'Laughlin, Francis	18 Aug. 1824	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, E. H. Street	7	100	Mono	ditto	ditto.
M'Gee, James	8 April 1819	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	8	-	N. Gwillimbury	ditto	ditto.
Mangin, Matthew	6 Sep. 1834	"	- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, south of Egd.-road.	6	-	Adelaide	London	Discharged soldier.
M'Kay, George	7 July 1831	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 72, E. Pen-tanguishene-road.	1	-	Medonte	Home	- ditto.
M'Carty, Dennis	9 June 1836	" 16	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	6	-	Douro	Newcastle	- - Settler under Hon. P. Robinson.
Messett, Patrick	13 June 1836	"	-- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, E. H. St.	1	-	Caledon	Home	Discharged soldier.
Mitchell, Elisha, jun.	4 Feb. 1830	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	4	-	N. Gwillimbury	ditto	Clergy reserve sale.
Menely, Andrew	13 June 1836	"	- - 1 north of Egd.-rd.	1	200	Adelaide	London	Full fee.
Marshall, Alexander	24 Nov. 1823	"	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	8	100	Innisfil	Home	ditto.
Melotte, Paul, jun.	17 Feb. 1825	"	- - 22, south side of 6th-street.	-	1	Town of Cornwall	Eastern	ditto.
M'Donald, John	19 Jan. 1825	"	- - 26 south side of 1st street.	-	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
M'Cornuck, Shepherd	18 July 1833	"	- - 16, north side of Egd.-road.	-	200	Adelaide	London	Lieutenant, R. N.
Middleton, William	10 Aug. 1832	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, south of Egd.-road.	4	100	ditto	ditto	Discharged soldier.
M'Kenna, Bernard	"	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, south of Egd.-road.	5	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
M'Hugh, Peter	"	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, south of Egd.-road.	5	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
M'Lean, Alexander	7 Dec. 1830	" 17	- - 1, north of 1st-street.	-	1	Town of Cornwall	Eastern	Crown lands sale.
Martin, James	14 April 1836	"	- - 87, north on Talbot-road, E.	-	200	Malahide	London	- - Settler, located by Col. Talbot.
M'Gowen, Hugh	18 Feb. 1836	"	- - - N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	7	100	S. Sherbrooke	Bathurst	- - Located by quarter-master general's dept.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
M'Clure, David, jun.	21 Dec. 1825	1836: May 17	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	6	100	Essa - -	Home - -	Full fee.
Miller, Robert	23 July 1832	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	2	-	Adelaide - -	London - -	Discharged soldier.
Mitton, Edward	16 June 1836	" 18	10, N. or Middle-	-	-	Howard - -	Western - -	- - Settler, located by Col. Talbot.
M'Ewan, Duncan	4 Feb. 1830	"	- - N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	16	-	Beckwith - -	Bathurst - -	Clergy reserve sale.
M'Donald, Peter	"	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	2	-	Whitby - -	Home - -	- ditto.
Morgan, Elizabeth	17 Feb. 1825	"	- S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	2	200	Flos - -	ditto - -	D. U. E.
Miller, Joseph	4 Feb. 1836	" 20	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	2	100	London - -	London - -	- - Settler, located by Col. Talbot.
M'Intyre, Malcolm	14 Apr. 1836	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, S. on Longwood's-road.	-	-	Ekfrid - -	ditto - -	- ditto.
Mitchell, Ephraim C.	13 June 1836	"	- - 118, N. of Talbot-road east.	-	200	Bayham - -	ditto - -	- ditto.
Moore, John	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	2	100	Enniskillen	Western	Militia.
M'Arthur, Wm., sen.	18 Jan. 1834	"	- - N. & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	11	200	W. Gwillimbury	Home	Full fee.
M'Donnell, Mary	26 Aug. 1818	"	- 16, N. 200 acres	8	-	Ross - -	Bathurst	D. U. E.
Millar, Elizabeth	11 July 1833	"	- - N. part 11	14	-	Brooke - -	Western	ditto.
Marsh, Christine	27 Aug. 1833	"	- - - 29	3	-	Plympton - -	ditto	ditto.
M'Donagh, Michael	21 June 1832	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	3	100	Adelaide - -	London	- - Free, as discharged soldier.
M'Neal, Hugh	20 June 1836	" 21	- - 23, on the S. side of King-street.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Town of London	ditto	Full fee.
M'Tavish, John	4 Feb. 1830	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	9	100	Beckwith - -	Bathurst	Clergy reserve sale.
Matthews, Edward	20 June 1836	"	- - 26, on the S. side of Dundas-st.	-	2,710 sq. links	Town of London	London	Full fee.
Morey, Samuel	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	5	100	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.
M'Lean, George	28 Sep. 1820	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 39, E. of Penetanguishene-rd.	-	-	Oro - -	ditto	As a settler.
M'Guire, Patrick	27 June 1833	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	10	100	Vespra - -	ditto	Discharged soldier.
M'Dougall, David	9 Dec. 1826	"	- - 44, west side of Penetanguishene-rd.	-	200	Flos - -	ditto	Discharged coxswain.
Morden, William	6 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 5	9	-	Collingwood	ditto	- - Discharged from Kingston dock-yard.
M'Masters, Ewen	6 Feb. 1823	" 22	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	1	100	Caledonia - -	Ottawa	Full fee.
Murray, John	8 Aug. 1833	"	- E. and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	12	200	Zorra - -	London	Discharged serjeant.
Monaghan, James	8 Nov. 1832	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	7	100	Vespra - -	Home	Discharged soldier.
M'Gowan, Robert	20 Oct. 1832	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21, E. W. part W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21.	14	-	ditto - -	ditto	- ditto.
Moore, George	23 July 1832	" 23	- - - 56	2	-	Medonte - -	ditto	- ditto.
M'Lean, Archibald	22 Apr. 1831	"	- N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	6, 5	-	Caledon - -	ditto	- ditto.
Mosher, Nicholas	19 Jan. 1820	" 24	- - - 10	15	-	Tilbury, East	Western	Militia.
M'Kenzie, John	"	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, 20; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, 16.	9, 10, 9	500	Mara - -	Home	ditto.
M'Cleran, Hugh	26 July 1820	"	- - S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	5	50	Caledon - -	ditto	Free.
M'Nally, James	-- Land board, Ottawa district.	" 25	- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	6	200	Cumberland	Ottawa	Full fee.
Monro, George	7 Dec. 1830	"	- 5, east of Toronto-st.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Town of Port Credit	Home	Crown land sale.
M'Gillis, Donald	7 Feb. 1833	" 27	- - - 29	6	200	Enniskillen	Western	S. U. E.
Movat, John	6 Sep. 1832	"	- 18, S. part 19	11, 11	150, 50	Richmond - -	Midland	Free.
Mason, David	3 Apr. 1819	" 28	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	9	100	Trafalgar - -	Gore	Discharged soldier.
M'Leay, John	27 June 1833	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	1	-	Warwick - -	London	Seaman.
Miller, John	30 June 1819	" 29	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	6	-	Chinguacousy - -	Home	As a settler.
Moorhead, Grimes	6 Sep. 1832	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 53	1	-	Medonte - -	ditto	Discharged corporal.
Nelles, John	23 Dec. 1835	" 11	- No. 1, Indian res.	-	325	Nelles Sett.	Niagara	- - Originally sold by Capt. Brant.
Nelles, Abraham	27 Mar. 1829	" 17	- - - 21	1	200	Warwick - -	Western	S. U. E.
Nelles, Mary Ann	25 Feb. 1831	" 18	- - - 13	6	-	Enniskillen	ditto	D. U. E.
Norton, George	19 June 1820	" 27	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	10	100	Moore - -	ditto	Militia.
Nirding, Catherine	28 Apr. 1835	"	- 2, N. 1, 27, 26	9, 10	-	Albion - -	Home	- - Widow of discharged soldier, 62d regt. foot, for term of it for herself and children.
Nagle, Michael	28 Nov. 1835	" 30	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	5	-	Bathurst - -	Bathurst	- - Emigrant settler, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Nagle, Garrett	"	June 1	- - - 27	10	92	Ramsay - -	ditto	- ditto.
Nichol, John	4 Feb. 1836	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	11	100	Beckwith - -	ditto	- - Qr.-master general's department.
Nappen, Trueman	19 Jan. 1820	" 3	- - W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20	8	-	Belmont - -	Newcastle	- - Incorporated militia-man.
Numan, Charles	12 May 1836	" 10	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	10	-	Verulam - -	ditto	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Nichol, Stephen	13 June 1819	" 13	- - - 12	7	-	Smith - -	ditto	- - Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Nagle, Gerard	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 26	9	-	Ramsay - -	Bathurst	- - Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Nelson, Thomas	10 May 1820	" 16	- - W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19	5	-	Otanabee - -	Newcastle	- - Settler, patent fee, settlement duty performed.
Nadeau, John	5 Sep. 1833	"	- - - 14	3	200	Marmora - -	ditto	- - Discharged artificer, dock-yard, Kingston.
Nelles, Mary	20 May 1817	" 18	- - - 27	10	-	Enniskillen	Western	D. U. E.
Nelson, John	14 Nov. 1831	" 24	- - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, 14	1	100	Gwillimbury, W.	Home	- - Discharged soldier, 13th regt. dragoons.
Nesbitt, James	24 Mar. 1819	" 27	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	1	-	Toronto - -	ditto	- - Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Odell, John	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	11	-	Moore - -	Western	Militia.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Outwater, Elizabeth -	27 Nov. 1824	1836: May 27	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12, 13, 14	-	200	Enniskillen	Western	D. U. E.
O'Bryan, Catherine -	27 June 1833	"	- - - 3	12	-	Cbatham	ditto	ditto.
Ogden, Jane -	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - - 13	10	-	Sombra	ditto	ditto.
Orchard, Mary -	5 Apr. 1832	"	- - - 15	1	-	Enniskillen	ditto	ditto.
Orser, Joseph -	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - - 24	3	-	Sombra	ditto	S. U. E.
O'Beirn, Timothy -	28 Nov. 1835	- 30	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	9	100	Ramsay	Bathurst	-- Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Olmstead, Ephraim -	19 Jan. 1820	- 31	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	6	-	Ross	ditto	Militia.
O'Beirn, James -	"	June 1	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	9	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Ondercurk, Frederick	"	"	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	11	-	ditto	ditto	Militia.
O'Keefe, Patrick	28 Nov. 1835	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	11	-	Ramsay	Bathurst	-- Emigrant settler, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
O'Regan, John -	"	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	9	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
O'Regan, Daniel -	"	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	5	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
O'Reilly, Michael -	"	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	5	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
O'Keefe, James -	12 May 1836	- 10	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	1	-	Otanabee	Newcastle	ditto.
O'Donald, Patrick -	9 June 1836	- 14	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	6	-	Medonte	Home	-- Discharged soldier, 5th regiment foot.
Overholt, John -	26 May 1836	- 15	- - 140, S. Toronto-road, east.	-	200	Houghton	London	-- Settler, located by Col. Talbot.
Oliver, George -	19 June 1820	- 18	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	2	100	Marmora	Newcastle	Militia.
O'Beirn, John -	20 June 1836	- 21	- 14, W. S. York-st.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	London	London	-- Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
O'Donell, John -	22 June 1832	- 22	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18	13	100	W. Gwillimbury	Home	-- Discharged soldier, 68th regiment.
O'Connor, Patrick -	6 June 1832	"	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	7	-	Sunnidale	ditto	-- Discharged soldier, 66th regiment.
O'Beirn, John -	12 June 1829	- 27	- 7, N. Chatham-st.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Peterboro'	Newcastle	-- Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Owen, Richard -	"	"	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27	7	100	Albion	Home	ditto.
Philan, Mary -	28 Apr. 1836	May 10	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	3	-	Douro	Newcastle	-- Widow of a discharged soldier.
Peack, John -	24 Mar. 1831	- 19	- - - 3	9	200	Chatham	Western	S. U. E.
Peck, James, jun. -	6 Oct. 1831	"	- - - 5	9	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Pettingell, Martin -	18 July 1834	"	- - - 18	1	-	Harvey	Newcastle	ditto.
Peters, Stephen -	24 Mar. 1835	- 24	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	2, 6	-	Sarnia	Western	ditto.
Peebles, Archibald -	6 Dec. 1832	"	- - - 26	1	-	Warwick	ditto	ditto.
Price, Abraham -	17 Mar. 1836	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26, 27	3	-	Dawn	ditto	ditto.
Phillips, John, jun. -	6 Apr. 1836	"	- - - 13	7 road	-	Southwold	London	-- Settler under Col. Talbot.
Peebles, Alexander -	6 Dec. 1832	- 25	- - - 16	1	-	Warwick	Western	S. U. E.
Pearsall, Ann -	4 Sep. 1834	"	- - - 17	2	-	Plympton	ditto	D. U. E.
Perry, Mary -	7 Feb. 1833	"	- - - 25	8	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Palmer, Thomas -	26 Nov. 1823	"	- - - 31	6	-	Verulam	Newcastle	S. U. E.
Petmon, Samuel -	19 Jan. 1820	- 27	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	5	100	Collingwood	Home	Militia.
Pollard, Francis -	"	"	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36	11	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	ditto.
Palmer, Jonathan -	17 Mar. 1825	"	- - - 14	3	200	Erin	Gore	Full fee.
Petit, Robert -	10 Mar. 1819	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	6	100	Trafalgar	ditto	ditto.
Palmer, Hazleton -	4 Dec. 1834	"	- - - 30	4	200	Enniskillen	Western	S. U. E.
Putnam, Jacob -	18 Feb. 1834	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, 7	15	-	Garafraxa	Gore	ditto.
Putnam, Henry -	9 May 1824	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, 8	16	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Park, Milo -	12 June 1834	"	- - - 6	4	-	Collingwood	Home	ditto.
Prindle, Drury -	4 Dec. 1834	"	- - - 17	4	-	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Palmer, Daniel -	22 Feb. 1834	"	- - - 23	10	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Platt, Watson -	2 Oct. 1834	"	- - - 25	2	-	Nottawasaga	Home	Discharged artificer.
Platt, Cornelius -	24 Mar. 1835	"	- - - 31	12	-	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Patrick, Hannah -	4 Sept. 1834	"	- - - 9	7	-	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Pickard, Elijah -	28 May 1832	"	- - - 3	5	-	Dover	ditto	ditto.
Phillips, Jehiel Hurd	19 Jan. 1820	- 30	- - - 32	3	-	Nottawasaga	Home	-- Serjeant, incorporated militia.
Primer, Peter -	"	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	9	100	ditto	ditto	Militia.
Parke, David -	"	- 31	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	2	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Phelps, Crisina -	23 Dec. 1835	"	- - - -	-	58	Brantford	Gore	Indian lands.
Pauling, Wm. Young	27 Oct. 1834	"	- - - 15	2	200	Plympton	Western	S. U. E.
Phelan, John -	28 Nov. 1834	June 1	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	1	100	Ramsay	Bathurst	-- Settler under P. Robinson.
Phelps, Peter, jun. -	19 Jan. 1820	- 3	Broken, 24	6, 7, 8	-	Maripossa	Newcastle	Militia.
Pardon, William -	28 June 1832	- 6	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	4	-	Brock	Home	Discharged soldier.
Powell, Jacob -	19 Jan. 1820	- 9	- - - 20	5	200	Medonte	ditto	Militia serjeant.
Pomaville, Joseph -	"	- 10	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	9	100	Mara	ditto	Militia.
Post, Sarah -	3 Apr. 1834	"	- - - 6	7	200	St. Vincent	ditto	D. U. E.
Parkes, Jason -	10 Mar. 1834	"	- - - 16	5	-	Plympton	Western	S. U. E.
Petts, Chesley -	19 June 1820	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	1	100	Mulmer	Home	Militia.
Payette, Joseph -	20 Oct. 1819	- 14	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	11	-	Lobo	London	Discharged soldier.
Potts, Ruth -	19 Aug. 1833	- 15	- - - 10	4	-	Sarnia	Western	D. U. E.
Pawling, Thomas -	4 Mar. 1824	"	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	10	-	Hungerford	Midland	Militia.
Peterson, Leah -	6 Jan. 1827	"	- - - 8	11	200	ditto	ditto	D. U. E.
Pegley, Robert -	2 Aug. 1832	- 16	- - - 30	1	-	Adelaide	London	Late a quarter-master.
Purant, Hypolite -	19 Jan. 1820	- 18	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	6	100	Sarnia	Western	Militia.
Pence, Frederick -	"	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	3	-	Marmora	Midland	ditto.
Purdy, Joseph -	5 Feb. 1835	"	- - - 26	3	200	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Powley, Francis -	19 Jan. 1820	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	2	100	ditto	ditto	Militia.
Park, Wm. Oxford -	13 June 1836	- 20	23, N. Dundas-street	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Town of London	London	Full fee.
Pettit, John -	19 Jan. 1820	- 21	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	10	100	Collingwood	Home	Militia.
Palmer, Daniel -	17 Mar. 1836	"	- - - 24	5	200	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Parker, Jeremiah -	18 June 1817	"	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	1	100	Monaghan	Newcastle	As a settler.
Phair, William -	12 June 1832	"	- - - 7	4	200	Clark	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Ponton, Mongo -	4 Aug. 1831	- 22	- - - 14	13	-	Seymour	ditto	Free.

RETURNS of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Parish, Horace	19 Jan. 1820	1836 : June 24	- - - 14	1	200	Enniskillen	Western	Serjeant, militia.
Purdy, Samuel D.	12 July 1820	"	- - - 26	2	-	Marmora	Midland	S. U. E.
Powell, John	Adm. Sir J. Colborne.	" 25	7, W. Port-street	-	1/4	Town of Port Credit.	Home	Crown sale.
Pillsworth, Joseph	"	" 27	- 3, N. W. St.	-	25,100 square links.	Town of Brantford.	Gore	ditto.
Ferrin, Thomas	27 June 1836	" 28	- - - -	-	151	Brantford	ditto	Indian lands.
Quinn, Timothy	28 Nov. 1835	" 1	- - - -	-	-	Ramsay	Bathurst	Under P. Robinson.
Quig, John	10 Jan. 1832	" 6	- - - -	-	-	Sarnia	Western	Discharged soldier.
Quinlan, John	2 June 1836	" 10	- - - -	-	-	Marmora	Midland	Settler, under P. Robinson.
Quail, Thomas	9 June 1836	" 13	- - - -	-	-	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
Quinn, Christopher	4 Jan. 1831	" 17	- - - -	-	-	Smith	Newcastle	ditto.
Quant, Henry	5 Mar. 1823	" 18	- - - -	-	-	Dawn	Western	S. U. E.
Rose, Andrew	23 Dec. 1835	May 14	- - - -	-	200	Brantford	Gore	Indian lands.
Randolph, Lyden	12 Nov. 1827	" 17	- - - 11	4	-	Moore	Western	D. U. E.
Raymond, Margaret	2 June 1819	"	- - - 26	6	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Rogers, John	19 Jan. 1820	" 19	- - - E 1/2 20	7	100	Marmora	Midland	Militia.
Ruttan, David	11 Apr. 1833	" 20	- - - -	-	200	Garafraza	Gore	S. U. E.
Redman, Robert	19 Jan. 1820	" 24	- - - E 1/2 19	8	100	Ramsay	Bathurst	Militia.
Ramah, Sarah	27 June 1833	"	- - - - 21	6	200	Dover	Western	S. U. E.
Rockwood, Phoebe	7 Aug. 1834	" 25	- - - 33, 34	2	-	Pembroke	Bathurst	ditto.
Ressequire, Timothy	22 June 1825	" 26	- E. 1/2 30; 29, 30	14, 13	500	Plympton	Western	Late Queen's rangers.
Robideaux, Jean B.	Adm. Sir J. Colborne.	" 27	- S. 1/2 73	6	100	Malden	ditto	Clergy reserve sale.
Ross, Leonard	19 Jan. 1820	" 28	- - - E. 1/2 2	16	-	Chatham	ditto	Militia.
Ross, Colin	22 July 1824	"	- - - 28	9	200	Belmont	Newcastle	S. U. E.
Rowe, George	7 Feb. 1833	"	- - - N. 1/2 4	14	100	Tecumseth	Home	Discharged soldier.
Rouschom, Hannah	11 Feb. 1836	"	- - - 12	1	200	Nottawasaga	ditto	D. U. E.
Robinson, Lucinda	17 May 1836	"	- - - 6	6	-	Gosfield	Western	ditto.
Ryan, Cornelius	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - W. 1/2 4	2	100	Ramsay	Bathurst	Settler, under P. Robinson.
Rickle, Andrew	19 Jan. 1820	" 30	- - - 25	11	-	Belmont	Newcastle	Militia.
Rae, James	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - 21	5	-	Ramsay	Bathurst	Under P. Robinson.
Rutherford, Joseph	8 June 1817	" 31	- - - 11	10	-	Cavan	Newcastle	Full fee.
Reilly, William	29 Apr. 1824	"	- - - 2	6	-	Adjala	Home	ditto.
Roach, Maurice	12 May 1836	June 14	- - - W. 1/2 14	14	-	Otanabee	Newcastle	Under P. Robinson.
Reardon, Jeremiah	9 June 1836	" 15	- - - E. 1/2 5	7	-	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
Ross, Arthur	11 Sep. 1832	"	- - - W. 1/2 2	12	-	Adelaide	London	ditto.
Ryan, William	2 Aug. 1832	" 16	- - - E. 1/2 19	2	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Reily, James	6 Sep. 1832	"	- - - W. 1/2 12	4	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ryan, Matthew	11 Oct. 1832	"	- - - W. 1/2 11	8	-	Marmora	Midland	ditto.
Rutledge, John	22 Apr. 1819	" 17	- - - E. 1/2 11	5	-	Toronto	Home	Patent fee and survey paid.
Rollings, William	6 Sep. 1832	"	- - - 8	4	200	Vespra	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Rogers, James	24 Oct. 1831	"	- - - 29	11	-	Smith	Newcastle	ditto.
Richardson, John	2 June 1836	" 18	- - - 24	3	-	Marmora	Midland	S. U. E.
Runion, Henry	20 Oct. 1832	"	- - - 7	1	-	Flos	Home	ditto.
Robinson, Henry	5 May 1819	" 20	- - - 6	1	-	Oro	ditto	Patent fee and survey paid.
Roblin, Mary	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - - 4	5	-	Plympton	Western	D. U. E.
Reynolds, William	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - N. 1/2 14	5	100	Pickering	Home	Militia.
Rorison, Robert	27 Jan. 1819	"	- - - N. 1/2 9, 10	2	200	Leeds	Johnstone	S. U. E.
Routledge, Thomas	13 June 1836	"	- - - S. 1/2 25, 26	4	-	London	London	Located by Colonel Talbot.
Ryan, Thomas	19 Jan. 1833	"	- - - E. 1/2 2	6	100	Colchester	Western	Discharged soldier.
Roche, Richard	29 Sept. 1824	" 31	- - - N. 1/2 13, 14	8	-	Tecumseth	Home	Full fee.
Roche, George	26 July 1826	"	- - - S. 1/2 13	8	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Raukin, Thomas	12 June 1832	"	- - - E. 1/2 25, 26	8	200	Madoc	Midland	S. U. E.
Rowe, John	31 Mar. 1836	"	- - - N. 1/2 30	3	100	Malahide	London	Under Col. Talbot.
Rowley, Mary	3 Dec. 1835	"	- - - 16	2	200	Nottawasaga	Home	D. U. E.
Ruttan, Margaret	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - - 32	11	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Rosseau, George	3 Apr. 1834	"	- - - E. 1/2 13, 14, 15	4	500	Moore	Western	Lieutenant, Indian department.
Radcliff, John	28 Oct. 1833	"	- - - 13, 14	1	400	Adelaide	London	Lieutenant, R. N.
Robinson, Thomas	12 July 1831	"	- - - S. part 14	11	100	Ops	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Rowley, John	3 Nov. 1831	"	- - - N. 1/2 70	1	-	Flos	Home	ditto.
Rahilly, Timothy	28 Nov. 1835	June 1	- - - E. 1/2 7	4	-	Ramsay	Bathurst	Under P. Robinson.
Riorden, William	"	"	- - - E. 1/2 23	5	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ritzenhouse, Michael	Adm. Sir J. Colborne.	"	- - - 10	6	120	Cayuga	Niagara	Crown sale.
Rolet, John	"	"	- - - 12	3	100	Dummer	Newcastle	ditto.
Reynolds, Ebenezer	19 Jan. 1820	" 3	- - - -	-	-	Moore	Western	Major, militia.
Range, James	21 July 1831	" 6	- - - 15	8	200	Dummer	Newcastle	Discharged serjeant.
Raymond, Stephen	14 Apr. 1831	" 10	- - - N. 1/2 13, S. on Long Wood-road.	-	100	Carradoc	Western	Full fee.
Rogers, John	1 May 1834	"	- - - 19	5	200	Plympton	ditto	S. U. E.
Ross, George	4 Feb. 1836	"	- - - 16	2	-	Eldon	Newcastle	Discharged serjeant.
Roach, Patrick	12 May 1836	"	- - - E. 1/2 12	17	100	Otanabee	ditto	Under P. Robinson.
Ronan, Timothy	5 July 1832	"	- - - W. 1/2 5	11	-	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
Robertson, John	13 Mar. 1827	"	- - - 14, 15	7	400	Westmeath	Bathurst	As an emigrant.
Rose, John	28 June 1832	" 11	- - - 19	7	200	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Rocket, John	8 Jan. 1835	"	- - - part 1/2 22, N. Erb's-road.	-	50	Wilnot	Gore	Half patent fee paid.
Ross, Sophia	28 Mar. 1833	"	- - - 12	13	200	Brooke	Western	D. U. E.
Robinson, Hannah	25 Aug. 1834	"	- - - 30, 31	Front con.	-	Pembroke	Bathurst	ditto.
Robins, Jethro	9 June 1836	" 13	- - - E. 1/2 7	7	100	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Rutherford, Justus	9 June 1836	1836 : June 13	- - - 9	6	200	Medonte	Home	Discharged serjeant.
Rotchford, James	12 June 1836	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	5	80	Emily	Newcastle	Under P. Robinson.
Rea, Thomas	20 June 1825	- 14	- - - -	-	400	Ops	ditto	ditto.
Rogers, Mary Ann	3 June 1833	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	10	100	Smith	ditto	Widow of discharged soldier.
Rosseau, Margaret	8 June 1833	"	- - - 9	13	200	Colchester	Western	D. U. E.
Ross, David Smith	Adm Sir J. Colborne.	"	- 20, Dunlop-street	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	Town of Barrie	Home	Crown sale.
Raymond, Edmond	20 June 1836	- 21	- 19, Horton-street	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	London	London	Patent fee and survey paid.
Robertson, Archibald	3 Mar. 1831	"	- - - 18	11	200	Vespra	Home	Discharged serjeant.
Ross, William	23 July 1832	"	- - - 8	5	-	Medonte	ditto	ditto.
Rusk, Andrew	4 Feb. 1836	"	- - - 8	10	-	Collingwood	ditto	S. U. E.
Regers, Peter	20 June 1836	"	- 25, York-street	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	London	London	Patent fee and survey paid.
Rourte, James	23 July 1832	- 22	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	4	100	Orillia	Home	Discharged corporal.
Ross, John	1 Aug. 1833	"	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	7	-	Zorra	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Richardson, Rachel	2 June 1836	- 23	- - - 23	2	200	Marmora	Midland	D. U. E.
Robinson, Peter	"	- 24	Part of military reserve.	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	City of Toronto	Home	Crown sale, 756 L.
Ruston, Robert	20 July 1830	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	10	100	Albion	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Runion, Jane	26 Mar. 1836	- 28	- S. $\frac{1}{2}$'s 13, 14	12	200	Mara	ditto	D. U. E.
Redden, Stephen	1 July 1830	- 30	- - - 17	12	-	Harvey	Newcastle	S. U. E.
Sheets, David	July 1821	April 20	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33	2	100	Cornwall	Eastern	Military claimant.
Smith, Israel	19 Jan. 1820	- 22	- - - 7	12	200	Howard	Western	Militia.
Spragge, Joseph	28 Apr. 1835	- 23	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20, 21 and 22	2	500	Dover	ditto	Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
St. John, P. L. Page	7 Nov. 1833	May 6	- - - 23	6	200	Fenelon	Newcastle	Discharged shipwright, Kingston D. Y.
Sage, Lavinier	13 Sept. 1832	"	- - - 25	4	-	Moore	Western	D. U. E.
Sherwood, Margaret	3 May 1832	"	- - - 7	13	-	Tecumseth	Home	ditto.
Silvester, Peter	10 Dec. 1833	"	- N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1	50	ditto	ditto	Patent gratuitous.
Shackelton, William	23 Dec. 1835	- 16	- - - 1, 23	1	112	Brantford	Gore	Originally sold by Captain Brant.
Scarlett, Catherine	18 Feb. 1834	- 17	- - - 15	11	200	Howard	Western	D. U. E.
Switzer, Matthew	19 June 1832	- 18	- - - 24	18	-	Harvey	Newcastle	S. U. E.
Sills, Conrad	13 June 1833	- 19	- - - 17	8	-	Fenelon	ditto	ditto.
Shaver, Henry Adam	6 Dec. 1832	- 24	- - - 26	7	-	Horton	Bathurst	ditto.
Styes, Jacob	18 Mar. 1818	"	- - - 5	3	-	Collingwood	Home	ditto.
Straw, N. Burnham	4 Feb. 1830	"	2, 1 con. and best front.	-	102	Hope	Newcastle	Clergy reserve sale, 115 L. 6 s. 3 d.
Shields, Edward	"	"	- - Rpt. 25	2	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Puslinch	Gore	ditto, 69 L. 3 s. 9 d.
Schram, Catherine	20 May 1817	"	- - - 32	3	200	Nissouri	London	D. U. E.
Sherman, Mary	6 Dec. 1832	"	- - - 3	7	-	Plympton	Western	ditto.
Shaver, Martha	7 Mar. 1836	- 21	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	3, 4	-	Dawn	ditto	ditto.
Stevens, Alfred	19 Jan. 1820	- 25	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	6	100	Fenelon	Newcastle	Militia.
Sipes, Andrew	7 Feb. 1833	"	- - - 3	5	200	Warwick	Western	S. U. E.
Sutherland, John	19 Dec. 1833	"	- - - 13	8	-	Enniskillen	ditto	ditto.
Selye, Guy	21 Feb. 1821	"	- - - 4	10	-	Moore	ditto	ditto.
Schram, Benjamin	31 Mar. 1836	- 28	26, S. S. R. Street	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	London	London	Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Soulerie, Bernard	19 Jan. 1820	- 26	- - - 17	12	100	Sandwich	Western	Militia.
Sarke, William	6 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 15	2	200	Brooke	ditto	Discharged artificer, Kingston D. Y.
Seely, John	19 Jan. 1820	- 27	- - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	11	100	Pakenham	Bathurst	Private, incorporated militia.
Seron, David	"	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	5	-	Madoc	Midland	Militia.
Sweet, Charlotte	17 May 1836	"	- - - 4	6	200	Gosfield	Western	D. U. E.
Schram, Peter	9 July 1817	"	- - - 5	5	-	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Spurgen, Samuel	19 Feb. 1817	"	- - - 15	2	-	Harwich	ditto	ditto.
Simson, Jacob	7 Feb. 1821	"	- - - 18	8	-	Chatham	ditto	ditto.
Segar, Frederick	27 Jan. 1816	"	- - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	7	100	Hungerford	Midland	ditto.
Segar, Frederick A.	23 Feb. 1834	"	N. P. 13, Bro. 14	13	200	Chatham	Western	ditto.
Servis, Catherine	27 June 1833	"	- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	13, 15	-	ditto	ditto	D. U. E.
Sweet, Timothy	17 Mar. 1836	"	- - - 3	6	-	Gosfield	ditto	S. U. E.
Snider, William	11 Feb. 1836	"	- - - 11	1	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Sharp, Huldah	4 Dec. 1834	"	- - - 12	6	-	Enniskillen	Western	D. U. E.
Simpson, Eunice	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 21	9	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Switzer, Helen	19 June 1832	"	- - - 1	7	200	Collingwood	Home	S. U. E.
Simmons, Mary Ann	7 Feb. 1833	"	- - - 2	4	-	ditto	ditto	D. U. E.
Smith, Absalom	19 Jan. 1820	- 28	- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	3	100	Melancthon	ditto	Militia.
Shaim, Henry	27 Jan. 1819	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	2	-	Chinguacousey	ditto	ditto.
Sullivan, Charles	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	11	-	Huntley	Bathurst	Emigrant, located by P. Robinson.
Sudworth, Abraham	12 May 1836	"	- - - -	-	101,700 square links.	Woodstock	London	Settlement duty performed.
Sells, Peter	19 Jan. 1820	- 30	- E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	7	100	Belmont	Newcastle	Militia.
Sharp, Lawrence	"	"	- S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	9	-	Sombra	Western	ditto.
Stephenson, Hugh	31 Mar. 1836	"	- N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	9	-	London	London	Settler, by Colonel Talbot.
Smith, Angus	4 Sept. 1834	"	- - - 18	7	200	Sombra	Western	S. U. E.
Simmons, Timothy	3 Apr. 1834	"	- - - 16	1	-	Moore	ditto	ditto.
Smith, Randall	27 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 37	12	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Shannon, Henry	15 May 1835	"	- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28, 29	6	-	Amaranth	ditto	ditto.
Shaw, Dorothy	5 Feb. 1831	"	- - - 16	13	-	Brooke	Western	D. U. E.
Simpson, Aurelia	4 Dec. 1832	"	- - - 20	8	-	Enniskillen	ditto	ditto.
Shea, Robert	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	11	100	Lanark	Bathurst	Emigrant, located by P. Robinson.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Sheehan, Timothy	28 Nov. 1835	1836: May 30	E. ½ 16	3	100	Ramsay	Bathurst	Emigrant, located by P. Robinson.
Sheehan, James	"	"	E. ½ 11	4	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Steadman, Michael	5 Nov. 1835	"	14	1	-	Yonge	Johnstown	Emigrant, quarter-mas. gen's dept.
Smith, William	12 June 1832	"	10	2	-	Brock	Home	Discharged seaman, R. N.
Sullivan, John	28 Nov. 1835	"	2	10	-	Goulburn	Bathurst	Located by P. Robinson.
Smire, Elizabeth	25 July 1833	"	34	9	200	Nottawasaga	Home	D. U. E.
Servos, Rebecca	4 Feb. 1836	"	49	12	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Servos, Mary	"	"	48	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Stratten, John	6 Oct. 1831	"	16	2	-	Vespra	ditto	Discharged soldier 76th regiment.
Snider, Jacob	13 Nov. 1818	31	First parts. 6, 7	14	-	Hungerford	Midland	S. U. E.
Sencibaugh, Chris. jun.	28 Mar. 1835	"	25	11	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Sencibaugh, Sarah Ann	"	"	26	-	-	ditto	ditto	D. U. E.
Sayward, James	28 Nov. 1835	"	E. ½ 26	5	100	Pakenham	Bathurst	Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Searle, George	6 Sept. 1832	June 1	E. ½ 31, W. part 31	2 P.	-	Caledon	Home	Discharged soldier, 15th Hussars.
Selen, Anthony	4 Feb. 1830	"	S. ½ 31	3	-	Malahide	London	Clergy sale, 75 l.
Still, Charles Gasper	"	"	8	1	200	Adelaide	ditto	ditto, 100 l.
Saxton, Andrew	"	"	9	2	-	Bayham	ditto	ditto, 200 l.
Smith, Archibald	4 Sept. 1834	"	19	1	-	Sombra	Western	S. U. E.
Sencibaugh, Henry	20 Mar. 1835	"	31	8	-	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Stringer, Henry	12 May 1836	"	E. N. W. on N. B. Talbot-road.	-	-	Southwold	London	Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Shannon, Robert	1 Dec. 1834	"	7	4	100	Huntley	Bathurst	ditto.
Syer, Henry	31 Dec. 1825	"	N. ½ 8	4	-	Mariposa	Newcastle	ditto.
Statts, Peter	19 Jan. 1820	"	N. ½ 15	1	-	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.
Stodart, Arvin	"	"	S. ½ 44	10	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Soper, Solomon	"	3	Broken 1 and 2	8	-	Plympton	Western	ditto.
Stull, Julia Ann	17 Nov. 1830	"	W. ½ 4, E. ½ 14	5, 1	200	Erin	Gore	D. U. E.
Sheridan, Charles	4 May 1836	6	E. ½ 17	9	100	Dummer	Newcastle	Chelsea pensioner.
Siney, Robert	23 Dec. 1825	8	E. ½, N. ½ 21	4	150	Cavan	ditto	Settlement duty performed.
Springsteen, Robert	10 April 1834	"	2	12	200	Moore	Western	S. U. E.
Swazy, Caleb	19 Jan. 1820	10	E. ½ 13	4	100	Melancthon	Home	Militia.
Slack, John	"	"	R. ½ 12	11	-	Lanark	Bathurst	ditto.
Stimens, Isaac	23 June 1819	"	33, E. Pres.-street	-	½	Belleville	Midland	Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Stewart, Benjamin	5 May 1819	"	W. ½ 13	3	100	Toronto	Home	Settlement duty performed.
Serjeant, Philip	12 May 1836	"	E. ½ 28	10	-	Otaxabee	Newcastle	Emigrant, located by P. Robinson.
Strings, Jacob	4 Feb. 1836	"	20	5	200	Plympton	Western	S. U. E.
Sheehan, Michael	2 June 1836	11	-	-	100	Marmora	Newcastle	Emigrant, located by P. Robinson.
Sellick, Thomas	7 Aug. 1829	"	S. ½ 2, N. ½ 4	1, 3	200	N. Gover	Johnstown	S. U. E.
Smith, Elizabeth	5 April 1820	"	N. E. 1st 44, 44	10, 11	-	Osgoode	Ottawa	D. U. E.
Snyder, Abigail	28 Sept. 1832	"	Part 23, 27, N. Ft.-st.	6	-	Westmeath	Bathurst	ditto.
Snyder, John	19 Jan. 1820	13	E. ½ 22	5	100	Esqueving	Gore	Militia.
Slaney, Edward	12 May 1836	"	S. ½ 23	5	80	Emily	Newcastle	Emigrant, located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Sechan, Dennis	"	"	W. ½ 19	5	100	Asphodel	ditto	ditto.
Stearns, James	31 Mar. 1836	"	6 N. s. D. street	-	½	London	London	Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Seal, John	28 Sep. 1832	"	W. ½ 6	6	100	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier, 12th regiment foot.
Schwartzfager, Henry	19 Jan. 1820	"	S. ½ 9	9	-	Mara	ditto	Militia.
Storing, Timothy	"	14	W. ½ 19	10	-	Marmora	Newcastle	ditto.
Smyth, John	7 Dec. 1830	"	1	11	200	Nottawasaga	Home	Clergy reserve sale, 50 l.
Simpson, Robert	8 Nov. 1831	"	½ 19	4	100	Douro	Newcastle	Discharged soldier, 8th dragoons.
Sutherland, William	25 Aug. 1819	"	S. ½ 5	5	-	West Gwillimbury	ditto	Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Stodars, James	3 Nov. 1819	"	N. ½ 10	7	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Simmerman, Margaret	4 April 1833	"	12	9	200	Moore	Western	D. U. E.
Sheets, David	2 May 1833	"	1	2	-	Westmeath	Bathurst	S. U. E.
Smyth, Samuel	9 June 1836	15	W. ½ 18	1	100	Douro	Newcastle	Discharged soldier, 21st regiment.
Sills, Peter	5 Sept. 1833	"	E. ½ 17	10	200	Harvey	ditto	S. U. E.
Sills, William	19 Dec. 1833	"	4	3	-	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Smith, John	10 Aug. 1832	16	W. ½ 2	4	100	Adelaide	London	Discharged soldier, 1st regiment.
Scott, Abraham	1 July 1819	"	E. ½ 8	5	-	Chinguacousey	Home	Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Smith, Samuel	2 May 1836	17	59, N. T.	-	200	Oxford	Western	ditto.
Snyder, Jacob	2 Mar. 1825	"	W. part 10	4	100	Adjala	Home	ditto.
Silk, Michael	26 Aug. 1834	"	19	2	-	Vespra	ditto	Discharged soldier, 30th regiment.
Squires, Eliakim	19 Jan. 1820	18	31	8	200	Madoc	Midland	Militia serjeant.
Simmerman, William	11 April 1833	"	11	10	-	Moore	Western	S. U. E.
Simmerman, John	8 Aug. 1821	"	7	9	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Singleton, Margaret	23 July 1833	"	N. ½ 35	7	100	Hungerford	Midland	D. U. E.
Simmerman, Jeremiah	7 Feb. 1833	"	13	9	200	Moore	Western	S. U. E.
Smith, Thomas	19 Jan. 1820	"	W. ½ 29	4	100	Marmora	Midland	Militia.
Sutherland, George	17 Feb. 1825	20	25, N. S. Ft. street	-	1	Cornwall	Eastern	Fees paid, settlement duty performed.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Shaw, George	3 April 1822	1836: June 20	- - - 18, 19	2	400	Maripossa	Newcastle	- - Settlement duty performed.
Smith, James	16 June 1836	"	- S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	7	50	Hungerford	Midland	- ditto.
Scott, Amarilla	28 Feb. 1833	"	- Broken 20, 21	10	200	Richmond	ditto	S. U. E.
Smyth, Mrgt. Harriet	28 Jan. 1834	"	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	11, 12	-	Vespra	Home	D. U. E.
Swayzee, Jane	10 Feb. 1819	"	- - - 2	9	-	Erin	Gore	ditto.
Stephens, John	12 June 1832	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	9	100	Medonte	Home	Disch. seaman, R. N.
Smith, John	16 June 1836	"	- - - S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	7	50	Hungerford	Midland	- - Settler, settlement duty performed.
Sullivan, Patrick	24 April 1835	"	- - - 10	6	200	Ennismore	Newcastle	As a settler.
Snell, William	20 June 1836	" 21	- 15 S. S. S. street	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	London	London	- - Fees paid, settlement duty performed.
Scholfirla, Margaret	21 Dec. 1825	"	- - - 13	5	-	Collingwood	Home	D. U. E.
Sagir, David	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - 1, 3, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	12	500	ditto	ditto	Militia lieutenant.
Sharp, Gilbert G.	"	"	- - - 5	7	200	ditto	ditto	Militia serjeant.
Sharp, Jacob	"	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	8	100	ditto	ditto	Militia.
Sullivan, Patrick	1 Sept. 1831	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	6	-	Hungerford	Midland	- - Discharged soldier, N. Scotia fencibles.
Smith, Hugh	1 Aug. 1833	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	7	-	Vespra	Home	- - Discharged corporal, Meath militia.
Seadon, George	11 July 1833	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	9	-	ditto	ditto	- - Discharged soldier, 48th regiment.
Sutherland, Donald	10 Aug. 1832	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	7	-	Zorra	London	- - Discharged soldier, royal vet. batt.
Sutherland, Robert	3 July 1834	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	3	-	ditto	ditto	- - Discharged soldier, 93d regiment.
Smith, Matthew	24 Oct. 1831	- 22	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	4	-	Oro	Home	- - Discharged soldier, 27th regiment.
Swackhammer, Jacob	19 Jan. 1820	- 24	- - - 5	3	-	Erin	Gore	Militia.
Shaver, Henry	"	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	11	-	Mara	Home	ditto.
Sweeney, Patrick	23 June 1836	"	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	10	-	Smith	Newcastle	- - Discharged soldier, royal vet. batt.
Scallon, Hugh	- Ord. Ld. board midland dist., Adm. Sir P. Maitland.	- 25	- - - N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	7	50	Marmora	ditto	- - Settlement duty performed.
Shaver, Nicholas J.	19 Jan. 1820	- 27	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	1	100	Essa	Home	Militia.
Smith, Thomas	21 Dec. 1825	- 28	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	11	-	Brock	ditto	- - Settlement duty performed.
Sharp, Michael	3 Mar. 1836	"	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, 10	11	200	Mara	ditto	S. U. E.
Sharp, Philip	"	"	- - - S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, 14	7	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Secord, Daniel	27 June 1836	"	1 E. Mount Pleasant	-	75	Brantford	Gore	- - Original lease from Captain Brant.
Sims, Mark	27 Aug. 1833	"	- - - 19	6	200	Warwick	Western	S. U. E.
Scott, John, jun.	6 Dec. 1832	- 30	- W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	9, 10	-	Madoc	Midland	ditto.
Smith, Sarah	26 July 1820	"	- - - 16	10	-	Harvey	Newcastle	D. U. E.
Thompson, Ellen	11 Feb. 1836	Apr. 25	- - - 14	7	200	Medonte	Home	Serjeant's widow.
Tipping, Jonathan	2 May 1833	- 29	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	4	100	Cramahe	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Treadwell, Charles P.	8 Aug. 1833	May 12	- - - W. Gore	-	900	- - Between Caledonia, Alfred, and Longueil.	Ottawa	- - To make up a deficiency in the survey of L'Original of 3,344 acres.
Taylor, Sarah	17 May 1820	- 17	- - - 30	12	200	Enniskillen	Western	D. U. E.
Thompson, George	19 Jan. 1820	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	4	100	Hinchinbrooke	Midland	Militia.
Tincombe, Mary A.	28 Feb. 1835	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16, 24, 25	9	300	Fenelon	-	-
			- - - $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	10	650	Verulam	Newcastle	Widow of a lieutenant.
			- - - 18, 19	12	100	Harvey	-	-
Thompkins, Nathan	19 Jan. 1820	- 25	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	10	200	Moore	Western	Militia.
Thomas, Ann	2 Sept. 1830	"	- - - 26	4	200	Melancthon	Home	D. U. E.
Tinkes, Devina	28 Oct. 1835	"	- - - 29	12	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	ditto.
Terry, Isaac	19 Jan. 1820	- 28	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	6	100	Warwick	Western	Militia.
Thomson, Elizabeth	31 July 1817	"	- - - 14	5	200	Marmora	Midland	D. U. E.
Thair, Thomson	2 Oct. 1834	"	- - - 28	1	-	Nottawasaga	Home	Discharged artificer.
Teskey, Joseph	28 Nov. 1835	- 30	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	10	100	Ramsay	Bathurst	- - Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Teskey, John (1)	"	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	11	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
Teskey, John (2)	"	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	11	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
Teskey, Robert	"	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	11	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
Turner, David L.	19 Jan. 1820	- 31	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	5	-	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.
Thompson, Thomas	4th claim, 1835	"	- - - 64	4	170	Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Thompson, Margaret	1 May 1834	"	- - - 36	12	200	Nottawasaga	Home	D. U. E.
Turner, John	31 Mar. 1836	"	- - - N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	5	100	London	London	- - Located by Mr. Richard Talbot.
Tupper and Heaney	7 Dec. 1830	June 1	- 5, Dalhousie-street	-	25,100	Brantford	Gore	Crown land sale, 10/.
Tupper, John M.	"	"	- - - 6	-	sq. links	ditto	ditto	Crown land sale, 10/.
Tipp, John	4 Feb. 1830	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	2	100	Markham	Home	- - Clergy reserve sale, 87/ 10s.
Thomson, John	28 Nov. 1835	"	- - - E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	11	-	Ramsay	Bathurst	- - Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Taylor, John	26 Feb. 1828	- 3	- - - 16	4	200	Hungerford	Midland	S. U. E.
Treadwell, Charles P.	8 Aug. 1833	- 10	{ 1, 3, 6, 7; 1, 2, 3; 8	8, 9, 11	1,424	Ross	Bathurst	- - To make up a deficiency of 3,344 acres in L'Original.
			{ - - 4; 3, 4; 4, 5	2, 3, 4	820	Pembroke	-	- - Discharged soldier.
Tearing, John	9 June 1836	- 13	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	9	100	Medonte	Home	- - Regulations of 31st Jan. 1824.
Thompson, Stewart	26 Oct. 1825	- 15	- - - 7	1	200	Tosorontio	ditto	D. U. E.
Tompkins, Nancy	1 Mar. 1832	"	- - - 20	9	-	Marlborough	Johnstown	D. U. E.
Thody, Thomas	2 Aug. 1832	"	- - - W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	2	100	Adelaide	London	Discharged soldier.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836—continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Tupper, Mayhew	19 Jan. 1820	1836: June 18	E. 1/2 14	4	100	Madoc	Midland	Militia.
Triller, Charity	7 Feb. 1833	"	" 9	9	200	Moore	Western	D. U. E.
Tebbodeaux, Peter	19 Jan. 1820	" 20	E. 1/2 3	1	100	Essa	Home	Militia.
Throop, Calvin	"	" 21	S. 1/2 48	11	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	ditto.
Thompson, Thomas	15 Oct. 1819	" 23	E. 1/2 15	7	-	Esquesing	Gore	- Patent fee and survey paid.
Thompson, William	10th claim, 1827	" 24	W. 1/2 6, 7, 8; part 7	5, 6	640	Dorchester	London	ditto.
Tice, John	28 Oct. 1833	"	" 1/2 8	11	100	Seymour	Newcastle	Half-pay lieutenant.
Thompson, Robert	20 Mar. 1822	" 29	" 1/2 10	10	50	Erin	Gore	Gratuitous.
Trudel, Mary A.	19 Mar. 1836	" 30	N. 1/2 s, 7 and 8	12	200	Mara	Home	D. U. E.
Ullman, Henry	3 Dec. 1835	" 28	S. 1/2 s, 11, 15	12	200	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Vansittart, Henry	20 Jan. 1836	April 27	A Tract - 1 and 2, Balsam Lake, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13; part 14	-	1,960	Bexley	Newcastle	- In lieu of certain property in Blandford surrendered to the Crown.
Vansittart, Henry	3 July 1834	" 29	E. C. and F. Part 20	Portage rd. 1	658 50	Bexley Blandford	London	As a rear-admiral.
Vandeyoort, Samuel	74th claim, 1831	May 28	W. 1/2 24	3	100	Sidney	Midland	Privileged as U. E.
Van Allen, Gilbert	6 Dec. 1832	"	" 17	3	-	Warwick	Western	S. U. E.
Van Allen, Henry	18 Mar. 1818	"	" 20	7	-	Plympton	ditto	ditto.
Van Allen, Isaac	2 May 1833	"	" 5	5	-	Warwick	ditto	ditto.
Vanalstine, Barnard	9 Nov. 1835	"	" 24	13	-	Sombra	ditto	ditto.
Vanalstine, Jacob	11 Mar. 1819	"	" 8	2	-	Collingwood	Home	ditto.
Vanalstine, Hannah	18 May 1833	"	" 10	10	-	Richmond	Midland	D. U. E.
Vanduzen, Rachel	24 Mar. 1835	" 31	" 3	9	-	Collingwood	Home	ditto.
Vanduzen, Charlotte	"	"	" 4	8	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Van Allen, John	19 Jan. 1820	June 1	S. 1/2 29	10	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	Militia.
Vanderlip, William	4 Sep. 1822	" 20	" 14	5	200	Sarnia	Western	S. U. E.
Vanarnam, William	19 Jan. 1820	" 21	N. 1/2 28	5	100	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.
Vint, Benjamin	1 Aug. 1833	" 24	E. 1/2 15	7	-	Vespra	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Wigle, Isabella	30 Jan. 1808	May 18	" 1/2 H	2	180	Gosfield	Western	D. U. E.
Wright, Thomas	27 June 1833	"	" 32	11	200	Hungerford	Midland	S. U. E.
Willson, Hiram	"	" 23	34, W. 1/2 12	Front 5	-	Plympton	Western	ditto.
Wallison, Margaret	24 Mar. 1835	" 24	" 9	6	-	Enniskillen	ditto	D. U. E.
Wright, Mark	24 Oct. 1831	"	" 11	2	-	Torholton	Bathurst	S. U. E.
Wereley, Margaret	28 Oct. 1835	" 25	" 28	11	-	Nottawasaga	Home	D. U. E.
Wood, Hulda	13 June 1818	"	" 17	1	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Way, Benjamin	19 Jan. 1820	" 27	29, 30, W. 1/2 32	5	500	Hungerford	Midland	Militia (ensign).
Wilson, Joel	3 Apr. 1834	"	" 10	11	200	Moore	Western	S. U. E.
Watson, Susannah	2 Oct. 1834	"	" 23	5	-	Belmont	Newcastle	D. U. E.
Williams, Elizabeth	5 Feb. 1835	"	" 7	1	-	Harvey	ditto	ditto.
Weir, Hannah	4 Feb. 1830	"	1/2 32, part 31	1, 2	100	Erin	Gore	ditto.
Willock, Francis	12 July 1830	"	" 24	3	200	Ops	Newcastle	- Discharged serjeant-major.
Wright, George	19 Jan. 1820	" 28	W. 1/2 17	1	100	Fenelon	ditto	Militia.
Warner, Stephen	"	"	S. 1/2 17	5	-	Sombra	ditto	ditto.
Ward, Abel R.	"	"	" 29	Front	-	Pembroke	Bathurst	ditto.
Wager, George	"	"	E. 1/2 18	5	-	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Workman, Daniel	4 Dec. 1834	"	" 7	8	200	Collingwood	Home	S. U. E.
Welch, John	19 Jan. 1820	"	E. 1/2 30	5	100	Mono	ditto	Militia.
Watson, James	"	"	E. 1/2 27	8	-	Mulmer	ditto	ditto.
Wilson, William	Land bd. 1821	"	S. 1/2 30	13	-	Smith	Newcastle	- Patent fee survey paid.
Wannemaker, Andrew & Acrinanus.	12 June 1832	"	Part 78	Front	-	Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward	- Registered prior to July 1796.
Willbank, David	28 Oct. 1835	"	S. 1/2 30, N. 1/2 6	7	200	Sombra	Western	Discharged artificer.
Weart, Daniel	"	"	" 6	1	-	Collingwood	Home	S. U. E.
Waggoner, Solomon	15 Nov. 1818	"	" 41	12	-	Nottawasaga	ditto	ditto.
Woodcock, David	4 July 1833	"	" 22	11	-	Plympton	Western	ditto.
Wert, George	"	"	" 24	11	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Wood, Henrietta	27 Feb. 1818	"	" 7	1	-	St. Vincent	Home	D. U. E.
Weart, Rachel	17 Jan. 1829	"	" 12	11	-	Enniskillen	Western	ditto.
Williams, Margaret	3 May 1832	"	" 21	8	-	Plympton	ditto	ditto.
Weir, Hannah	4 Feb. 1830	"	W. 1/2 15	2	100	Nelson	Gore	ditto.
Willock, Francis	12 July 1830	"	" 3	3	-	Bathurst	Bathurst	- Discharged serjeant-major.
Wilkinson, Thomas	15 Mar. 1832	"	" 11	-	-	Essa	Home	Discharged soldier.
Walton, Bogart	6 Nov. 1834	"	" 30	-	200	Nottawasaga	ditto	Discharged artificer.
White, William	28 Nov. 1835	" 30	W. 1/2 20	9	100	Huntley	Bathurst	- Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Welch, William	"	"	E. 1/2 20	11	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
White, James	"	"	" 17	10	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
White, John	"	"	" 3	11	-	Goulburn	ditto	ditto.
White, Cornelius	"	" 31	W. 1/2 16	11	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Woodcock, Paul	5 Apr. 1832	June 1	S. 1/2 8, N. 1/2 8	2	200	Flos	Home	S. U. E.
Woolcutt, Roger	19 Jan. 1820	"	19, 26, W. 1/2 27	11, 12	500	Enniskillen	Western	Militia (lieutenant).
Walker, John	"	"	N. 1/2 31	4	100	Nottawasaga	Home	ditto.
Winter, Frederick	"	" 10	W. 1/2 16	4	-	Mulmer	ditto	ditto.
Whitley, Samuel	22 July 1824	"	" 11	11	200	Belmont	Newcastle	S. U. E.
Wall, William	2 June 1836	"	E. 1/2 3	1	100	Marmora	Midland	- Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Winn, Patrick	3 Feb. 1834	"	E. 1/2 4	7	-	Elmsley	Johnstown	Discharged soldier.
Wiltse, Joseph	19 June 1832	" 11	" 18	7	200	Westmeath	Bathurst	S. U. E.
Will, George	19 Jan. 1820	" 13	W. 1/2 20	3	100	Esquesing	Gore	Militia.
Warner, Silas	14 Apr. 1836	"	" 20	7	50	London	London	Free.
Whelan, John	9 June 1836	"	W. 1/2 7	12	100	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
Walsh, Aaron	7 Dec. 1830	" 14	" 24	3d-street	1	Coruwall	Eastern	Crown land sale, 107.
Wade, William	"	"	" 24	4th-street	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Wilkinson, William	4 Feb. 1830	"	W. 1/2 20	5	100	Richmond	Midland	- Clergy reserve sale, 751.

RETURN of all Patents for Land which have passed the Great Seal, between 20th April and 2d July 1836 —continued.

Name of Grantee.	Date of Orders in Council.	Date of Patent.	Lot.	Concess.	Acres.	Township.	District.	Remarks.
Wallace, James	3 Nov. 1819	1836: June 14	S. ¼ 14	6	100	Wt. Gwillimbury	Home	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Weaver, Margaret	27 June 1833	"	- - - 10	2	200	Moore	Western	D. U. E.
Warren, Peregrine	4 May 1836	"	- 39; 38; N. ¼ 23	- - 7 & 9, 8, 10.	700	Nottawasaga	Home	- - Late captain 66th regiment.
Witherup, John	6 Sep. 1832	"	S. ½ 17	5	100	Dummer	Newcastle	Discharged gunner.
Williams, Benjamin	19 Jan. 1830	- 15	N. ¼ 21	4	-	Ops	ditto	Militia.
Winter, Paddick	Land bd. 1825	"	N. ½ 1	15	-	Mariopssa	ditto	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Walker, George	9 June 1836	"	E. ½ 1	7	-	Medonte	Home	Discharged soldier.
Walbrooke, Robert	6 Feb. 1822	- 17	W. ½ 7	4	-	Trafalgar	Gore	Registered 1 Jan. 1820
Wood, William West	31 Mar. 1836	"	N. ½ 6	11	-	Howard	Western	- - Located by Colonel Talbot.
Wait, Gracy	24 Apr. 1835	- 18	- - - 4	3	200	Warwick	ditto	D. U. E.
Weggar, Nancy	13 Nov. 1818	"	- - - 4	1	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Wright, Daniel	7 June 1826	"	- - - 26	3	-	Melancthon	Home	S. U. E.
White, William	16 June 1819	- 20	N. ½ 10	9	100	West Gwillimbury	ditto	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Winterbottom, Samuel	19 Jan. 1820	- 21	S. ¼ 4	2	-	Collingwood	ditto	Militia.
Wintermute, Abraham	4 July 1833	"	- - - 2	6	200	ditto	ditto	S. U. E.
Williams, Christopher	20 June 1836	"	- - - 7	Dundas-st.	½	London	London	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Wintermute, Alex.	20 Oct. 1832	"	- - - 1	11	200	Collingwood	Home	S. U. E.
Wees, William	3 Mar. 1836	"	- - - 25	5	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Wilkes, Charles	6 Nov. 1834	"	- - - 6	6	-	ditto	ditto	Discharged artificer.
Watt, William	25 July 1833	- 23	E. ½ 11	4	100	Medonte	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Wood, Christiana	27 Nov. 1834	- 24	- - - 27	3	200	Marmora	Midland	D. U. E.
Walden, Thomas	9 Mar. 1830	"	W. ½ 13	9	100	Richmond	ditto	Discharged soldier.
Wilson, John	26 Oct. 1825	- 25	S. ½ 1	6	-	Innesfil	Home	- - Patent fee and survey paid.
Wright, Arthur	Landbd. 1821	"	E. ¼ 1	10	50	Marmora	Midland	Gratuitous.
Wright, George	"	- 27	- - - ¼ 1	10	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Walton, George	7 Dec. 1830	"	- - - 1 and 2	Bay-street	23,675 sq. links	Port Credit	Home	Crown sale, 27/.
Winniett, James	"	"	Parts 28, 29, 30	3	40	Brantford	Gore	- ditto, 50/.
Wilson, Mathias	"	"	Parts 8 and 9	-- Colborne-street.	8,375 sq. links	ditto	ditto	- ditto, 5/.
Wilson, Benjamin	"	"	Part 10	-	3,835 sq. links	ditto	ditto	- ditto, 3/.
Whaley, William	22 Apr. 1819	May 29	W. ¼ 15	5	100	Toronto	Home	Registered 5 Jan. 1819
Whelan, Fenton	27 June 1836	"	E. ¼ 14	10	-	Dummer	Newcastle	Discharged soldier.
Young, Jane	13 June 1818	- 25	- - - 8	7	200	Belmont	ditto	D. U. E.
Young, George	19 Aug. 1833	- 28	- - - 23	4	-	Warwick	Western	S. U. E.
Young, Joseph	9 Aug. 1820	"	- - - 6	11	-	Moore	ditto	ditto.
Young, William	3 Jan. 1827	"	- - - 21	11	-	Enniskillen	ditto	ditto.
Young, Hiram	19 Jan. 1820	- 31	N. ¼ 44	11	100	Nottawasaga	Home	Militia.
Young, John	7 Dec. 1830	June 1	- - - 8 and 9	-- Welling-ton-street.	47,332 sq. links	Brantford	Gore	Crown sale, 20/ 10s.
Young, William	4 Feb. 1836	"	- E. ¼ 1	11	100	Beckwith	Rathurst	Military emigrant.
Young, Daniel	5 Sep. 1833	- 10	- - - 11	4	200	St. Vincent	Home	S. U. E.
Young, John	2 Aug. 1832	- 17	- W. ¼ 4	3	100	Adelaide	London	Discharged soldier.
Young, John	13 June 1836	- 20	N. ½ 26	12	-	Smith	Newcastle	- - Located by Hon. P. Robinson.
Young, Samuel	"	"	S. ½ 26	12	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Young, Stephen	23 June 1836	- 24	- - - 28	10	200	Hungerford	Midland	S. U. E.

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

	Patents.
Between the 20th April (the prorogation of Parliament) and the 2d July 1836, there were completed in this office	1,478
Of this number there were completed upon orders in Council issued under the administration of Sir F. B. Head; viz. :—50 between 20 April and 28 May and 100 between 28 May and 2 July	150
Leaving the number completed under orders in Council by former administrations	1,328
There were transmitted to the county of Simcoe for the purpose of being issued to the grantees	303
Of this number were returned to the office	170
The grantees not having demanded their deeds of the agent. A great portion of the deeds returned were grants to females as the daughters of U. E. loyalists.	
There were completed upon orders issued under the administration of Sir F. B. Head, from the time he assumed the Government to 2 July	233
Of these, 30 were for females (not entitled to vote at elections).	
7 " Crown sales (the Government being pledged to give the patent on payment of purchase-money).	
30 " Settlers under Colonel Talbot,	
43 " " Hon. P. Robinson, } Who were entitled to their deeds upon producing settlement duty certificate.	
123 " U. E. loyalists, militiamen, pensioners and old soldiers.	

233

Secretary and Registrar's Office,
8 December 1836.(signed) D. Cameron,
Secretary and Registrar.

(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 Heir and Devizee Com.		Naval and Military.		Settlers and other grants.		Total to Males.	Total Females.	Canada Company.	General Total.
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.				
Eastern	Dundas	1				1						2			2
	Glenarry					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	8	1		3		11		17		74	8		82
	Lennox and 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
	2d Riding York	2		13		3		16		23		57			57
	3d do. do.	1		2								3		1	4
	4th do. 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				3		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	169	76	5				10		12		196	76	5	277
											249	84	5	338	

DISTRICT.	Males.	Females.	Canada Company.	General Total.
Eastern	18	1	1	20
Ottawa	19		8	27
Johnstown	17	3	4	24
Bathurst	57	12	4	73
Prince Edward's	1	1		2
Midland	95	8	1	104
Newcastle	175	18	8	201
Home	394	65	6	465
Gore	81	3	4	88
Niagara	22			22
London	149	6	29	184
Western	249	84	5	338
	1,277	201	70	1,548

RETURN of Descriptions for PATENTS 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.	Acres.	Date of Warrant, or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.		
Eastern	Dundas	Williamsburgh	Henry Schewidfege	-	100	-- Claim allowed under heir and devisee com. July 1828	-	-	1836: 6 April	£ -	Patent fee paid.		
			John Link	Military claimant	200	-- Order in council, 7 August 1834	An old date	None	"	"	-	-	
			Alexander McLeod	Discharged soldier	100	-- Order in council, 9 April 1831	100	In 1824	-- Reside on grant 3 years.	15 April.	10 -	ditto.	
			Neil McDonald	-	200	-- Claim allowed under com. July 1824	-	-	-	-	20 April	-	-
			David Sheets	-	100	ditto - July 1821	-	-	-	-	"	-	-
			Archibald McDonnell	-	50	ditto - July 1834	-	-	-	-	"	-	-
			Canada Company	-	200	-- Order in Council, 4 February 1836	-	-	-	-	5 May.	10 -	-
			John Papt, sen.	-	200	-- Claim allowed under com. - July 1827	-	-	-	-	5 April	10 10	-
			Peter Carpenter	Crown land sale	1	-- Cert. Com. crown lands, 27 March 1836	1	-	-	-	"	10 10	-
			T. B. Anderson and another	ditto	1	ditto 13 February	1	-	-	-	14 April	10 10	-
			Hugh McQuillan	ditto	1	ditto 10 June	1	-	-	-	10 June	10 10	-
			William Wade	ditto	1	ditto	1	-	-	-	"	10 -	-
			Aaron Walsh	ditto	1	ditto	1	-	-	-	"	10 -	-
			William Hassell	ditto	1	ditto 2 March	1	-	-	-	"	11 -	-
			Alexander McLean	ditto	1	ditto 16th June	1	-	-	-	11 June	11 -	-
George Anderson	Settler, regulations 6 July 1804.	1	Order in council, 2 Feb. 1819	1	-	-	-	16 June.	-	- Patent fee and survey paid.			
Paul Melotte, jun.	ditto	1	ditto 17 Feb. 1825	1	-	-	-	10 June	-	ditto.			
John McDonald	ditto	1	ditto 19 Jan. 1825	1	-	-	-	"	-	ditto.			
George Sutherland	ditto	1	ditto 17 Feb.	1	-	-	-	"	-	ditto.			
Nancy McGillis	ditto	1	-- Claim allowed under com. - July 1834	1	-	-	-	29 July	-	ditto.			
Ottawa	Prescott	Caledonia	Even McMasters	Settler, regulations 6 July 1804.	100	Order in council, 6 February 1833	-- By land board prior to 1825.	Settlement duty and fees.	21 June	-	ditto.		
			Canada Company	ditto	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	-	-	5 May.	-	-		
			John McCrank	Settler, regulations 6 July 1804.	200	General order in council, 13 March 1819	200	-- By land board 6 Oct. 1825.	Settlement duty and fees.	5 April	-	Fees paid.	
			Moses Ryan	ditto	100	ditto	100	26 Jan. 1821	ditto	"	-	ditto.	
			Arthur Burton	ditto	100	Claim allowed under com. - July 1834	100	-	-	15 April.	-	-	
			Canada Company	ditto	100	Order in council, 4 February 1836	100	-	-	5 May.	-	-	
			ditto	ditto	100	ditto	100	-	-	"	-	-	
			ditto	ditto	100	ditto	100	-	-	"	-	-	
			ditto	ditto	260	ditto	260	-	-	"	-	-	
			ditto	ditto	260	ditto	260	-	-	"	-	-	

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant, or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.	
Johnstown	Grenville	Prescott.	James McNally	Settler, regulations 6 July 1804.	100	General order in council, 13 Mar. 1819	By land board previous 31 Dec. 1835.	Settlement duty and fees.	25 June	-	Patent fee and survey paid.	
			Charles Waters	ditto	200	ditto	13 Oct. 1825	ditto	23 July	-	ditto.	
			Diana Cozens	D. U. E.	200	-- Order in council, 4 Sept. 1836	200	12 Feb. 1836	None	8 July.	-	-
			Christy Ann Cozens	ditto	200	ditto 18 Feb. 1836	200	9 July 1836	ditto	20 July.	-	-
			Margaret Cozens	ditto	200	ditto 4 Sept. 1834	200	ditto	-	"	-	-
			Alexander Cozens	S. U. E.	200	ditto 3 Mar. 1836	200	ditto	-	"	-	-
			Julia Ann Cozens	D. U. E.	200	ditto 4 Sept. 1834	200	ditto	-	"	-	-
			Rachel McCann	ditto	200	ditto 5 Feb. 1835	200	22 June 1836	-	29 July.	-	-
			Simon Cass	S. U. E.	200	ditto 5 Jan. 1835	200	ditto	-	"	-	-
			John Johnson	Discharged serjeant	200	ditto 28 Mar. 1833	200	26 Aug. 1833	-- Reside on grant 3 years.	8 April.	-	-
			Duncan McKenzie	Settler, regulations 6 July 1804.	100	General order in council, 13 Mar. 1819	100	-- By land board 21 June 1821	Settlement duty and fees.	17 April	-	ditto.
			John Grant	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 23 July 1832	200	10 March 1836	None	15 April.	-	-
			Canada Company	Militia	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	200	-	-	5 May.	-	-
			Alex. Campbell	ditto	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 11 Oct. 1820	100	4 March 1836	None	14 April.	-	-
			Louis Lecuee or Lecuyea	ditto	100	ditto 15 Mar. 1836	100	ditto	ditto	15 April.	-	-
Elizabeth Smith	D. U. E.	200	Order in council, 5 Apr. 1820	200	18 Feb. 1823	ditto	31 May.	-	-			
Canada Company	ditto	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	200	-	-	5 May.	-	-			
Hiram Norton	Crown land sale	22,016 sq. lks.	ditto	22,016 sq. lks.	-	-	17 June	-	10 -	-		
Linus Fields	ditto	200	Cert. com. crown lands, 19 Apr. 1836	200	-	-	24 May	-	-	ditto.		
Thomas Sellick	S. U. E.	200	Claim allowed under com. - July 1835	200	-	-	10 June.	-	-	-		
John M. Caldwell	As compensation for loss of 150 acres.	170	Order in council, 7 Aug. 1829	170	18 Dec. 1832	None	11 April.	-	-	-		
James Mills	ditto	74	ditto 8 Jan. 1835	74	7 April 1836	-	10 June	-	37 10	-		
Phoebe Leahy	D. U. E.	200	Cert. com. crown lands, 16 Apr. 1836	200	19 Jan. 1836	None	"	-	-	-		
Nancy Tompkins	ditto	200	Order in council, 8 June 1832	200	10 Aug. 1832	ditto	21 June.	-	-	-		
Sarah Knapp	ditto	200	ditto 1 Mar. 1832	200	8 Feb. 1830	ditto	3 May	-	-	ditto.		
Jonathan Henderson	Regulations, 9 July 1796.	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1830	200	-	Payment of fees	5 May.	-	-	-		
Canada Company	ditto	100	ditto 5 Nov. 1835	100	-	-	"	-	-	-		
ditto	ditto	32	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	32	-	-	"	-	-	-		
ditto	ditto	32	ditto	32	-	-	"	-	-	-		

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.		
Johnstown— continued.	Leeds— continued.	Burgess— continued. Crasby, N. Elizabethtown Elmsley Lansdown Leeds Yonge	Reuben Sherwood	Militia	199	Order in council, 19 Apr. 1820	Order in coun- cil, 7 Apr. 1836.	None	1836: 9 July.	£. 5.			
			Canada Company	Clergy reserve	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836				5 May.			
			John Green	Discharged soldier	100	Cert. com. crown lands, 10 June 1836					11 June.	125	
			Patrick Winne	Clergy reserve	100	Order in council, 3 Feb. 1834					6 June.		
			Robert Mitchell	Militia	100	Cert. com. crown lands, 2 Mar. 1836					27 May.	37 10	
			Jonathan M. Church	Discharged serjeant	200	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 21 Feb. 1821					30 May.		
			Joseph Laferty	Settler, regu- lation 1 Jan. 1820.	50	Order in council, 5 Sept. 1832					"		
			Thomas Damby	S. U. E.	200	D. order in council, 13 Mar. 1819					"		
			Robert Rorison	Discharged soldier	62	Order in council, 27 Jan. 1819					16 June.		
			James Tuff	Emigrant set- tler, brought by quarter-master ge- neral department.	50	Claim allowed under com. July 1835					7 April.		
			Joseph Kendrick	Discharged soldier	100	Order in council, 10 Apr. 1834					27 May.		
			Michael Steadman	Emigrant set- tler, regulations 6 July 1804.	100	ditto 5 Nov. 1835					28 May.		
			Robert Shirreff	Militia	70	ditto 31 July 1823					2 April.		
			Simon Fraser, sen.	ditto	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 21 June 1820					21 April.		
			William Barton	ditto	100	18 March 1836					16 June.		
Silas Hamblen	ditto	100	ditto					"					
William Bullis	ditto	100	ditto					"					
John Baker, jun.	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 21 February 1821					17 June.					
Henry Fraser	Militia	100	Order in council, 9 Jan. 1822					13 April.					
Jacob Mowerson	S. U. E.	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 26 Jan. 1836					9 April.					
John Hart	Militia	100	Order in Council, 18 May 1833					13 April.					
Nathaniel Osborne	S. U. E.	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, filed 15 Feb. 1836					9 April.					
John Hart	S. U. E.	100	Order in council, 18 May 1833					9 April.					

Robert Shannon	Settler, regula- tion 31 Jan. 1824	100	Order in council, 1 Dec. 1824	12 May 1832	Settlement duty and fees.	20 April.	Patent fee and survey paid.
John M'Dermid	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 28 Sept 1832	8 Oct. 1832	Reside on grant 3 years.	10 April.	
John Barry	ditto	100	ditto 7 Mar. 1833	27 Dec. 1833	ditto	5 May.	
Canada Company	S. U. E.	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	16 Jan. 1835	None	6 April.	
Henry A. Shaver	Settler, located by quarter-mas- gen. department.	100	ditto 23 May 1836	Previous to 1825	Settlement duty	27 May.	
Robert King	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 5 Oct. 1820	30 May 1833	None	31 May.	
Donald M'Arthur	Settled under M'Nab of M'Nab.	200	Order in council, 17 Mar. 1836	By M'Nab	Settlement duty and fees.	10 June	Half-patent fee paid.
Donald Fisher	ditto	320	ditto 19 July 1836	ditto	ditto	21 July	Patent fee paid.
Allan M'Nab	ditto	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	ditto	ditto	5 May.	ditto.
Archibald M'Nab	Clergy reserve	100	Cert. com. crown lands, 1 Mar. 1836	1 Aug. 1824	Settlement duty and fees.	20 July	37 10
Canada Company	Settler, regu- lation 6 July 1804	100	General order in council, 13 Mar. 1819		Reside on grant 3 years.	9 June	Patent fee and survey paid.
Francis Abbott	Discharged soldier	200	Order in council, 26 Sept. 1831		None	14 June.	
James Armstrong	D. U. E.	200	ditto 11 Jan. 1834	25 Feb. 1836	ditto	8 April.	
William Binley	S. U. E.	200	ditto 18 July 1834	ditto	ditto	"	
Elizabeth Adams	S. U. E.	200	ditto 7 Aug. 1834	4 March 1836	ditto	11 May.	
John Adams	ditto	200	ditto 25 Aug. 1834	14 Oct. 1834	ditto	31 May.	
Phoebe Rockwood	Supply grant as compensation.	820	Special order in council, 8 Aug. 1833	Jan. 1836	ditto	8 June.	
Hannah Robinson	Purser, R. N.	400	Order in council, 18 Apr. 1821	28 Aug. 1833	Reside in colony 2 yrs. and set.	8 April.	
Charles P. Treadwell	D. U. E.	200	ditto 24 Nov. 1832	30 April 1834	None	9 April.	
Thomas Kains	ditto	200	ditto 19 Dec. 1833	21 April 1834	ditto	"	
Margaret Casselman	S. U. E.	200	ditto 26 Dec. 1833	4 March 1836	ditto	10 May.	
Margaret Gallinger	ditto	200	ditto 7 Mar. 1827	ditto	ditto	"	
Joseph M'Intyre	D. U. E.	200	ditto 8 Dec. 1835	ditto	ditto	"	
Alex. M'Naughton	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, filed 12 Jan. 1836	ditto	ditto	17 May.	
Mary M'Intyre	ditto	100	ditto 8 May 1821	12 Feb. 1836	ditto	31 May.	
Mary M'Naughton	Supplementary grant, &c.	1,424	Special order in council, 8 Aug. 1833	12 Jan. 1836	ditto	8 June.	
Ephraim Olnstead	D. U. E.	200	Order in council, 26 Aug. 1818	4 March 1836	ditto	17 June.	
Murdoch M'Leod	ditto	200	Special order in council, 8 Aug. 1833	4 Jan. 1836	ditto	22 July.	
Charles P. Treadwell	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 24 Oct. 1831	29 Oct. 1831	ditto	6 April.	
Mary M'Donell	Settler, regula- tion 6 July 1804	200	ditto 3 Jan. 1833		Settlement duty and fees.	5 July	ditto.
Charles P. Treadwell							
Mark Wright							
John Buckham							

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acre.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.		
Bathurst— continued.	Lanark	Bathurst Beckwith Darling - Lanark - Ramsay Sherbrooke, S. Westmeath -	W. McNeill or McNeill, Alexander McGregor	Militia - Clergy reserves sale	100 200	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 22 Aug. 1820 - - Cert. com. crown lands - 6 Feb. 1836. - - ditto 26 April 1836. - - Order in council, 23 May 1836 - - Cert. com. crown lands - 17 May 1836 - - Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836	6 Feb. 1836	None -	1836: 11 May.	£. s. 115 -			
			Duncan McLaren John McTavish	- ditto - - ditto -	100 100	- - ditto - - - Cert. adjutant-gen. militia - 8 May 1821 - - ditto 27 Sept. 1820 - - Order in council, 28 Sept. 1824 - - Cert. adjutant-gen. militia - May 1821 - - Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836	- ditto - 24 July 1834	- ditto - None -	" 17 June.	50 - 65 -			
			Duncan McEwen William Young	- ditto - - Settler, located by quar-master gen. department.	100 100	- - ditto - - - Militia -	100 100	- - ditto - - - Cert. adjutant-gen. militia - 8 May 1821 - - ditto 27 Sept. 1820 - - Order in council, 28 Sept. 1824 - - Cert. adjutant-gen. militia - May 1821 - - Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836	- ditto - 18 Feb. 1835	- ditto - - ditto -	" 10 June.	50 -	
			John Nichol George Cook	- Militia - - ditto -	100 100	- - Militia - - - S. U. E. -	100 100	- - ditto - - - Cert. adjutant-gen. militia - May 1821 - - Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836	- ditto - 3 July 1828	- ditto - - ditto -	8 June. 5 May.		
			Isaac Cole Isaac Cole	- ditto - - S. U. E. -	100 200	- - Militia - - - Discharged soldier	100 200	- - ditto - - - Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 23 Dec. 1833 - - Special order in council, 28 April 1836 - - Order in council, 28 Nov. 1835	- ditto - 18 Feb. 1835	- ditto - - ditto -	8 June. 9 June.		
			John Slack Canada Company	- Militia - - -	100 100	- - Militia - - -	100 100	- - ditto - - - Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 23 Dec. 1833 - - Special order in council, 28 April 1836 - - Order in council, 28 Nov. 1835	- ditto - 18 Feb. 1835	- ditto - - ditto -	8 June. 5 May.		
			Robert Redman Robert Mills -	- Militia - - Discharged soldier	100 100	- - Militia - - - Discharged soldier	100 100	- - ditto - - - Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 23 Dec. 1833 - - Special order in council, 28 April 1836 - - Order in council, 28 Nov. 1835	- ditto - 18 Feb. 1835	- ditto - - ditto -	8 June. 9 June.		
			Gerard Nagle Canada Company Hugh McGowan	- Emigrant settler - - - - Settler, located by quar-master gen. department.	100 100 100	- - Emigrant settler - - - - Settler, located by quar-master gen. department.	100 100 100	- - ditto - - - ditto 18 ditto - - - ditto 18 ditto -	- ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	5 May. 16 June.		
			Thomas Kains	- Purser, R. N. -	400	- - Purser, R. N. -	400	- - ditto 18 April 1821	28 Aug. 1833	- - Reside in colony 2 years & settlement duty.	8 April.		
			Mary Ann Adams Jane Clow - Sarah Babcock John Rose - John Robertson	- D. U. E. - - ditto - - ditto - - S. U. E. - - - Emigrant from Scotland, 1815.	200 200 200 200 400	- - D. U. E. - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - S. U. E. - - - Emigrant from Scotland, 1815.	200 200 200 200 400	- - ditto 27 June 1833 - - ditto 1 May 1834 - - ditto 4 Sept. 1835 - - ditto 28 June 1832 - - ditto 13 Mar. 1827	28 June 1833 9 June 1835 4 Mar. 1836 24 Oct. 1834 28 Jan. 1836	None - ditto - ditto - ditto - Settlement duty	" " " 11 May. 31 May. 6 June.		
			James Hunter Joseph Wiltze	- S. U. E. - - ditto -	200 200	- - S. U. E. - - - ditto -	200 200	- - ditto 11 Oct. 1832 - - ditto 19 June 1832	13 Oct. 1832 20 June 1832	None - ditto -	" "		

Prince Edward Midland	Carleton Lanark Prince Edward Frontenac Hastings	Town of Rich- mond, Town of Perth Big Island Hallowell Hinchinbroke Kingston Portland Elzevir - Hungerford	Abigail Sneider	D. U. E. -	200	Order in council, 28 Sept. 1832	2 Oct. 1832	None -	6 June.				
			David Sheets Thomas Stanley	- ditto - Crown land sale -	200 1/2	- - ditto 2 May 1833 - - Cert. com. crown lands - 22 Mar. 1836 - - Claim allowed under com. - July 1833 - - Order in council, 23 May 1836	26 Nov. 1833	- ditto -	8 June. 15 April	3 15			
			Nadab Fastman and another. Rev. Peter J. D. La Motte.	- - - - - -	1 1	- - - - - -	1 1	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	5 April 10 June -	- - -	- - Fee and sur- vey paid. - ditto.
			Dawson Kerr George Hume Read	- Crown land sale - Settler -	1 123200 square links.	- - Crown land sale - - -	1 123200 square links.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	23 July - 28 July -	15 - - -	- ditto.
			Paul Cronk - Ann Connor - Sarah Merrill George Thompson	- Crown land sale - - - - Militia -	98 50 200 100	- - Crown land sale - - - - Militia -	98 50 200 100	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	8 June - 4 July. 7 May - 17 May.	73 10 - - - -	Fees remitted.
			Martin Clement Henry W. Bowen	- ditto - - -	100 100	- - ditto - - -	100 100	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	10 June. 6 April	- -	Patent fee paid.
			Daniel Everitt Peter Huffman	- S. U. E. - - -	15 100	- - S. U. E. - - -	15 100	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1 June. 10 May.	- -	
			John McKay Simon Frier -	- Discharged artificer - Militia -	200 100	- - Discharged artificer - - Militia -	200 100	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	20 July. 29 July.	- -	
			Thomas Caton George McMullen Abner Bishop Malcolm McPherson William Fairman Catharine McMasters	- ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - D. U. E. -	100 100 100 100 100 200	- - ditto - - - D. U. E. -	100 100 100 100 100 200	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	8 April. " " " " " " " " " "		
			Benjamin A. Birdsall Thomas Wright Jacob Snider John Taylor, jun. Lear Peterson Nancy Gunrolus Margaret Singleton John Smith - James Smith Stephen Young, jun.	- S. U. E. - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - D. U. E. - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - Emigrant settler - ditto - - S. U. E. -	200 200 200 200 200 200 50 50 200	- - S. U. E. - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - D. U. E. - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - Emigrant settler - - ditto - - - S. U. E. -	200 200 200 200 200 200 50 50 200	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	8 Mar. 1836 ditto 18 Nov. 1831 28 Feb. 1828 11 Dec. 1832 4 June 1834 19 Nov. 1829 Prior to 1825 - ditto - 23 June 1836	8 April. " " " " " " " " " " 7 May. 2 June. 10 June. 13 June. 17 June. 24 June.	

(continued)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.		
Midland— continued.	Lennox and Addington.	Camden	Peter Huffman	S. U. E.	50	Order in council, 2 Nov. 1834	21 Nov. 1834	None	1836: 10 May.	£.	s.		
		Ernesttown	Canada Company Dennis Lucas	-	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	-	-	5 May. 6 April.	-	-		
Newcastle	Durham	Fredericksburgh	Martin Hawley	-	100	ditto - July 1834	-	-	"	140	-		
			Abraham Dewitt	-	200	ditto - July 1835	-	-	6 June -	8 June - 8 July.	150	-	
			Gilbert Hogaboom	-	200	ditto 2 Mar. 1836	-	-	-	21 June.	-	-	
		Richmond	Isaac Loucks	-	150	Discharged serjt.	-	Order in council, 17 Nov. 1830	1 June 1833	-- Reside on grant two years.	24 June.	-	-
			Thomas Walden	-	100	Discharged soldier	-	ditto 9 Mar. 1830	3 Sept. 1832	ditto	"	-	-
		Bexley	John Mowat	-	200	Discharged serjt.	-	ditto 6 Sept. 1830	20 Aug. 1832	ditto	10 June -	75	-
			William Wilkinson	-	100	-	-	Cert. com. crown land - April 1836	-	-	10 May.	-	-
			Charles Loucks	-	182	S. U. E.	-	Order in council, 7 Mar. 1833	16 Mar. 1833	None	29 April.	-	-
		Cartwright	Cavan	Isaac Loucks	-	200	ditto	ditto	-	ditto	5 May.	-	-
				Mary Dulyea	-	200	D. U. E.	-	ditto 2 Jan. 1834	-	2 June.	-	-
		Newcastle	Durham	Cartwright	Jacob Loucks	-	200	ditto 18 May 1833	30 April 1835	ditto	10 June.	-	-
					Amarilla Scott	-	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1833	24 May 1833	ditto	13 June.	-	-
Clarke	Henry Vansittart			-	368 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-	Order in council, 20 Jan. 1836	16 Mar. 1833	ditto	27 April.	-	-
	Henry Vansittart			-	658	R. Admiral, R. N.	-	ditto 3 July 1834	10 April 1835	-- Reside in colony 2 yrs. and set. duty.	29 April.	-	-
Darlington	Canada Company			-	100	-	-	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	-	-- Settlement duty and fees.	5 May.	-	-
	Joseph Rutherford			-	100	-	-	ditto 18 June 1817	11 June 1818	ditto	31 May -	-	-
Clarke	Walter King			-	100	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	-
	Benjamin Barnes			-	150	-	-	ditto 23 Dec. 1825	9 Feb. 1833	ditto	"	-	-
Darlington	Robert Seney			-	150	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	-
	Gustavus Howden			-	100	-	-	Cert. com. crown land - 8 Feb. 1836	-	ditto	21 June -	50	-
Darlington	William Phair	-	200	Discharged serjt.	-	Order in council, 12 June 1832	25 June 1833	-- Reside on grant three years.	"	-	-		
	Jacob Hugdon	-	200	-	-	Special order in council, 25 Feb. 1836	-	-- Payment and fees, and immediate occupation.	11 June -	-	-		
			Canada Company	-	100	Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836	-	-	5 May.	-	-		

- - Patent fee
and survey paid.
ditto.
ditto.
ditto.

- - Patent fee
and survey paid.

Eldon	Mary Hart (widow)	George Ross	-	100	Discharged soldier	Order in council, 2 Aug. 1832	17 Aug. 1832	-- Reside on grant three years.	4 April.	-	-		
		Hugh M'Burney	-	200	Discharged serjeant	ditto 7 Jan. 1827	-	ditto	6 June.	-	-		
		Blythe Armstrong	-	100	Discharged soldier	ditto 24 April 1831	19 Oct. 1833	-	ditto	9 June.	-		
		John Carr	-	100	ditto	ditto 3 Nov. 1831	28 Feb. 1832	-	ditto	10 June.	-		
		John Cummings	-	100	ditto	ditto 2 Dec. 1830	1 Dec. 1831	-	ditto	"	-		
		Ann Downie (widow)	-	100	ditto	ditto 28 June 1832	2 July 1831	-	ditto	"	-		
		John Hughes	-	100	ditto	ditto 23 July 1832	12 Feb. 1836	-	ditto	13 June.	-		
		James Byrnes	-	100	ditto	ditto	11 July 1832	-	ditto	"	-		
		John M'Donald	-	200	-	-	ditto	-	-- Settlement duty and fees.	10 June -	-	-	
		Emily	Thomas Madien	-	200	-	-	ditto 11 Aug. 1831	31 Oct. 1831	-- Reside on grant three years.	"	-	-
			John Miller	-	200	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	"	-	-
		Fenelon	John Connolly Edward Sliney	Robert M'Carroll	-	200	ditto	ditto	10 Sept. 1831	ditto	"	-	-
George Foster	-			200	ditto	ditto 9 June 1836	-	ditto	14 June.	-	-		
James Richford	-			100	ditto	ditto	ditto	1832 or 1833.	ditto	21 June.	-		
Maurice Fitzgerald	-			100	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Settlement duty	9 June.	-		
Cornelius Lynes	-			100	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-	-		
Timothy Conners	-			100	ditto	ditto 13 June 1836	-	-	ditto	"	-		
Conrad Sills	-			200	S. U. E.	-	ditto 13 June 1833	16 July 1833	None	9 April.	-	-	
Pierre Le Page St. John.	-			200	-	-	ditto 7 Nov. 1833	31 Mar. 1836	ditto	"	-	-	
William Cassleman, senior.	-			200	-	-	ditto 27 Nov. 1834	24 Jan. 1825	ditto	13 June.	-	-	
Nathan B. Straw	-			102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Clergy reserve sale	-	lands - 23 May 1836	-	-	24 May -	£. s. d 115 6 3	-	
Hope	Edward M'Kenrey			Henry Syer	-	100	Discharged soldier	Order in council, 3 Apr. 1828	17 Feb. 1832	-- Reside on grant three years.	13 April.	-	-
				Thomas M'Kenney	-	100	-	General order in council, 13 Mar. 1819	31 Dec. 1825	-- Settlement duty and fees.	31 May -	-	-
Mariposa	Thomas Amos	Peter Phillips, jun.	-	100	Militia	ditto	Prior to 1826	ditto	"	-	-		
		Thomas Amos	-	100	-	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia - 8 May 1821	6 June 1834	None	"	-	-		
Mariposa	Paddock Winter	Thomas Amos	-	100	-	Order in council, 28 Nov. 1821	12 July 1826	-- Settlement duty and fees.	"	-	-		
		ditto	-	100	-	General order in council, 13 Mar. 1819	24 Dec. 1825	ditto	14 June -	-	-		
Mariposa	Paul Hayward Thomas Empey	ditto	-	100	Militia	ditto	Prior to 1826	ditto	17 June -	-	-		
		ditto	-	100	-	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia - 2 Aug. 1824	2 Feb. 1836	None	13 June.	-	-		
Mariposa	George Shaw	ditto	-	400	-	Order in council, 3 April 1822	9 Feb. 1835	-- Settlement duty and fees.	17 June.	-	-		

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.
Newcastle— continued.	Northumberland— land—contd.	Douro— continued.	Samuel Smyth	Discharged soldier	100	Order in council, 9 June 1836	By agent in 1832 or 1833.	Reside on grant three years.	1836: 14 June.	£. s.	
			Michael Landergan	Emigration settler	100	ditto 12 May 1836	By Hon. P. Robinson, prior to 1828.	Settlement duty	9 June.		
			Edward Cotter	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"		
			Dennis McCarty	ditto	100	ditto 9 June 1836	ditto	ditto	14 June.		
			Canada Company	ditto	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	ditto	Reserving a road in lieu thereof.	5 May.		
			James Thompson	ditto	4	Special order in council, 2 June 1836	ditto	Reside on grant three years.	16 July.		
		Dummer	James Blackley	Discharged soldier	100	Order in council, 24 Mar. 1836	By agent, 1832-1833.	Settlement duty	22 April.		
			James McPherson	Emigrant from Scotland in 1815.	100	ditto 28 Oct. 1835	ditto	ditto	14 April.		
			Thomas Hartwell	ditto	200	ditto, 2 April 1835	ditto	On condition of erecting a grist-mill by 1 January 1836.	7 April.		
			Charles Sheridan	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 4 May 1836	By agent, July 1832.	Reside on grant three years.	31 May.		
			James Range	Discharged serjeant.	100	ditto 21 July 1831	By agent	ditto	"		
			John McKernan	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 23 July 1832	1 Aug. 1832	ditto	"		
			Daniel Murphy	ditto	100	ditto 19 Mar. 1836	By agent in 1832 or 1833.	ditto	"		
			David McPherson	Emigrant from Scotland in 1815.	100	ditto 28 Feb. 1835	ditto	Settlement duty	"		
			John Witherup	ditto	100	ditto 6 Sept. 1832	29 Aug. 1822	Reside on grant three years.	13 June.		
			William Cledesdale	ditto	100	ditto 11 Aug. 1831	ditto 1831	ditto	"		
			George Burney	ditto	100	ditto 15 May 1832	Sept. 1832	ditto	"		
			John Fraine	ditto	100	ditto 6 Sept. 1832	October 1832	ditto	21 June.		
			Daniel Gates	ditto	100	ditto 12 July 1821	By agent	ditto	25 June.		
			Peter Doyle	ditto	100	ditto 27 July 1836	ditto, about 1833.	ditto	28 June.		
			Fenton Whelan	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"		
			William Archer	Discharged serjeant.	200	ditto 7 July 1831	15 Mar. 1832	ditto	18 July.		
		Ennismore	Michael Costello, jun.	Emigrant settler	100	ditto 9 June 1836	By Hon. P. Robinson, prior to 1828.	Settlement duty	14 June.		
		Hamilton	Patrick Sullivan	ditto	200	ditto 24 April 1835	ditto	ditto	20 June.	5	
			Nathan W. Tripp	Clergy reserve sale.	1	Cert. com. crown lands - 18 July 1836	ditto	ditto	19 June.		

Harvey	Isaac Cole	Militia	200	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 8 May 1821	1 Feb. 1836	None	15 April.				
	Henry Comer	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 15 May 1835	16 June 1835	ditto	"				
	Elizabeth Williams	D. U. E.	200	ditto 5 Jan. 1835	6 Feb. 1835	ditto	"				
	Isabel Hawley	ditto	200	ditto 7 Feb. 1833	20 Feb. 1836	ditto	"				
	Matthias Switzer	ditto	200	ditto 19 June 1832	ditto	ditto	"				
	Martin Pettingell	ditto	200	ditto 18 July 1834	1 Feb. 1836	ditto	"				
	John B. Crowe	Crown land sale	375	Cert. com. crown lands, 6 June 1836	ditto	ditto	11 June -	£. s. d. 90 14 9			
	John Bell	Militia	200	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 19 July 1820	12 Jan. 1824	None	21 June.				
	Gilbert Curtis Bogart.	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 15 Dec. 1832	6 Feb. 1835	ditto	10 June.				
	Eve Griggs	D. U. E.	200	ditto 19 July 1826	6 April 1831	ditto	"				
	Peter Mills	S. U. E.	200	ditto 5 Sept. 1833	7 Sept. 1833	ditto	"				
	Sarah Smith	D. U. E.	200	ditto 26 July 1820	4 Sept. 1833	ditto	"				
	Stephen Reddon	S. U. E.	200	ditto 1 July 1820	ditto	ditto	"				
Monaghan	Robert Leadbeater	Settler, regula- tions 1 Jan. 1820.	100	ditto 2 Apr. 1823	2 May 1823	Settlement duty and fees.	29 July				Patent fee and survey paid.
	Christopher Baker	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 19 Feb. 1818	ditto	ditto	11 June.				ditto.
	Jeremiah Parker	Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804.	100	ditto 18 June 1819	By land board prior to 1826.	Reside on grant three years.	21 June				
	Canada Company	ditto	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	ditto	Settlement duty and fees.	5 May.				
	Thomas Carr	ditto	100	Claim allowed un- der com. - July 1835	ditto	ditto	30 May.				
	William Kingsmill and another.	In lieu of a lot surrendered.	30	Order in council, 10 Feb. 1836	ditto	ditto	"				
	Edward Landers	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 7 July 1831	31 May 1832	Reside on grant three years.	10 June.				
	Connel J. Baldwin	Captain, half- pay, 50th regiment.	138	ditto 25 Oct. 1828	28 Jan. 1835	Reside in colonies 2 years & sett. duty.	"				
	Thomas Nelson	Settler, under Capt. Spillbury.	100	General order in council, 13 Mar. 1819	10 May 1820	Settlement duty	14 June.				
	John Blizard, jun.	ditto	100	ditto	12 Jan. 1822	Settlement duty and fees.	"				
	Archibald McIntyre	Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804.	50	ditto	5 Mar. 1825	Settlement duty	10 June.				
	Duncan McIntyre	ditto 1 Jan. 1820.	50	ditto	ditto	In addition	"				
	James O'Keefe	Emigrant settler	100	Order in council, 12 May 1836	Located by Hon. P. Robin- son prior to 1828.	Settlement duty	9 June.				
	Philip Serjeant	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"				
	Patrick Roach	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"				
	Nicholas Keating	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"				
	John Falvey	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"				
	Richard Condon	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"				
	Florence Driscoll	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"				
	Maurice Roach	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	10 June.				

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.		
Newcastle— continued.	Northumber- land—cont'd	Otonabee— continued.	Anthony Birdsall	Settler, regula- tions 5 Jun. 1819.	100	Order in council, 18 Aug. 1819	3 Jan. 1820	Settlement duty and fees.	1836: 13 June	£ s.	Patent fee and survey paid.		
			James Condon	Emigrant settler	100	ditto 13 June 1836	By Hon. P. Robinson, prior to 1828.	Settlement duty	15 June		ditto.		
			Thomas Hallahan	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
			Michael Haulon	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
			Thomas Hempherson	Settler, regula- tions 5 Jun. 1819.	150	ditto 23 Dec. 1835	24 Nov. 1837	By Hon. P. Robinson, prior to 1828.	Settlement duty and fees.	22 June		ditto.	
			George Buck	Emigrant settler	100	ditto 13 June 1836	By Hon. P. Robinson, prior to 1828.	Settlement duty	25 June			Free.	
			William Kay	Purser, R. N.	100	ditto 11 Jan. 1834	15 Oct. 1835		Reside in colonies 2 years & sett. duty.	31 May		ditto.	
			William Kingsmill, &c.	In lieu of a lot surrendered.	200	ditto 11 Feb. 1836			ditto	30 May		ditto.	
			James Harper	Lieutenant, R. N.	200	ditto 27 Sept. 1836			ditto	13 June		ditto.	
			Robert Cock	ditto	369	ditto 7 Aug. 1834			ditto	17 June		ditto.	
			John Tice	Lieutenant, 2d garrison batt.	100	ditto 28 Oct. 1833			ditto	23 June		ditto.	
			Mungo Ponton		400	ditto 4 Aug. 1831			By Byngentabout 1831 or 1832.	Settlement duty	21 June		ditto.
			Canada Company		100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836			6 Aug. 1825	Settlement duty	5 May		Patent fee and survey paid.
			William Wilson	Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804.	100	General order in council, 15 Mar. 1819			22 Sept. 1831	and fees.	17 April		Free.
			Catharine Davis (widow.)	Discharged soldier	100	Order in council, 1 Sept. 1831			5 April 1836	Reside on grant three years.	11 May		ditto.
			Mary Ann Rogers (widow.)	ditto	100	ditto 3 Feb. 1833			19 Dec. 1836	ditto	10 June		ditto.
			Michael Brennan	ditto	100	ditto 6 Oct. 1831			Dec. 1831	ditto	14 June		ditto.
			Christopher Quinn	ditto	100	ditto 4 Aug. 1831			28 Oct. 1831	ditto	"		ditto.
			James Rogers	Discharged serjt.	200	ditto 25 Oct. 1831			Located by agent.	ditto	"		ditto.
			Patrick Sweeney	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 23 Jan. 1836			13 June 1819	Reside on grant three years.	24 June		ditto.
Stephen Nichol	Regulations, 6 July 1804.	100	General order in council, 13 Mar. 1819			Located by P. Robinson, prior to 1826.	Settlement duty	11 June		Fee and sur- vey paid.			
George Hanan	Emigrant settler	100	Special order in council, 12 May 1836				Settlement duty	9 June		Free.			
William McDonald	ditto	100	ditto				ditto	"		ditto.			
John Bolster	ditto	100	ditto				ditto	"		ditto.			
Denis Hanan	ditto	100	ditto				ditto	"		ditto.			
Richard Andrews	ditto	100	ditto				ditto	"		ditto.			

James Davidson	Settler, regula- tion 31 Jan. 1824	100	Order in council, 29 April 1824	28 May 1824	Settlement duty and fees.	10 June	Fee and sur- vey paid.
Henry Burgess	Emigrant settler	200	ditto 19 Mar. 1836	Located by Hon. P. Robinson prior to 1828.	Settlement duty	14 June	Free.
Andrew Daily	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Owen Daily	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Samuel Young	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
John Young	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Daniel Burgess	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Canada Company	ditto	100	Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836		ditto	5 May	ditto.
John O'Brien	Settler, regula- tion July 1804.	3	ditto 12 Jan. 1829	28 Jan. 1829	Settlement duty and fees.	25 June	Fee and sur- vey paid.
John Hutchinson	Crown land sale	1	Cert. com. crown land - 4 May 1836		ditto	20 July	Free.
David Hamilton and others, as a glebe.		1	Order in council, 30 May 1835		ditto	19 July	ditto.
George S. Boulton	Crown land sale	1	Cert. com. crown land - 10 June 1836		ditto	29 July	ditto.
Benjamin Clarke	ditto	1	ditto		ditto	"	ditto.
John Black	Discharged soldier	100	Order in council, 10 Aug. 1832	12 Dec. 1832	Reside on grant three years.	6 April	ditto.
Catharine Nording (widow.)	ditto	100	ditto 28 Aug. 1832	17 Mar. 1836 a re-location.	ditto	11 May	ditto.
Charles Carson	ditto	100	ditto 4 Aug. 1831	31 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	ditto.
David Dowdle	ditto	100	ditto 1 Dec. 1831	2 Dec. 1831	ditto	"	ditto.
George Douthwaite	Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804.	100	ditto 15 Oct. 1819	12 Nov. 1819	Settlement duty and fees.	"	Patent fee and survey paid.
Robert Duncan	Discharged serjeant	200	ditto 2 Oct. 1834	18 June 1835	Reside on grant three years.	21 June	Free.
Robert Ruston	ditto soldier	100	ditto 20 July 1830	6 April 1833	ditto	23 June	ditto.
Thomas Johnson	ditto	100	ditto 27 Oct. 1832	27 Feb. 1833	ditto	"	ditto.
Henry Downey		100	Claim allowed under com. - July 1827		ditto	"	Fee and sur- vey paid.
Richard Owen	Settler, regula- tions 31 Jan. 1824.	100	ditto - July 1827		ditto	18 June	ditto.
George Cooper	ditto	100	Order in council, 21 Dec. 1825	13 Dec. 1834	Settlement duty and fees.	29 June	ditto.
John Grucey	ditto 6 July 1804	100	ditto 5 May 1819	27 Oct. 1819	Reside on grant three years.	2 July	Free.
William Smith	Discharged seaman	100	ditto 12 June 1832	21 Mar. 1836	ditto	29 April	ditto.
Joseph Fyanes	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 24 Oct. 1831	4 Aug. 1832	ditto	6 May	ditto.
John Edwards	ditto	100	ditto 6 Dec. 1832	28 Nov. 1833	ditto	11 May	ditto.
Michael Harlin	ditto	100	ditto 23 Sep. 1831	6 Dec. 1831	ditto	30 May	ditto.
William Keane	ditto	100	ditto 8 June 1825	9 June 1825	ditto	31 May	ditto.
William Pardon	ditto	100	ditto 28 June 1832	7 July 1832	ditto	"	Fee and sur- vey paid.
Charles Klinken- brouner.	Settler, regula- tion 31 Jan. 1824.	100	ditto 20 July 1825	9 Aug. 1825	Sett. duty and fees	"	(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.
Home— continued.	York— continued.	Brock—contd.	Cornelius Johnson	Militia	100	Cert. adj.-gen. militia - 24 June 1833	25 June 1833	None	1836. 16 June	£. s.	Free.
			James Jones	Settler, regulation 6 July 1804.	100	Order in council, 24 May 1819	24 Nov. 1820	Settlement duty and fees.	23 June	- - Patent fee and survey paid.	- -
			Thomas Smith	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 21 Dec. 1825	29 May 1826	Reside on grant three years.	27 June	- -	Free.
			Isabella Mathewson (widow.)	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 6 Oct. 1831	19 May 1832	None	29 July	- -	Free.
			Juliana Wert	D. U. E.	200	ditto 28 Oct. 1835	16 May 1836	None	"	- -	ditto.
			Eliza Farquharson	Discharged soldier	200	ditto 3 Dec. 1829	20 Mar. 1833	Reside on grant three years.	"	- -	ditto.
			George Searle	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 6 Sep. 1832	22 Sep. 1832	ditto	20 April	- -	ditto.
			James Fenton	ditto	100	ditto 9 May 1832	11 April 1832	ditto	10 June	- -	ditto.
			Patrick Misset	ditto	100	ditto 6 Sep. 1832	15 Dec. 1833	ditto	15 June	- -	ditto.
			Robert Duncan	Discharged serjeant	100	ditto 2 Oct. 1834	18 June 1835	ditto	21 June	- -	ditto.
			Archibald McLean	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 2 April 1831	29 April 1831	ditto	"	- -	ditto.
			John Cooper	ditto	100	ditto 2 Feb. 1832	27 Nov. 1832	ditto	24 June	- -	ditto.
			Thomas Blake	Discharged serjeant	200	ditto 4 Aug. 1831	7 Mar. 1833	ditto	30 June	- -	ditto.
			James Coane	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 26 July 1820	27 July 1820	Settlement duty	"	- -	ditto.
			John Crichton	Settler	50	ditto - ditto	ditto	ditto	23 June	- -	ditto.
			Hugh McLearn	ditto	50	ditto - ditto	ditto	ditto	"	- -	ditto.
			William Kennelly	ditto 31 Jan. 1820	100	ditto 23 June 1834	16 Dec. 1824	ditto	2 June	- -	Patent fee and survey paid.
			Neil McDonald	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 27 Oct. 1832	5 Dec. 1832	Reside on grant three years.	2 July	- -	Free.
			William Daly	Settler, regulation 6 July 1804.	100	ditto 5 May 1819	11 Sep. 1819	Settlement duty and fees.	9 April	- -	Patent fee and survey paid.
			Dennis Brazil	ditto	100	ditto 10 Aug. 1819	21 May 1822	ditto	"	- -	ditto.
			Peter Campbell	Militia	100	Cert. adj.-gen. militia - 22 Aug. 1820	22 Aug. 1820	None	14 June	- -	Free.
			Isaac Davis	Settler, regulation 6 July 1804.	100	Order in council, 25 Feb. 1819	11 Sept. 1819	Settlement duty and fees.	13 June	- -	Patent fee and survey paid.
			Francis Campbell	S. U. E.	200	ditto 5 May 1819	15 Dec. 1819	None	14 June	- -	Free.
			Abraham Scott	Settler, regulation 6 July 1804.	100	ditto 1 July 1819	11 Sept. 1819	Settlement duty and fees.	"	- -	Patent fee and survey paid.
			William Higgins	ditto	100	ditto 9 Sep. 1819	ditto	ditto	24 June	- -	ditto.
			Edward Fletcher	ditto	100	ditto 2 June 1819	ditto	ditto	29 June	- -	ditto.
			John Miller	ditto	100	ditto 30 June 1819	ditto	ditto	"	- -	ditto.
			Nathaniel Cornwall	ditto	100	ditto 11 Mar. 1819	ditto	ditto	11 July	- -	ditto.
			Canada Company	ditto	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	ditto	ditto	5 May	- -	ditto.
			Ebenezer Doan	Clergy reserve sale	100	Cert. com. crown lands - 7 June 1836	ditto	ditto	14 June	- -	ditto.
			Elisha Mitchell	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	- -	ditto.

Pickering	Canada Company	200	Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836	20 Oct. 1834	None	5 May	ditto.
Reach	William Reynolds	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 12 April 1820	16 June	None	16 June	ditto.
Scarborough	Canada Company	100	Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836	5 May	None	5 May	ditto.
Toronto	Isaac Christy	100	Cert. com. crown lands, 10 Mar. 1836	26 May	None	26 May	ditto.
	George Graham	100	Claim allowed under com. July 1835.	15 April	None	15 April	1st instalment and patent fee paid.
	William Blain	50	Cert. com. crown lands, 21 June 1836	21 June	None	21 June	Free.
	Benjamin Stewart	100	Order in Council, 5 May 1819	9 June	Settlement duty and fees.	9 June	Patent fee and survey paid.
	John Rutledge	100	ditto 22 April 1819	16 June	ditto	16 June	ditto.
	William Birdsall	200	ditto 18 June 1817	20 June	ditto	20 June	ditto.
	Finlay Cameron	100	ditto 21 April 1836	24 June	ditto	24 June	ditto.
	James Nisbit	100	ditto 24 Mar. 1819	4 May 1819	ditto	4 May 1819	ditto.
	Peter Douglas	200	ditto 28 Jan. 1819	25 June	ditto	25 June	ditto.
	William Douglas	200	ditto - ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
	William Whaley	100	ditto 22 April 1819	29 June	ditto	29 June	ditto.
	William McIntosh	200	Cert. com. crown lands, 2 Feb. 1836	13 July	None	13 July	Free.
	Rev. Peter Jones	200	Order in council, 16 June 1836	20 July	None	20 July	ditto.
	Hon. P. Adamson	200	Special order in council, 31 Mar. 1836	19 July	None	19 July	10s. pa.
Gore Toronto	Dickinson Fletcher	200	Cert. com. crown lands, 11 May 1836	21 June	None	21 June	162 10
	John Groves	100	ditto 20 June 1836	27 June	None	27 June	100
	John Henly	100	ditto 27 June 1836	17 June	None	17 June	75
Whitby	Peter McDonald	100	ditto May 1836	100	None	100	ditto.
Whitchurch	Canada Company	200	Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836	5 May	None	5 May	ditto.
	John McKay	200	Cert. com. crown lands, 23 July 1836	23 July	None	23 July	250
City of Toronto	Hon. P. Robinson	100	ditto	24 June	None	24 June	756
Town of Port Credit.	George Munro	40	ditto 20 June 1836	"	None	"	40
	John Powell	14	ditto	"	None	"	14
	George Gurnett	12 10	ditto	25 June	None	25 June	12 10
	Alexander Dixon	26 10	ditto	"	None	"	26 10
	Anthony B. Hawke	10 10	ditto	"	None	"	10 10
	George Walton	27	ditto 27 June 1836	27 June	None	27 June	27
	John King	14 10	ditto	"	None	"	14 10

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description Issued.	Con-sideration Money.	Fees.		
Home—cont'd	Simcoe	Adjala - Amaranth Collingwood	William Reilly	Settler, regulation 6 July 1804.	100	Order in council, 29 April 1824	30 April 1824	Settlement duty and fees.	1836: 4 April	£. s. d.	Patent fee and survey paid.		
			John Reilly	ditto	100	ditto	21 July 1824	ditto	ditto	" 14 June	-	ditto.	
			James Curry	ditto 31 Jan. 1824	100	ditto 23 June 1824	100	ditto 2 Mar. 1825	11 Dec. 1823	ditto	" 16 June	-	ditto.
			Jacob Snider	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 3 Oct. 1833	100	ditto 15 May 1835	17 Nov. 1825	Reside on grant three years.	30 May	-	Free.
			Martha Duff (widow)	S. U. E.	200	ditto	200	ditto	30 Mar. 1836	None	10 May	-	ditto.
			Henry Shannon	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	25 April 1832	ditto	" 14 June	-	ditto.
			James Field	D. U. E.	200	ditto 3 May 1831	200	ditto 3 May 1831	10 May 1832	ditto	21 June	-	ditto.
			Charlotte S. Evans	Militia	200	Cert. adjutant-gen.	100	ditto	4 Mar. 1836	ditto	8 April	-	ditto.
			Margaret Brown	ditto	100	8 May 1821	100	ditto	6 Feb. 1836	ditto	" 15 April	-	ditto.
			Abraham Hill	ditto	100	ditto 8 Mar. 1836	100	ditto	1 Mar. 1836	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			John Gordon	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto	22 Mar. 1836	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			William Hurdiphant	ditto	100	ditto 3 Mar. 1836	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Joseph Bink	ditto	100	ditto 26 Jan. 1836	100	ditto	11 Mar. 1836	ditto	" 8 April	-	ditto.
			Justus Hubbell	ditto	100	ditto 10 Mar. 1836	100	ditto	17 Jan. 1835	ditto	" 9 April	-	ditto.
			Samuel Peterson	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 10 Oct. 1834	200	ditto	20 Mar. 1836	ditto	" 15 April	-	ditto.
			William Anderson	ditto	200	ditto 10 Mar. 1834	200	ditto	29 Mar. 1836	ditto	" 15 April	-	ditto.
			Hiram Kilborne	ditto	200	ditto 12 Dec. 1832	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Nathaniel Hill	S. U. E.	200	ditto 16 May 1818	200	ditto	3 Mar. 1836	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Calvin Dafoe	ditto	200	ditto 30 Mar. 1836	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Andrew Crowder	ditto	200	ditto 9 May 1834	200	ditto	22 Mar. 1836	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Hannah Ansley	D. U. E.	200	ditto 3 Mar. 1836	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Catherine Garrison	S. U. E.	200	ditto 24 Mar. 1835	200	ditto	21 Mar. 1836	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			William Hollister	ditto	200	ditto 4 Dec. 1834	200	ditto	19 Mar. 1836	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Edward C. Bell	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	29 Jan. 1836	ditto	" 22 April	-	ditto.
			Charlotte C. Vandusen	D. U. E.	200	ditto 4 Sept. 1834	200	ditto	11 Mar. 1836	ditto	" 31 May	-	ditto.
			Rachael Vandusen	Discharged artificer	100	ditto 8 Jan. 1835	100	ditto	11 Mar. 1836	ditto	" 10 May	-	ditto.
			Luke C. Miller	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant-gen.	100	ditto	8 Jan. 1834	ditto	" 31 May	-	ditto.
			Justus Miller	ditto	100	19 June 1820	100	ditto	25 Mar. 1836	ditto	" 10 May	-	ditto.
			Ann Eliz. Lennox	ditto	100	ditto 29 Mar. 1820	100	ditto	15 April 1836	ditto	" 20 June	-	ditto.
			John Jameson	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 17 Mar. 1836	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Abraham De Cow	ditto	15	Cert. com. crown lands, 18 June 1836	15	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Andrew Davison	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Sidney S. Hamilton	S. U. E.	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			Henry J. Casile	Clergy reserve sale.	15	ditto	15	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
			James M. Dolson	Discharged artificer	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.

Anthony Gouin	ditto	200	ditto 6 Nov. 1834	200	ditto	30 Mar. 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Charles Wilkes	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
William Mordon	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	15 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Augustus Bezer	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	6 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
John Pettit	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant gen.	100	ditto	26 May 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Samuel Winterbottom.	ditto	100	ditto 10 May 1836	100	ditto	19 May 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Jacob Sharp	ditto	100	ditto 5 Feb. 1836	100	ditto	11 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Gilbert G. Sharp	ditto	500	ditto	500	ditto	6 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
David Sayer	ditto	200	ditto 24 Mar. 1836	200	ditto	8 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
William Wees	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 3 Mar. 1836	200	ditto	13 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
James Johnson	ditto	200	ditto 10 Mar. 1834	200	ditto	27 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Robert Lymburner	ditto	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	200	ditto	6 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Alexander Wintemate.	ditto	200	ditto 20 Oct. 1832	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Abraham Wintemate	ditto	200	ditto 4 July 1833	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Andrew Rush, jun.	ditto	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	200	ditto	13 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Margaret Schofield	D. U. E.	200	ditto 21 Dec. 1825	200	ditto	8 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Daniel Palmer	S. U. E.	200	ditto 17 Mar. 1836	200	ditto	15 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Anthony Crowder	ditto	200	ditto 10 Mar. 1834	200	ditto	21 April 1836	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Eliza Thomas	D. U. E.	200	ditto 8 Nov. 1833	200	ditto	12 Mar. 1834	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Julia Ann Pruner	ditto	200	ditto 28 Oct. 1833	200	ditto	30 Mar. 1834	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Elizabeth Carscallen	ditto	200	ditto 2 Jan. 1833	200	ditto	12 Mar. 1834	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Catharine Weagant	S. U. E.	200	ditto 19 Dec. 1833	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
William H. Fraser	ditto	200	ditto 9 May 1828	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
John White	ditto	200	ditto 5 Sept. 1833	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
David Jones	ditto	200	ditto 4 July 1815	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Mary May	D. U. E.	200	ditto 7 Mar. 1832	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Margaret Hamblin	ditto	200	ditto 13 Nov. 1818	200	ditto	30 May 1834	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Dailey Sellick	S. U. E.	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1833	200	ditto	12 Mar. 1834	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
William Robbins	ditto	200	ditto 17 July 1817	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Abigail Butler	D. U. E.	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	29 July	-	ditto.
Ann Carscallen	ditto	200	ditto 19 Dec. 1823	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" "	-	ditto.
Robert Chisholm	Discharged artificer.	200	ditto 3 July 1834	200	ditto	7 Nov. 1835	ditto	ditto	13 June	-	ditto.
Michael Dolan	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 21 Feb. 1832	100	ditto	Feb. 1832	ditto	Reside on grant three years.	23 June	-	ditto.
George Kingsmill	ditto	100	ditto 10 Nov. 1830	100	ditto	11 July 1831	ditto	ditto	24 June	-	ditto.
George Dunwoody	ditto	200	Claim allowed under com. July 1835.	200	ditto	23 Sept. 1820	ditto	None	10 June	-	ditto.
Hugh Ferguson	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant-gen.	100	ditto	7 April 1836	ditto	ditto	17 June	-	ditto.
Peter Tibbodeau	ditto	100	ditto 9 Sept. 1820	100	ditto	16 Feb. 1827	ditto	Settlement duty and fees.	13 June	-	Patent fee and survey paid.
James M'Clure, jun.	Settler, regulation 31 Jan. 1824	200	ditto 15 July 1835	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	10 June	-	ditto.
David M'Clure	ditto	100	ditto 21 Dec. 1825	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	10 June	-	ditto.

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.	
Home—cont'd.	Simcoe— continued.	Flos	William Campbell	Discharged soldier	100	Order in council, 20 Oct. 1832	30 Oct. 1832	Reside on grant three years.	1836: 29 April	£. s.	Free.	
			Andrew Hawkins	Discharged serj't -	200	ditto 28 Sept. 1832	9 Mar. 1832	ditto	6 May	ditto.	ditto.	
			David McDougall	Discharged coxswain.	200	ditto 9 Dec. 1826	12 Dec. 1826	ditto	ditto	20 June	ditto.	ditto.
			Elizabeth Morgan	D. U. E.	200	ditto 17 Feb. 1835	2 Nov. 1826	None	None	14 June	ditto.	ditto.
			Henry Runion, jun.	S. U. E.	200	ditto 20 Oct. 1832	18 Jan. 1833	ditto	ditto	" June	ditto.	ditto.
			Mary A. Keeler	D. U. E.	200	ditto 20 Oct. 1819	23 April 1831	ditto	ditto	" June	ditto.	ditto.
			Esther Drew	ditto	200	ditto 27 Mar. 1829	14 Dec. 1822	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.	ditto.
			Dennis McGennerty	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 20 Jan. 1833	14 Dec. 1822	ditto	Reside on grant three years.	18 July	ditto.	ditto.
			Amey Boughner	D. U. E.	200	ditto 9 Feb. 1832	2 July 1836	ditto	None	29 July	ditto.	Patent fee paid.
			Francis Conway	Settler, regulation 6 Jan. 1804.	100	ditto 18 Aug. 1819	4 Jan. 1820	ditto	Settlement duty and fees.	"	"	Patent fee paid.
			Alexander Dixon	Discharged serjeant.	200	ditto 14 Nov. 1831	19 June 1832	ditto	Reside on grant three years.	3 June	Free.	Free.
			James Davies	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 8 June 1832	9 July 1832	ditto	ditto	10 June	ditto.	ditto.
			John O'Donnell	ditto	100	ditto 22 May 1832	29 May 1832	ditto	ditto	21 June	ditto.	ditto.
			Patrick Flanagan	ditto	55	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	1 July 1833	ditto	ditto	22 June	ditto.	ditto.
			John Nelson	ditto	100	ditto 14 Nov. 1831	18 Nov. 1831	ditto	ditto	24 June	ditto.	ditto.
			James Wallace	Settler, regulation 6 July 1804.	100	ditto 3 Nov. 1819	15 Nov. 1819	ditto	Settlement duty and fees.	10 June	Patent fee paid.	Patent fee paid.
			James Stodars	ditto	100	ditto 13 Nov. 1819	16 Nov. 1819	ditto	ditto	"	"	ditto.
			William Sutherland	ditto	100	ditto 25 Aug. 1819	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	"	ditto.
			John Kerr	Settler, regulation 1 Jan. 1820.	100	ditto 8 Jan. 1823	11 Jan. 1823	ditto	ditto	"	"	First instalment and patent fee paid.
			James McGee	Settler, regulation 6 July 1804.	100	ditto 8 April 1819	15 Nov. 1819	ditto	ditto	13 June	13 June	ditto.
William White	ditto	100	ditto 16 June 1819	ditto	ditto	ditto	17 June	17 June	ditto.			
William McAllister	ditto	200	ditto 10 Jan. 1824	24 June 1824	ditto	ditto	"	"	ditto.			
William Booth	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 6 Oct. 1831	12 Oct. 1831	ditto	Reside on grant three years.	11 May	11 May	Free.			
John Arthur	ditto	100	ditto 20 Oct. 1832	18 Jan. 1833	ditto	ditto	8 June	8 June	ditto.			
William Leslie	Discharged serj't	200	ditto 6 Nov. 1829	29 May 1832	ditto	ditto	"	"	ditto.			
John Anderson	ditto	100	ditto 6 Sept. 1832	18 Sept. 1832	ditto	ditto	"	"	ditto.			
Thomas Easton	Discharged soldier	50	ditto 10 Aug. 1832	April 1833	ditto	ditto	"	"	ditto.			
Joseph Le, or J. B. Chapelle.	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant-gen., militia, 6 April 1820	6 April 1820	ditto	None	None	23 June	ditto.			
Lewis Clement	Crown land sale	100	Cert. com. crown land, - 1 July 1836	-	ditto	Reside on grant three years.	1 July	1 July	37 10	ditto.		
John McGuire	Discharged serjeant.	100	Order in council, 4 Oct. 1832	15 Nov. 1832	ditto	Reside on grant three years.	25 July	25 July	ditto.			

James Marshall	Settler, regulation 31 Jan. 1824.	100	Order in council, 24 Nov. 1824	3 Jun. 1827	Settlement duty and fees.	13 Jun	Patent fee paid.
Alexander Marshall	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	14 June	ditto.
John Wilson	ditto	100	ditto 26 Oct. 1825	9 Oct. 1828	ditto	25 June	ditto.
George Clooney	ditto	100	ditto - ditto	6 Nov. 1827	ditto	"	ditto.
Canada Company	ditto	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	30 Mar. 1820	Reside in colony two years, and settlement duty.	5 May.	Settlement duty and fees.
Robert Miller	ditto 6 Jan. 1804	100	ditto 17 Nov. 1819	-	None	28 July	Free.
Ogden Creighton	Capt. 81st regiment	809	ditto 13 June 1831	5 Dec. 1831	ditto	17 June	ditto.
Hugh McCracken	Militia	100	Cert. adj.-gen. militia, filed - 9 March 1836	18 Mar. 1836	ditto	8 June	ditto.
William McLaughlin	ditto	100	Cert. 2 August 1834	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Henry Schwartzlager	ditto	100	Filed 14 March 1836	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Joseph Pomarille	ditto	100	ditto 17 March 1836	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Baptiste Legore	ditto	100	ditto 9 March 1836	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
John McKenzie	ditto	500	ditto 11 March 1836	15 April 1836	ditto	14 June	ditto.
Henry Shaver	ditto	100	ditto 29 April 1836	13 May 1836	ditto	21 June	ditto.
John Dillabough	ditto	100	ditto 13 May 1836	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Jacob Garlock	ditto	200	ditto - ditto	14 May 1836	ditto	"	ditto.
Alexander Cameron	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 22 May 1832	13 May 1836	ditto	21 June	ditto.
Henry Ullman	ditto	200	ditto 3 Dec. 1835	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Philip Sharp	ditto	200	ditto 3 Mar. 1836	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Michael Sharp	ditto	200	ditto - ditto	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Jane Runion	D. U. E.	200	ditto 26 Mar. 1836	ditto	ditto	"	ditto.
Mary Waegoner	ditto	200	ditto 17 Mar. 1836	26 Mar. 1836	ditto	"	ditto.
Rose Ann Furdel	ditto	200	ditto 19 Mar. 1836	16 May 1836	ditto	"	ditto.
Abraham Sheets	S. U. E.	200	ditto 3 Mar. 1836	13 May 1836	ditto	"	ditto.
William Archer	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 23 July 1832	Aug. 1832	Reside on grant three years.	8 April	ditto.
John Bremner	ditto	100	Special order in council, 19 Mar. 1836	By agent 1832	ditto	"	ditto.
Joseph Butcher	ditto	200	Order in council, 21 June 1832	Aug. 1832	ditto	"	ditto.
Duncan McArthur	S. U. E.	200	ditto 4 Sept. 1834	22 Jan. 1836	None	"	ditto.
Alexander McGrigor	ditto	200	ditto 8 Dec. 1835	21 Jan. 1836	ditto	"	ditto.
John McCloskey	Discharged serjeant	200	ditto 7 July 1831	1 Dec. 1832	Reside on grant three years.	1 June	ditto.
John Carthew	Lieutenant, R. N.	500	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	25 July 1834	Reside in colony two years and per- forms settlement duty.	6 June	ditto.
John Seal	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 28 Sept. 1832	1 Oct. 1832	Reside on grant three years.	8 June	ditto.
Joseph Cockburn	Discharged serjeant	200	ditto 12 June 1832	Aug. 1832	ditto	"	ditto.
Timothy Rovon	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 5 July 1832	Nov. 1832	ditto	"	ditto.
Conway Bunton	ditto	100	ditto 28 June 1832	By agent 1832	ditto	10 June	ditto.
John Bell	Discharged serjeant	200	ditto 23 July 1832	By agent 1832	ditto	"	ditto.

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.
Home— continued.	Simcoe— continued.	Nottawasaga— continued.	Philip Bowman	S. U. E.	200	Order in Council, 8 Dec. 1835	22 March 1836	None	1836: 15 April	£.	Free.
			Ralph B. Lindsay	ditto	200	ditto 4 Dec. 1834	11 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Wm. Gilmore	ditto	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1829	22 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Cornelius Platto	Discharged artificer	200	ditto 24 Mar. 1835	ditto	ditto	11 May	-	ditto.
			Abraham Lestre	ditto	200	ditto 26 Dec. 1834	11 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Bogert Walton	ditto	200	ditto 6 Nov. 1834	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Cornelius Duckner	ditto	200	ditto - ditto	5 May 1836	ditto	8 May	-	ditto.
			John Lane	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 21 Apr. 1836	11 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Adam Miller	ditto	100	ditto 5 May 1821	ditto	ditto	11 May	-	ditto.
			George Lane	ditto	100	ditto 19 June 1820	ditto	ditto	10 May	-	ditto.
			Ahner De Cow	ditto	100	ditto 7 May 1821	22 March 1836	ditto	11 May	-	ditto.
			Stephen Garlough	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1834	28 Oct. 1834	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Peter Primer	ditto	100	ditto 25 Oct. 1834	28 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Jehiel H. Phillips	ditto	200	ditto 26 Mar. 1836	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Jacob H. Merkeley	ditto	500	ditto filed ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Stephen Jones	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			David D. Jones	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Henry Dopp	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Joseph Barton	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Joseph Bundage	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			John Griffin	ditto	100	ditto - Oct. 1835	11 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			George Eligh	ditto	100	ditto 16 Mar. 1836	22 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Bartine Colett	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			John Cain, jun.	ditto	100	ditto 16 Oct. 1835	11 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			John Van Allen	ditto	100	Cert. - 2 Aug. 1834	22 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Aaron Stodert	ditto	100	Filed - 16 Oct. 1835	16 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Peter Staats	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Richard Bullis	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			John Walker	ditto	100	ditto 22 Mar. 1836	22 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Frederick Onderdonk	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Garret Marralis	ditto	100	Cert. - 6 Feb. 1834	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			James O'Brien	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1834	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Stephen Hunt	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Joseph Helmer	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Peter Marralis	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Hiram Young	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Gasper Berkeley	ditto	100	ditto 21 May 1820	28 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			David Park	ditto	100	ditto 8 Aug. 1834	22 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			David L. Turner	ditto	100	Filed - 8 Mar. 1836	8 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
			Conrad Frymire	ditto	100	ditto 28 Mar. 1836	28 March 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.
				ditto	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 2 Aug. 1834	11 May 1836	ditto	"	-	ditto.

Peter Holmes	ditto	100	Filed 9 March 1836	11 May 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	13 June -	50	ditto.
Isaiah Griffin	ditto	100	ditto 11 March 1836	22 May 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	10 June -	-	ditto.
Jacob Carnes	ditto	100	ditto 16 March 1836	10 May 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	20 June -	-	ditto.
Randell Smith	S. U. E.	200	Order in Council, 27 Nov. 1834	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Alfred Cronkeit	ditto	200	ditto 29 Sept. 1834	21 May 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Lucius Lindsay	ditto	200	ditto 27 Nov. 1834	6 May 1835	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Mark Jackson	ditto	200	ditto 4 Dec. 1834	10 Mar. 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Hannah M'Lean	D. U. E.	200	ditto 7 May 1828	21 Mar. 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Margaret Werely	ditto	200	ditto 28 Oct. 1835	22 Mar. 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Devinah Tinkes	ditto	200	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Huldah Wood	ditto	200	ditto 13 June 1818	11 Mar. 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Purlinah Hawn	ditto	200	ditto 28 Oct. 1835	22 Mar. 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Ruth Brown	ditto	200	ditto 3 Mar. 1836	28 Mar. 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
John Smyth	Crown land sale	200	Cert. com. crown lands - 7 June 1836.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	13 June -	-	ditto.
Peregrine Warren	Captain, 66th reg.	700	Order in Council, 18 July 1834	29 Feb. 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	10 June -	-	ditto.
Aaron Caldwell	Discharged artificer	200	ditto 27 Nov. 1834	6 April 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	20 June -	-	ditto.
William Black	Militia	100	Cert. adj. gen. militia filed - 12 May 1836	12 May 1836	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Samuel Morey	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Calvin Throop	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
William Vanorman	ditto	100	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
David Gilman	ditto	200	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
John B. Bertrand	Discharged arti- ficer.	200	Order in council, 5 Feb. 1835	12 Sept. 1835	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	29 July -	-	ditto.
Jesse Montgomery	S. U. E.	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1833	13 Mar. 1834	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	20 July -	-	ditto.
Arch. Montgomery	ditto	200	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Elizabeth Wright	D. U. E.	200	ditto 7 Mar. 1833	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Margaret Haines	ditto	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1833	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Peter Moore	S. U. E.	200	ditto 28 Mar. 1833	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Olive Daily	ditto	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1833	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
William Moore	ditto	200	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
John Spencer	ditto	200	ditto 17 Feb. 1816	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Peter Hunter	ditto	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1833	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Margaret Sly	D. U. E.	200	ditto 23 July 1833	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Jacob Stoneburner	S. U. E.	200	ditto 20 May 1817	14 Mar. 1834	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Elizabeth Dulmage	D. U. E.	200	ditto 25 Jun. 1834	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Joseph Sellick	S. U. E.	200	ditto 28 Oct. 1833	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Mary Hawkins	D. U. E.	200	ditto 16 Dec. 1832	13 Mar. 1834	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
John Stoneburn	S. U. E.	200	ditto 26 Mar. 1817	14 Mar. 1834	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Elias Cook	ditto	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1833	13 Mar. 1834	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Mary Crowder	D. U. E.	200	ditto 19 Dec. 1833	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Hannah Alguire	ditto	200	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Polly Primer	ditto	200	ditto 28 Oct. 1833	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Mary E. Dixon	ditto	200	ditto 5 Nov. 1818	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Conrad Sills	S. U. E.	200	ditto 18 May 1833	11 April 1834	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Eliz. Casselman	D. U. E.	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1833	13 Mar. 1834	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	ditto.
Abraham Cook	S. U. E.	200	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	29 July -	-	ditto.

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District	County	Township	Grantees	Nature of Claim	Acres	Date of Warrant or other Authority	Date of Location	Conditions	When Description Issued	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.
Home— continued.	Simcoe— continued.	Vespra— continued.	James Monaghan	Discharged soldier	100	-- Order in council, 8 Nov. 1832	10 Nov. 1832	-- Reside on grant 3 years.	1836 : 21 June.	£. s.	
			George Hunt	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	25 July 1832	ditto	"		
			Jonas Brown	ditto	100	ditto 13 June 1833	7 Sept. 1833	ditto	22 June.		
			John Dunn	ditto	100	ditto 23 July 1833	7 Aug. 1833	ditto	23 June.		
			Benjamin Vint	ditto	100	ditto 1 Aug. 1833	7 Aug. 1833	ditto	"		
			Margaret H. Smith	D. U. E.	200	ditto 28 Jan. 1834	26 Mar. 1836	ditto	10 June.		
			Marie Ferguson	ditto	200	ditto 11 Feb. 1836	9 Mar. 1836	ditto	13 June.		
			Isaac Hough	-- Discharged ar- tifer.	200	ditto 25 July 1833	6 June 1834	None	6 June.		
		St. Vincent	Daniel Young, jun.	S. U. E.	200	ditto 5 Sept. 1833	12 June 1834	ditto	8 June.		
			Sarah Post	D. U. E.	200	ditto 3 April 1834	22 Aug. 1834	ditto	"		
			Tyrus Smith	S. U. E.	200	ditto 4 Sept. 1834	17 June 1835	ditto	8 July.		
			Eleazer N. Smith	ditto	200	ditto 2 Oct. 1834	17 June 1835	ditto	"		
			Lemuel Boyce	ditto	200	ditto 2 Oct. 1834	17 June 1835	ditto	"		
		Town of Barrie	David S. Ross	Crown land sale	1/4	-- Cert. com. crown land, 9 June 1836			11 June -	15 15	
			Thomas Graham	ditto	1/4	ditto 20 June 1836			25 June -	10 5	
			George A. Barber	ditto	1/4	ditto 28 June 1836			28 June -	12 15	
		Town of Keswick	Benjamin W. Smith	ditto	1	ditto 23 Jan. 1836			9 April -	16 5	
		Town of Pene- tanguishene.	George Gordon	-- Orders in council, 7 Jan. 1836	20	-- Orders in council, 7 Jan. 1836	-- Located by Cap. Phillipots, R.E. about 1832.	Settlement duty	10 June.		
		Town of Kempensfeldt.	Eustache la Garde	Crown land sale	1/2	ditto 26 May 1836		ditto	17 June.		
		Beverly	John Fullarton	--	1	-- Cert. com. crown land, 16 Feb. 1836		ditto	10 June -	10 -	
			Canada Company	--	100	-- Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836		None	5 May.		
		Eramosa	Jacob Boice	Militia	100	-- Cert. adj-gen. militia, 9 Sept. 1820	6 April 1821	None	20 April.		
			Donald Gillis	-- Settler, regula- tion 22 Dec. 1797.	200	-- Order in council, 19 Nov. 1831	1 May 1833	Payment of fees	14 May -		-- Patent fee and survey paid.
		Erin	Julia Ann Stull	D. U. E.	200	ditto 17 Nov. 1830	23 Nov. 1832	None	6 April.		
			Robert Thompson	-- Settler, regula- tion 1 Jan. 1820	50	ditto 20 May 1822	13 Sep. 1822	Settlement duty	29 June.		
			Jacob Swackhammer	Militia	100	-- Cert. adj-gen. militia, 8 May 1821	10 Jan. 1823	None	24 June.		
			Jane Swayze	D. U. E.	200	-- Order in council, 10 Feb. 1819	12 Nov. 1819	ditto	17 June.		
			Thomas McRory	-- Settler, regula- tion 6 July 1804	100	ditto 26 Oct. 1825	5 May 1827	-- Settlement duty and fees.	21 July -		ditto.
		Esquesing	John Snider	Militia	100	-- Cert. adj-gen. militia, 3 Mar. 1820	19 Sep. 1820	None	10 June.		

			John Aurey	ditto	100	ditto 15 Sep. 1820	ditto	ditto	10 June.		
			George Will	ditto	100	ditto 3 April 1820	4 April 1820	ditto	"		
			Thomas Joyce	-- Settler, regula- tion 5 Jan. 1819.	100	-- Order in council, 13 July 1819	31 Aug. 1819	Settlement duty and fees.	8 June -		ditto.
			William Kilman	S. U. E.	200	ditto 8 Feb. 1827	10 Mar. 1827	None	10 June.		
			James Armstrong	ditto	200	ditto 13 June 1819	11 Sep. 1819	ditto	14 June.		
			Thomas Thomson	-- Settler, regula- tion 6 July 1804	100	ditto 15 Oct. 1819	28 Oct. 1819	Settlement duty and fees.	23 June -		ditto.
			John Harrison	ditto	100	ditto		ditto	"		
			Allen Lane	ditto	100	ditto 10 Mar. 1819	14 Sep. 1819	ditto	24 June.		
			Ezra Adams	-- Settler, regula- tion 1 Jan. 1820	200	ditto 1 Oct. 1823	16 Mar. 1824	ditto	25 June.		
			John Meredith	Militia	100	-- Cert. adj gen. militia, 20 Mar. 1821	1 May 1821	None	20 July.		
			Isaac Feeter	-- Settler, regula- tion 6 July 1804.	100	-- Order in council, 25 Aug. 1819	11 Sep. 1819	Settlement duty and fees.	"		ditto.
			Samuel Watkins	-- Settler, regula- tion 5 Jan. 1819	300	ditto 18 Aug. 1819	3 Sep. 1819	ditto	"		
			John Long	Discharged serjeant	200	ditto 7 Sept. 1831	12 Sep. 1831	-- Reside on grant 3 years.	"		
		Flamboro' West	Canada Company	--	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836		None	5 May.		
			Elizabeth Durkee	D. U. E.	200	ditto 6 Dec. 1832	5 June 1833	None	6 April.		
			Henry Putnam	S. U. E.	200	ditto 9 May 1821	7 Feb. 1824	ditto	8 April.		
			Jacob Putnam	ditto	200	ditto 18 Feb. 1824	26 Feb. 1824	ditto	"		
			David Ruttan	ditto	200	ditto 11 April 1833,	26 Nov. 1834	ditto	20 May.		
			James Leman	Militia	100	-- Cert. adj-gen. militia, 13 April 1821	16 Feb. 1833	ditto	17 June.		
			William Culp	ditto	100	ditto 8 May 1821	16 Feb. 1833	ditto	"		
			Ebenezer C. Griffin	-- Settler, regula- tion 31 Jan. 1824.	200	-- Order in council, 31 Mar. 1824	17 April 1824	Settlement duty and fees.	"		ditto.
			Canada Company	S. U. E.	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836		None	5 May.		
			Peter Sipes	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 27 June 1833	1 July 1833	None	20 July.		
		Nassagaweya	George Curry	--	100	ditto 5 April 1832	4 April 1832	-- Reside on grant 3 years.	10 June.		
			Thomas Bull	-- Settler, regula- tion 31 Jan. 1824.	150	ditto 14 Sep. 1825	25 Oct. 1825	Settlement duty and fees.	14 June -		ditto.
			Edward Bull	ditto	100	ditto 29 Sep. 1819	8 Aug. 1820	ditto	29 June.		
			Peter Marsalis, jun.	S. U. E.	200	ditto 14 Nov. 1821	27 June 1823	None	2 July.		
			John Bull	-- Settler, regula- tion 6 July 1804	100	ditto 22 Sep. 1819	24 Dec. 1819	Settlement duty and fees.	29 June -		ditto.
			George Crowley	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 28 April 1832	1 Feb. 1834	-- Reside on grant 3 years.	13 June.		
			Canada Company	--	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836		None	5 May.		
			Neil Thompson and others.	In trust for presbyterian school and church.	100	ditto 8 Dec. 1835		None	17 June.		

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.		
Niagara— continued.	Haldimand— continued.	Town of Cayuga	Stephen Faut	Crown land sale	4	Cert. com. crown lands, 10 June 1836	-	-	1836: 13 June -	£. 6. 10 -	-		
London	Lincoln	Grimshy	John Murray	Regulations prior to July 1796	200	Order in council, 9 May 1836	-	Payment of fees	8 June.	-	-		
			George Porterfield	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 10 Aug. 1832	24 Sept. 1832	Reside on grant three years.	6 April.	-	-	-	
London	Middlesex	Adelaide	Henry Lockwood	S. U. E.	200	ditto 8 Dec. 1832	19 Dec. 1832	None	9 April.	-	-		
			David Lockwood	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	-	
			Martha Miller	D. U. E.	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	-
			Esther Neill	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto 14 April 1825	4 Sept. 1833	ditto	"	-	-
			George Iver	Discharged soldier	100	ditto	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	4 Sept. 1833	Reside on grant three years.	11 May.	-	-
			John Radcliffe	Lieutenant, R.N.	400	ditto	400	ditto 28 Oct. 1833	23 Oct. 1835	Reside in colony 2 years and set. duty.	"	-	-
			Leslie McQueen	Discharged soldier	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1822	1 Sept. 1832	Reside on grant three years.	"	-	-
			Michael Griffith	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 6 Sept. 1832	Sept. 1832	ditto	11 May.	-	-
			Thos. McHutcheon	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	2 Aug. 1832	ditto	31 May.	-	-
			Hugh Fraser	Militia	56	ditto	56	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 19 Oct. 1821	22 April 1836	-	11 May.	-	-
			Abijah Hawley	S. U. E.	200	ditto	200	Order in council, 11 July 1833	26 July 1833	None	"	-	-
			John Cully	Discharged soldier	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	20 Aug. 1832	Reside on grant three years.	14 June.	-	-
			William Bray	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 10 Aug. 1832	30 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	-	-
			Joseph Brady	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	6 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	-	-
Robert Gripton	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 23 Aug. 1831	30 Jan. 1833	ditto	"	-	-			
Edward Burke	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 3 Aug. 1832	2 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	-	-			
John Bulger	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 July 1832	23 July 1832	ditto	"	-	-			
Matthew Mangin	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 6 Sept. 1832	Sept. 1832	ditto	"	-	-			
James Hart	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 10 Aug. 1832	Aug. 1832	ditto	"	-	-			
Arthur Ross	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 11 Sept. 1832	11 Sept. 1832	ditto	"	-	-			
John Arthurs	Discharged ser- geant-major.	300	ditto	300	ditto 26 Aug. 1834	11 Aug. 1834	ditto	"	-	-			
Timothy Kenna	Discharged soldier	100	ditto	100	ditto 23 July 1832	26 July 1832	ditto	"	-	-			
Samuel Morrow	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	3 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	-	-			
Baptist McIlwain	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 10 Aug. 1832	3 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	-	-			
David McPherson	Discharged	300	ditto	300	ditto 5 Sept. 1833	25 Aug. 1833	ditto	"	-	-			
James Dillon	qr.-master-serjeant.	100	ditto	100	ditto 6 Sept. 1832	17 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	-	-			
John Keys	Discharged soldier	200	ditto	200	ditto 4 Nov. 1831	2 Aug. 1834	ditto	"	-	-			
William Batterham	Discharged serjeant	100	ditto	100	ditto 18 July 1834	2 Aug. 1834	ditto	"	-	-			
James Covers	Discharged soldier	100	ditto	100	ditto 7 Aug. 1834	9 Aug. 1834	ditto	"	-	-			

Jeremiah Baker	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	27 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	-	-	-
John Smith	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 10 Aug. 1832	30 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	-	-	-
Bernard McKenna	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	-	-
Peter McHugh	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-	-	-
Hugh Carnigan	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	ditto	ditto	"	-	-	-
William Middleton	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 10 Aug. 1832	ditto	ditto	"	-	-	-
Emanuel Matthers	Discharged serjt.	200	ditto	200	ditto 2 May 1833	3 May 1833	ditto	"	10 June.	-	-
Robert Harvey	Discharged soldier	100	ditto	100	ditto 10 May 1836	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
Thomas Thody	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	27 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	14 June.	-	-
Thomas James	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
Michael Body	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 23 July 1832	July 1832	ditto	"	"	-	-
James Riley	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 6 Sept. 1832	11 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	"	-	-
Robert Pegley	Late quarter- master.	200	ditto	200	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
Shepherd McCormick	Lieutenant, R. N.	200	ditto	200	ditto 18 July 1833	5 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	"	-	-
William Ryan	Discharged soldier	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
James Gibson	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 10 Aug. 1832	Aug. 1832	ditto	"	"	-	-
James Brown	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
Thomas Glynn	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
John Crummer	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 10 Aug. 1832	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
Henry Gee	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 23 July 1832	3 Sept. 1832	ditto	"	"	-	-
James Healy	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	27 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	"	-	-
Robert Miller	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 23 July 1832	3 Sept. 1832	ditto	"	"	-	-
Michael McDonough	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 23 July 1832	3 Sept. 1832	ditto	"	"	-	-
John Johnston	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 21 June 1832	27 Aug. 1832	ditto	"	"	-	-
John Young	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 2 Aug. 1832	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
Patrick Campbell	Discharged serjeant.	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
James Galloway	Discharged soldier	100	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
James Babcock	S. U. E.	200	ditto	200	ditto 2 June 1831	20 Mar. 1833	ditto	"	10 June.	-	-
Andrew Menely	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 13 July 1836	ditto	ditto	"	14 June.	-	-
Mary Halpin (widow)	Discharged soldier	100	ditto	100	ditto 28 June 1832	10 Mar. 1836	ditto	"	16 July.	-	-
Margaret Boyle (widow).	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto 11 Mar. 1833	1 Feb. 1836	ditto	"	29 July.	-	-
Peter Barkely	Military claim- ant during revo- lutionary war.	100	ditto	100	ditto 6 July 1834	11 May 1836	ditto	"	"	-	-
Edward Dell	Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804.	100	ditto	100	ditto 24 Mar. 1836	Col. Talbot.	ditto	"	10 May	-	-
Henry Medcalf	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto 2 May 1836	ditto	ditto	"	21 May.	-	-
Andrew Anderson	S. U. E.	200	ditto	200	ditto 4 May 1836	ditto	ditto	"	"	-	-
Ephraim C. Mitchell	Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804.	100	ditto	100	ditto 13 June 1836	ditto	ditto	"	13 June.	-	-
Canada Company	ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	ditto	ditto	"	5 May.	-	-

- Supplementary grant.
- Patent fee and survey paid.
S. D. P.
- Patent fee and survey paid.
(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description Issued.	Con- sideration Money	Fees.
London— continued.	Middlesex— continued.	Carradoc	Malcolm Campbell	Crown land sale	100	Cert. com. crown lands - 14 May 1836	-	-	1836: 1 June -	£. 5.	- Patent fee and survey paid.
			Stephen Raymond	-- Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804	100	Order in council, 14 April 1836	-- Located by Col. Talbot.	-- Settlement duty and fees.	"	"	62
		S. Dorchester	Canada Company - William Thompson	-	200	Claim allowed under com. July 1827	-	-	5 May - 24 June -	-	-
		Ekfred	Malcolm Campbell	-- Settler, regula- tions prior to July 1796.	640	Order in council, 30 Aug. 1820	2 Sept. 1820	Fees	3 May -	-	-
		Lobo	Malcolm McIntyre	-- Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804. Discharged soldier.	100	ditto 14 April 1836	By Col. Talbot.	-- Settlement duty and fees.	17 June -	-	-- Patent fee and survey paid.
		London	Joseph Payette	Militia	100	ditto 20 Oct. 1819	23 Sept. 1820	None	10 June - 21 June.	-	ditto.
			Albert Burdan	-- Settler, regula- tions 1 Jan. 1820.	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 28 July 1820	-	-	14 June -	-	-
			Charles Carmichael	-- Treasurer of London district.	100	Order in council, 20 Sept. 1820	29 April 1822	-- Settlement duty and fees.	4 April.	-	-
			John Harris	-- Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804.	100	ditto 2 Dec. 1830	-	-	15 April	-	ditto.
			Hugh Stevenson	ditto 6 July 1804	100	ditto 31 Mar. 1836	By Col. Talbot.	-- Settlement duty and fees.	15 April	-	ditto.
			John Turner	-	100	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			George Mitchell	-	100	ditto 23 May 1836	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			John Fitzgerald	-	100	ditto 13 June 1836	-	-	15 June -	-	ditto.
			Silas Warner	-- Settler, regula- tions 1 Jan. 1820.	50	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Nelson Hartwick	ditto 6 July 1804	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	-	-	20 June -	-	ditto.
			James Mitchell	-	100	ditto 9 June 1836	-	-	25 June -	-	ditto.
			James Dagg	-	100	ditto 7 July 1836	-	-	8 July -	-	ditto.
			Thomas Carling	-	100	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Thos. Routledge, sen.	-	100	ditto 15 May 1836	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Joseph Miller	-	100	ditto 31 Mar. 1836	-	-	15 April -	-	ditto.
			William Lumby	-	100	ditto 6 April 1836	-	-	2 June -	-	ditto.
			William McMahon	-	100	ditto 14 April 1836	-	-	16 June -	-	ditto.
		Malahide	George Kennedy	-	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	-	-	5 May -	-	ditto.
			John Rowe	-	200	ditto 17 Mar. 1836	-	-	8 April -	-	ditto.
			John Adams	-	100	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			James Martin	-	100	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Canada Company	-	100	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
		Mosa	Caleb Wilcox	-	100	ditto 17 Mar. 1836	-	-	8 April -	-	ditto.

			James Gipson	-	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			James Gibson	-	100	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			George Fields	S. U. E.	200	ditto 12 June 1822	14 June 1822	None	"	-	ditto.
			Gilbert Fields	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
		Southwold	John Phillips, jun.	-- Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804.	200	ditto 6 April 1836	-- Located by Col. Talbot.	-- Settlement duty and fees.	10 May -	-	ditto.
			Henry Stringer	-	200	ditto 12 May 1836	-	-	30 May -	-	ditto.
			Charles Harman	-	200	ditto 13 June 1836	-	-	16 June -	-	ditto.
			David Bowly	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Peter House	-	200	ditto 9 June 1836	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Canada Company	School land sale	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	-	-	5 May -	-	ditto.
			Richard Airey	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	20 July -	150	ditto.
		Town of London	John Browne	-- Settler, regula- tions 6 July 1804.	200	ditto 18 Feb. 1836	-	-	8 April -	-	ditto.
			Jacob Messmore	-	200	ditto 7 Jan. 1836	-	-	11 April -	-	ditto.
			Benjamin Schram	-	200	ditto 31 Mar. 1836	-	-	13 May -	-	ditto.
			Ephraim Elsworth	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			James Goulding	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	10 June -	-	ditto.
			James Stearns	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			John P. Mason	-	200	ditto 5 Jan. 1835	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Samuel Glass	-	200	ditto 14 April 1836	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Finley McDonald	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Charles J. Brady	-	200	ditto 13 June 1836	-	-	15 June -	-	ditto.
			William A. Park	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Michael Burke	-	200	ditto 16 June 1836	-	-	16 June -	-	ditto.
			Isaac Curling	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Peter Rogers	-	200	ditto 20 June 1836	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Hugh McNeal	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Robert Fennel	-	200	ditto 25 June 1836	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Christopher Williams	-	200	ditto 20 June 1836	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			John O'Brien	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Samuel Danant	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Edmond Raymond	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Edward Matthews	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			William Suell	-	200	ditto 20 April 1836	-	-	13 June -	-	ditto.
			John Douglass	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			William Sherman	-	200	ditto 13 April 1836	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Lewis Merrill	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.
			Thomas Cronyn	-	200	ditto 28 July 1836	-	-	26 July -	-	ditto.
			Canada Company	-	400	ditto - ditto	-	-	29 July -	-	ditto.
		Charlottesville	John Overholt	-	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	-	-	5 May -	-	ditto.
		Houghton	Canada Company	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	13 June.	-	ditto.
		Townsend	- ditto	-	100	ditto - ditto	-	-	6 May.	-	ditto.
		Windham	- ditto	-	200	ditto - ditto	-	-	"	-	ditto.

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description Issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.		
Western— continued.	Essex— continued.	Colchester— continued. Gosfield	Henry Campbell	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 24 Nov. 1832	4 May 1836	-	1836: 20 June.	£. s. d.			
			Alexander Rose	Militia	500	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 28 Feb. 1821	18 Dec. 1832	-	4 April.				
			Edward Butler	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto	15 April 1833	-	"		
			Jonathan Wickware	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto	29 Nov. 1832	-	"		
			John H. Shaver	ditto	100	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	-	"		
			James Wickwire	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 20 May 1817	200	ditto	ditto	-	"		
			John McCormick	Militia	500	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 3 Mar. 1836	500	ditto	26 Mar. 1836	-	10 May.		
			Timothy Sweet	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 17 Mar. 1836	200	ditto	28 Mar. 1836	-	"		
			Mercy Mann	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	-	"		
			Lucinda Robinson	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	-	"		
			Charlotte Sweet	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	-	"		
			Thomas Collins	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	-	"		
			Peter Schram	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	8 Mar. 1836	-	"		
			Jacob Mann	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	30 Mar. 1836	-	"		
			Frederick Telker	Militia	-	Cert. adj.-gen. militia, filed 20 July 1835	-	-	13 Feb. 1836	-	9 April	-	Patent fee and survey paid.
			Pierre Larose	ditto	-	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, Sept. 1820	-	-	24 Jan. 1832	-	11 April.	-	
			Hannah Clarke	D. U. E.	-	Order in council, 4 Feb. 1830	-	-	4 Jan. 1832	-	20 July.	-	
			Samuel White	Settler, reg. 6 July 1804.	-	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	-	-	By Col. Talbot	-	9 April.	-	
			David White	ditto	-	ditto	-	-	ditto	-	and fees.	-	
			Frederick Levi	ditto	-	ditto 9 May 1836	-	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	
Joseph M'Dougall	Crown land sale	water lot.	Fiat, adjutant-gen. 6 July 1835.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10			
Abraham Unsworth	Discharged ser-jeant.	200	Order in council, 21 July 1831	200	-	15 June 1833	-	Reside on grant three years.	8 April.				
Theodore Pratt	Militia	53	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 6 April 1831	53	-	25 Feb. 1835	-	None	"				
Luc Montreuil	ditto	50	ditto	50	-	ditto	-	ditto	"				
Francis Pratt	ditto	48	ditto	48	-	ditto	-	ditto	"				
Joseph La Farrier	ditto	200	ditto 17 Feb. 1836	200	-	28 Mar. 1836	-	ditto	"				
Thomas Duchesne	ditto	58	ditto 25 July 1834	58	-	23 Feb. 1834	-	ditto	"				
Bernard Soullier	ditto	100	ditto 6 April 1821	100	-	13 Mar. 1835	-	ditto	"				
Joseph Cadet	ditto	100	ditto	100	-	14 June 1834	-	ditto	10 May.				

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description Issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.	
Western— continued.	Essex— continued.	Colchester— continued. Gosfield	Matthias Woodley	S. U. E.	135	Order in council, 10 Oct. 1834	17 Jan. 1835	ditto	8 April.	-	Fees paid.	
			Francis Baby	(Water lot)	18	ditto 25 Feb. 1836	-	Not to obstruct road	14 April.	-	-	
			Margaret Collins	D. U. E.	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1830	200	ditto	18 Mar. 1835	None	15 April.	-
			Richard Goodbody	Settler, regin. 31 Jan. 1824	200	ditto 24 Nov. 1831	200	ditto	19 Mar. 1835	Settlement duty and fees.	18 April.	-
			Canada Company	Crown land sale	100	ditto 4 Feb. 1819	100	ditto	-	-	5 May.	-
			Pierre Janette dit Torneau.	ditto	100	Cert. com. crown land, Feb 1836	100	ditto	-	-	20 April.	50
			William M'Dougald	Settler, regin. 6 July 1804	100	Order in council, 26 Mar. 1836	100	ditto	-	Settlement duty and fees.	10 May.	-
			Nicholas Brouse	S. U. E.	200	ditto 27 June 1833	200	ditto	-	None	11 May.	-
			Joseph Pettingell	ditto	200	ditto 5 Jan. 1835	200	ditto	18 Mar. 1836	ditto	"	-
			Nicholas Mosher	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. mil., filed 10 June 1835	100	ditto	13 Feb. 1836	ditto	24 June.	-
			Madaine Askin	Settler, regin. 6 July 1804	-	Special order in council, 2 June 1836	-	-	(An old date)	Settlement duty and fees.	20 June.	-
			Francis C'heureux	ditto	1	Order in council, 28 Sept. 1820	1	ditto	19 June 1821	ditto	11 April.	-
			James Beatty	Crown land sale	4	Cert. com. crown land, 7 May 1836	4	ditto	-	-	23 May.	-
			Charles Askin	ditto	1	ditto 22 June 1836	1	ditto	-	-	23 June.	41
			Canada Company	Militia	100	Order in council, 4 Feb. 1836	100	ditto	-	-	5 May.	6
			Joseph Mills	D. U. E.	200	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 8 May 1821	200	ditto	26 June 1834	None	14 April.	-
			Dorothy Shaw	D. U. E.	200	Order in council, 5 Feb. 1831	200	ditto	24 June 1834	ditto	9 April.	-
			David Calder	Lieutenant, 59th regiment.	346	ditto 2 May 1832	346	ditto	7 Feb. 1835	Residence in colony two years, and settlement duty.	31 May.	-
			Sophia Ross	D. U. E.	200	ditto 28 Mar. 1833	200	ditto	12 April 1834	None	"	-
			Elizabeth Miller	ditto	200	ditto 11 July 1833	200	ditto	11 April 1834	ditto	10 June.	-
James Boyce	ditto	200	ditto 18 May 1833	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	-			
Abraham Waggoner	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, April 1821	100	ditto	9 May 1836	ditto	29 July.	-			
Peter B. Kilby	ditto	100	ditto 27 April 1821	100	ditto	2 April 1836	ditto	"	-			
David Carpenter	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 20 Dec. 1832	200	ditto	7 June 1836	ditto	"	-			
Ephraim Gordon	ditto	-	ditto 11 Feb. 1834	-	-	24 Feb. 1834	ditto	15 April.	-			
Michael Gordon	ditto	200	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	4 April.	-			
Baptiste Somilier	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 8 May 1821	100	ditto	5 Aug. 1826	ditto	"	-			
Leonard Ross	ditto	100	ditto 7 May 1821	100	ditto	-	ditto	"	-			
Neil M'Arthur	ditto	100	ditto 8 May 1836	100	ditto	-	ditto	"	-			
Gordon Buchanan	ditto	100	ditto 19 April 1836	100	ditto	5 Aug. 1826	ditto	11 April.	-			
Constantine Beauport	ditto	100	ditto 24 April 1836	100	ditto	28 April 1834	ditto	15 April.	-			
Catherine Servos	D. U. E.	200	Order in council, 27 June 1833	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	8 April.	-			

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Patents for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada--continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.		
Western— continued.	Kent— continued.	Chatham— continued.	Catherine O'Brien -	D. U. E.	200	Order in council, 27 June 1833	28 April 1834	None	1836: 8 April.	£.	-		
			John Peack -	ditto	200	ditto 24 Mar. 1831	24 Mar. 1831	ditto	9 April.				
			James Peck, jun. -	ditto	200	ditto 6 Oct. 1831	12 Nov. 1831	ditto	10 May.				
			Frederick A. Logan -	ditto	200	ditto 22 Feb. 1834	3 Mar. 1834	ditto					
			Lorraine Card -	ditto	200	ditto 24 July 1820	ditto	ditto					
			Susannah Hartman -	ditto	200	ditto 25 Jan. 1834	ditto	ditto					
			Alexander Grant, jun. -	ditto	200	ditto 10 Dec. 1823	ditto	ditto					
			James Givins, jun. -	Regulation, 22 Dec. 1797	600	ditto 11 Aug. 1818	1836	Fees	7 June -				- Patent fee and survey paid.
			Thomas Fisher -	Settler, regin. 6 Jan. 1820	100	ditto 17 May 1830	1839	Settlement duty and fees.	1 June.				
			Josiah Baldwin -	Militia	100	Cert. adjt. gen. mil. filed - 11 April 1836	1836	None	20 July.				
			Rachel Roseburgh -	ditto	200	Order in council, 18 July 1833	1834	ditto	29 July.				
			Pierre Badichan -	ditto	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 8 May 1821	1821	ditto	9 April.				
			Jesse Orser -	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 6 Mar. 1822	1831	ditto					
			Abraham Meredith John Hansinger -	ditto	200	ditto 27 June 1833	1829	ditto	15 April.				
			Martha Shaver -	Militia	100	Cert adjt-gen. mil. filed - 26 Mar. 1826	1829	ditto	10 May.				
			Laney Kennedy -	D. U. E.	200	Order in council, 17 Mar. 1836	1829	ditto					
			Sarah Rayner -	ditto	200	ditto 9 Mar. 1836	1829	ditto					
			Catharine Clendennan -	ditto	200	ditto 27 June 1833	1829	ditto					
			Abraham Price -	ditto	200	ditto 17 Mar. 1836	1829	ditto					
			William Green -	Militia	100	ditto - ditto - Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, Feb. 1832	1832	ditto	14 June.				
			Benjamin Lewis -	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 2 Sept. 1830	1831	ditto	7 June.				
			John Bell -	ditto	200	ditto 14 Sept. 1825	1836	ditto	13 June.				
			Henry Quant -	ditto	200	ditto 5 Mar. 1823	1832	ditto					
			William Green -	ditto	200	ditto 1 May 1832	1832	ditto					
			Jephthah Bradshaw -	ditto	200	ditto 4 Nov. 1818	1836	ditto					
			Lewis Lambert -	ditto	200	ditto 4 May 1836	1836	ditto					
			Jacob Dolsen -	ditto	200	ditto 20 Feb. 1810	1821	ditto					
			Abraham K. Hartley -	Discharged artificer	200	ditto 27 Nov. 1834	1835	ditto	8 April -				Free.
			Jacob Hawn -	ditto	200	ditto 8 Jan. 1835	1835	ditto					ditto.
			Michael Dowan -	ditto	200	ditto - ditto -	1835	ditto					ditto.

William Hare -	ditto	200	Order in council, 26 Dec. 1834	1834	ditto						ditto.
Thomas McBride -	Militia	100	Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 7 Aug. 1834	1834	ditto						ditto.
Christeen Morris -	D. U. E.	200	Order in council, 30 June 1819	1833	ditto	6 April -					ditto.
Joseph Sprugge -	Settler, prior to regulation 1796	500	Special order in council, 28 Apr. 1835	1835	Patent fee paid.						
A. Luke Emery -	Clergy reserve sale.	50	Cert. com. crown lands, Feb. 1836	1836	Free.						
John Holcomb -	Militia	100	Certified adjutant-general militia, 21 July 1820	1836	ditto						
Oliver Crouse -	ditto	100	Certified adjutant-general militia, filed 5 Apr. 1835	1836	ditto						
John Lownsbury -	ditto	100	Cert. - 11 Feb. 1833	1834	ditto						
John Lutes -	ditto	100	ditto 22 May 1834	1834	ditto						
Peter Moss -	ditto	100	ditto 3 June 1820	1820	ditto						
Isaac Gilbert -	ditto	100	ditto 10 June 1820	1820	ditto						
Alexander Cameron -	ditto	100	ditto filed, 20 Oct. 1835	1835	ditto						
Elizabeth Buchanan -	D. U. E.	200	Order in council, 8 Dec. 1832	1833	ditto						
Mary Anne Nelles -	ditto	200	ditto 5 Feb. 1831	1835	ditto						
Ann Clark -	ditto	200	ditto 5 Nov. 1828	1834	ditto						
Robert Fraick -	S. U. E.	200	ditto 2 June 1819	1836	ditto						
Zachariah Boice -	ditto	200	ditto 4 Sept. 1834	1836	ditto						
Nicholas Boice -	ditto	200	ditto - ditto -	1836	ditto						
Hazleton Palmer -	ditto	200	ditto - ditto -	1834	ditto						
Belnap Babcock -	ditto	200	ditto 27 Nov. 1834	1834	ditto						
Sarah Taylor -	D. U. E.	200	ditto 7 May 1820	1820	ditto						
Thomas Doyle -	Discharged artificer	200	ditto 2 Oct. 1834	1834	ditto						
Christian Fink -	Militia	200	Certified adjutant-general militia, 28 Jan. 1821	1821	ditto						
Daniel Ainsley -	ditto	200	ditto 28 Aug. 1820	1820	ditto						
John Moore -	ditto	200	ditto 14 Oct. 1833	1833	ditto						
Azariah Lundy -	ditto	200	ditto 14 Apr. 1835	1835	ditto						
Hovace Parish -	ditto	200	Filed - 30 Mar. 1836	1836	ditto						
John Groom -	S. U. E.	200	Order in council, 27 June 1833	1836	ditto						
John Blackley, sen. -	ditto	200	ditto 30 May 1834	1834	ditto						
Mary Nelles -	D. U. E.	200	ditto 20 May 1817	1817	ditto						
Samuel Blakley -	S. U. E.	200	ditto 30 May 1834	1834	ditto						
Sophia Blakley -	ditto	200	ditto - ditto -	1834	ditto						
William Sills -	ditto	200	ditto 19 Dec. 1833	1833	ditto						
Rachel Daily -	D. U. E.	200	ditto - ditto -	1834	ditto						
Daniel Keller -	S. U. E.	200	ditto 5 Nov. 1835	1835	ditto						

(continued.)

RETURN of Descriptions for Grants of Land issued between 1st April and 1st August 1836, in the Province of Upper Canada—continued.

District.	County.	Township.	Grantees.	Nature of Claim.	Acres.	Date of Warrant or other Authority.	Date of Location.	Conditions.	When Description issued.	Con- sideration Money.	Fees.
Western— continued.	Kent— continued.	Moore—cont'd	Christopher Lennox	Militia	200	-- Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 26 June 1834	28 June 1834	None	1836: 29 July.	£. s.	
			Margaret Cameron	D. U. E.	200	-- Order in council, 6 Sept. 1832	5 Nov. 1833	ditto	"	"	
		Oxford	John Sipes	ditto	200	ditto 12 June 1834	16 July 1834	ditto	"		
			Samuel Smith	-- Settler, regula- tion 6 July 1804	200	ditto 2 May 1836	Col. Talbot.	-- Settlement duty and fees.	16 June	-- Patent fee and survey paid.	
		Plympton	Eliakim Newcomb	ditto	200	ditto 30 June 1836	19 Dec. 1832	None	20 July.		
			Elijah McKenny	Militia	200	-- Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 7 May 1821	29 Aug. 1833	ditto	"	8 April.	
			Joseph Holmes	ditto	100	ditto 11 Sept. 1832	29 Aug. 1833	ditto	9 April.		
			David Boice	ditto	100	ditto 17 July 1833	ditto	ditto	9 April.		
			Lawrence Eiman	S. U. E.	200	-- Order in council, 28 Oct. 1835	29 Feb. 1836	ditto	"		
			Samuel S. McKenny	ditto	200	ditto 23 Nov. 1816	30 Mar. 1835	ditto	8 April.		
			Sarah Feere	D. U. E.	200	ditto 19 Aug. 1833	22 May 1834	ditto	9 April.		
			Eleanor Mordon	ditto	200	ditto 28 Oct. 1833	22 May 1834	ditto	"		
			Daniel Mordon	S. U. E.	200	ditto 27 June 1833	9 Nov. 1833	ditto	"		
			Jacob Miller	ditto	200	-- Order in council, 10 Oct. 1834	11 Oct. 1834	-- Settlement duty and fees.	1 April.		Free.
			Timothy Ressoqui	-- Non-com. officer Queen's rangers.	500	ditto 22 June 1825	8 July 1833	-- Resident on grant three years.	29 April.		ditto.
			Peter Haynes	Militia	100	-- Cert. adjutant-gen. militia, 5 Jan. 1833	8 June 1833	None	11 May		ditto.
			Solomon Soper	ditto	100	ditto 12 Feb. 1836	12 Feb. 1836	ditto	10 May		ditto.
			John McLaughlin	ditto	200	ditto 28 Aug. 1833	26 Sept. 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
			Mary Sherman	D. U. E.	200	-- Order in Council, 6 Dec. 1832	19 Sept. 1833	ditto	31 May		ditto.
			Mary Morgan	ditto	200	ditto 1 July 1830	27 Aug. 1833	ditto	10 May		ditto.
			Mary Perry	ditto	200	ditto 7 Feb. 1833	7 May 1834	ditto	"		ditto.
			Anne Pearsall	ditto	200	ditto 4 Sept. 1834	7 Dec. 1835	ditto	11 May		ditto.
			Angus McKay	S. U. E.	200	ditto 27 June 1833	9 July 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
			Catherine McDonnell	D. U. E.	200	ditto 8 May 1833	2 Aug. 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
			Catherine Bartlett	ditto	200	ditto 6 Dec. 1832	23 May 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
			Catherine Carpenter	ditto	200	ditto 25 July 1833	27 June 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
			Hiram Wilson	S. U. E.	200	ditto 27 June 1833	9 June 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
			William G. Pawling	ditto	200	ditto 27 Oct. 1834	6 Nov. 1834	ditto	20 May		ditto.
			Mary Roblin	D. U. E.	200	ditto 28 Feb. 1835	4 Dec. 1835	ditto	30 May		ditto.
			Adela Frey	ditto	200	ditto 11 Feb. 1836	12 April 1836	ditto	31 May		ditto.
			Lewis Carpenter	S. U. E.	200	ditto 25 July 1833	27 July 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
			James Chamberlain	ditto	200	ditto 27 Aug. 1833	23 Sept. 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
			Deborah Kellogg	D. U. E.	200	ditto 19 Aug. 1833	24 Sept. 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
			Florence Benn	S. U. E.	200	ditto	23 Sept. 1833	ditto	"		ditto.

George Detlor	ditto	200	ditto 27 Aug. 1833	ditto	200	ditto	15 Mar. 1836	ditto	29 July		ditto.
Christian Marsh	D. U. E.	200	ditto	ditto	200	ditto	15 July 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
Catherine Ellison	ditto	200	ditto 25 July 1833	ditto	200	ditto	26 July 1833	ditto	1 June		ditto.
John Rogers	S. U. E.	200	ditto 1 May 1834	ditto	200	ditto	29 Nov. 1834	ditto	8 June		ditto.
Elizabeth Dafee	ditto	200	ditto 10 Mar. 1834	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	"		ditto.
Jason Parkes	D. U. E.	200	ditto	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	"		ditto.
Jacob Stairs	S. U. E.	200	ditto	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	"		ditto.
Emily Dean	ditto	200	ditto 4 Feb. 1836	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	"		ditto.
Joseph Cass	D. U. E.	200	ditto 19 Jan. 1833	ditto	200	ditto	27 July 1833	ditto	10 June		ditto.
James Littleworth	S. U. E.	200	ditto 7 Dec. 1830	ditto	200	ditto	17 July 1833	ditto	13 June		ditto.
Ann Ewart	-- Discharged serjeant.	200	ditto 11 Feb. 1833	Militia	100	-- Cert. adjutant-general militia, filed 8 April 1836	ditto	-- Reside on grant three years.	20 July		ditto.
Phebe Read	D. U. E.	200	ditto 10 Nov. 1834	ditto	200	ditto	15 Mar. 1836	None	29 July		ditto.
Francis Limmins	ditto	200	ditto 2 May 1833	ditto	200	ditto	15 July 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
W. H. Limmon	S. U. E.	200	ditto 12 Feb. 1831	ditto	200	ditto	20 Mar. 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
Abigail Jarvis	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	200	ditto	ditto	ditto	"		ditto.
Catherine Knight	D. U. E.	200	ditto 18 May 1833	ditto	200	ditto	12 Aug. 1833	ditto	"		ditto.
William M'Neal	Militia	100	ditto 10 Mar. 1834	ditto	200	ditto	15 Mar. 1836	ditto	"		ditto.
Elizabeth Fortier	D. U. E.	200	-- Cert. adjutant-general militia, filed 8 April 1836	ditto	200	ditto	11 April 1836	ditto	20 July		ditto.
Stephen Peters	D. U. E.	200	-- Order in council, 18 Jan. 1834	ditto	200	ditto	13 Feb. 1836	ditto	21 July		ditto.
Allan Cameron	S. U. E.	200	ditto 24 Mar. 1835	ditto	200	ditto	6 June 1835	ditto	6 April		ditto.
John Papst	ditto	200	ditto 21 Feb. 1832	ditto	200	ditto	30 Aug. 1834	ditto	8 April		ditto.
George Bradshaw	ditto	200	ditto 19 Dec. 1833	ditto	200	ditto	24 Mar. 1834	ditto	"		ditto.
Arret McCall	ditto	200	ditto 1 Mar. 1834	ditto	200	ditto	2 May 1834	ditto	9 April		ditto.
Mahton Doan	D. U. E.	200	ditto 16 July 1816	ditto	200	ditto	5 Dec. 1832	ditto	"		ditto.
John Caughel, jun.	S. U. E.	200	ditto 9 Oct. 1810	ditto	200	ditto	15 Mar. 1836	ditto	"		ditto.
Adam J. Briscoe	ditto	200	ditto 3 April 1834	ditto	200	ditto	1 Aug. 1834	ditto	"		ditto.
Reuben Mosier	ditto	200	ditto 28 Oct. 1832	ditto	200	ditto	6 June 1834	ditto	31 May		ditto.
John Quig	Discharged soldier	100	ditto 7 Oct. 1830	ditto	200	ditto	21 April 1834	Reside three years	6 June		ditto.
Hyohte Parent	Militia	100	ditto 10 Jan. 1832	ditto	200	ditto	5 Nov. 1833	None	17 June		ditto.
Ruth Pauling	S. U. E.	200	adjutant-gen. militia, 6 Jan. 1831	ditto	200	ditto	8 Mar. 1836	ditto	10 June		ditto.
Francis C. Brackin-ridge	ditto	200	-- Order in council, 19 Aug. 1833	ditto	200	ditto	2 May 1834	ditto	"		ditto.
William Vanderlip, jun.	ditto	200	ditto 7 Mar. 1833	ditto	200	ditto	8 Oct. 1833	ditto	17 June		ditto.
George Durand	ditto	200	ditto 4 Sept. 1832	ditto	200	ditto	8 July 1833	ditto	28 July		ditto.
Thomas Williams	Crown land sale	200	-- Cert. crown com- lands, 18 Jan. 1836	ditto	200	ditto	8 July 1833	ditto	26 July		ditto.
Thomas Flagler	S. U. E.	200	ditto 6 Nov. 1829	Militia	200	ditto	5 Feb. 1836	ditto	7 April		ditto.
Leguila M. Walsh	ditto	200	-- Cert. adjutant-general militia, 5 Mar. 1835	ditto	200	ditto	27 Sept. 1820	ditto	13 April		ditto.

(continued.)

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

(37.) K.

Committee-room, House of Assembly,
9 January 1837.

Sir,

A. N. Macnab, Esq.
to Commissioner of
Crown Lands,
9 Jan. 1837.

By desire of the committee to whom was referred Dr. 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, &c.

(signed) *Allan N. Macnab,*

Chairman.

To the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto,
15 January 1837.

Sir,

Reply to the above.

In reply to your letter requesting information respecting the town of Port Credit, I beg to acquaint you that the return of surveys was made upon the 26th 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 23d March 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, &c.

(signed) *R. B. Sullivan.*

A. N. Macnab, Esq.

(38.) L.

Inspector General's Office, Toronto.
13 December 1836.

Sir,

G. H. Markland,
Esq. to J. Beikie,
Esq.

I HAVE the honour to state for the information of the Honourable the Executive Council, that I am not aware of any orders or warrants for public monies in anywise 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, &c.

(signed) *George H. Markland,*
Inspector-General.John Beikie, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(39.) M.

Committee-room, House of Assembly,
9 January 1837.

Sir,

A. N. Macnab, Esq.
to J. H. Dunn, Esq.
9 Jan. 1837.

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 extracts 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 5,000*l.* 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;" 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.

(signed) *Allan N. Macnab.*

The Hon. John H. Dunn, Receiver-General.

Sir,

Receiver-General's Office, Toronto,
14 January 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 honour 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, &c.

(signed) *John H. Dunn,*
Receiver-General.

Allan Macnab, 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.

(40.) N.

Sir,

Cornwall, 26 July 1836.

I BEG leave to address you for the purpose of bringing 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.

Documents refer-
ring to Mission of
Capt. Fitzgibbon.

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.

John Joseph, Esq., Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. M'Donnell,*
Sheriff, E. D.

(A true copy.) J. Joseph.

Sir,

Cornwall, June 14, 1836.

I HAVE the honour 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 insure 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 Osnabruck, 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 serious 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 labourers at the Long Sault, to the number of 70 or 80, 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, though 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

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 first and second 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.

John Joseph, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Archd. M'Lean.

(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, deposeth 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, deposeth 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 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 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, not 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 Osnabruck, 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, deposeth 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 labourers upon the canal, and the windows of his house broken; that yesterday he proceeded to
Cornwall

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 labourers 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 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 being in it as well, being a countryman to a party with whom about 80 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 H. Empsey, Philip W. Empsey, 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.*

(Copy.)

Government House, 18 June 1836.

Sir,

IN answer to your letter dated Cornwall, 14 June 1836, applying for the presence of a military force in your neighbourhood, and for the arming of the 1st and 2d 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 neighbourhood.

As to the arming the two regiments of militia, his Excellency does not think that sufficient emergency exists to authorize him suddenly to direct this measure. It may be proper that in your neighbourhood 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 election.

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 every 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, and 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 election, 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.

(signed) *J. Joseph.*

A. McLean, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Cornwall.

(A true copy.) *J. Joseph.*

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

(Copy.)

Sir,

Government House, 18 June 1836.

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 neighbourhood, that some violent and outrageous proceedings may take place during the ensuing elections on the part of the labourers 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 neighbourhood, 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. M'Lean and the Honourable Philip Vankoughnet, and any other magistrates of the neighbourhood, and that you will also make it your business to see the canal labourers, 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 neighbourhood 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 50 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 neighbourhood 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.

James Fitzgibbon, Esq.

(41.) O.

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 gaol, 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 gaol 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 inquiring 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 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,

Communication
from G. Gurnett,
Esq.

trates, affords in itself a sufficient refutation of the charge that the prisoner, Andrew Shore, was released from gaol 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.

(42.) P.

On the Thursday, 2d 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 further charges are made, and that this committee had been appointed to investigate the same, and are 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.

Minute of proceedings of Committee.

(43.) Q.—STATEMENT showing the CERTIFICATES issued from the Commissioners for Crown Lands Office, from the 26th 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.	Number of Certificate.	Lot.	Concession.	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.
20 June - 1834	417	- - - 1, No. Sherbrook-street and east of George-street.	6	128	Cayuga	Haldimand	Israel Fogel - John Hutchinson	1836: April 22	1836: April 22	1830: December 7	105 12	Indian.
27 Feb. - 1832	418	- - - Part of 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, and part of 25, 26, 27 and 28.	-	-	- - - Town of Peterborough.	Northumberland	John Hutchinson	May 4	May 4	"	10 - -	Crown.
2 Sep. - 1835	419	- - - Part of 24, 25, 26, 27, and part of 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.	3, 4	188	Brantford	Wentworth	John Charles Digby	- 5	- 5	"	235 - -	Indian.
6 May - 1836	420	- - - 20 and 21, E. Bedford-street.	3, 4	458	ditto	ditto	William Holmes, esp.	- 6	- 6	"	572 10 -	ditto.
30 Aug. - 1834	421	- - - 20 & 21, W. Bedford st.	-	-	Town Sandwich	Essex	James Beatty	- 7	- 7	"	21 2 6	Crown.
Ditto -	422	- - - 4 N. Dr.	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto	" 11	" 11	"	20 2 -	ditto.
31 Jan. - 1839	423	- - - 8, S. Talbot-street	9	200	Gore of Toronto	York, 2d Riding	Dickinson Fletches	- 11	- 11	"	162 10 -	ditto.
20 June - 1834	424	- - - 26, N. of 5th-street	6	128	Cayuga	Haldimand	Peter Kinter	June 4	June 4	"	105 12 -	Indian.
26 March 1833	425	- - - 23, N. of 3d-street	10	175	Verulam	Durham	John Brookescrowe	- 6	- 6	"	52 10 -	Crown.
Ditto -	426	- - - W. half 19	16	182	ditto	Northumberland	ditto	"	"	"	46 5 2	ditto.
Ditto -	427	- - - E. half 22	17	75	ditto	ditto	John Smith	"	"	"	19 1 3	ditto.
Ditto -	428	- - - 20 and 27, N. of Boulton-street.	17	100	ditto	ditto	ditto	" 7	" 7	"	25 8 4	ditto.
7 June 1836, public auction.	429	- - - 8 and 9, S. Dundas-street	11	200	Nottawasaga	Simcoe	Aaron Walsh	- 7	- 7	"	50 - -	ditto.
6 June - 1833	430	- - - 18, and E. 1/2 17, S. Dundas-street.	-	-	Barrie	ditto	David Smith Ross	- 9	- 9	"	15 15 -	ditto.
10 June - 1834	431	- - - 34, W. 1/2 35, N. Boulton-street.	-	176	Moulton	Haldimand	Salmon Miner	" 10	" 10	"	132 - -	Indian.
5 Sep. - 1835	432	- - - 23, N. of 3d-street	-	-	Cayuga	ditto	Stephen Fant	- 10	- 10	"	10 - 3	ditto.
23 April 1833	433	- - - 20 and 27, N. of Boulton-street.	-	-	Cornwall	Stormont	Hugh M'Collum	"	"	"	10 10 -	Crown.
18 Feb. - 1834	434	- - - 1, N. 1st-street	-	-	ditto	ditto	William Wade	"	"	"	10 - -	ditto.
Ditto -	435	- - - 1, N. 1st-street	-	-	ditto	ditto	Aaron Walsh	"	"	"	10 - -	ditto.
10 June - 1836, Per order in council, 3 July 1834.	436	- - - 18, and E. 1/2 17, S. Dundas-street.	-	-	Cobourg	Northumberland	Benjamin Clark	"	"	"	10 - -	ditto.
10 June 1836, order in council, 3 July 1834.	437	- - - 18, and E. 1/2 17, S. Dundas-street.	-	-	ditto	ditto	Geo. Strange Boulton	"	"	"	3 15 -	ditto.
10 June 1836, order in council, 3 July 1834.	438	- - - 1, N. 1st-street	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	"	"	3 15 -	ditto.
9 June - 1834	439	- - - 1, N. 1st-street	6	-	Cayuga	Haldimand	Henry Huntsberger	- 13	- 13	"	90 7 6	Indian.
23 April - 1833	440	- - - 1, N. 1st-street	-	-	Cornwall	Stormont	Alex. M'Lean	- 16	- 16	"	11 - -	Crown.

18 Feb. 1836, public auction.	441	- - - St. Pt. 16	4	103	Brantford	Wentworth	- - - Geo. Deverell, original sale to T. B. Smith.	- 17	- 17	- - - Certified, Lewis Bunsete, Dep. 14 June 1836.	103 - -	Indian.
20 June - 1834	442	- - - 14	6	126 1/2	Cayuga	Haldimand	- - - Joseph Grobb, original sale to Abraham Grobb.	- 18	- 18	- - - Order of the acting trustee Indian affairs, 17 June 1836, Dec. 7, 1830.	101 - -	ditto.
18 June 1836, public auction.	443	- - - 29, on M'Gregor's Creek.	-	-	Chatham	Kent	William Emery	"	"	"	17 10 -	Crown.
18 June - 1836	444	- - - 52, on the River Thames.	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto	"	"	"	20 15 -	ditto.
17 June - 1834	445	- - - 39, Broken Front street.	11	-	Collingwood	Simcoe	Henry James Castle	" 20	" 20	"	3 18 9	ditto.
20 June 1836, public auction.	446	- - - 5, east side Toronto-street.	-	-	Port Credit	York, 2d Riding	John Powell	- 20	- 20	"	14 10 -	Indian.
Ditto -	447	- - - E. half 3 N. Dr.	-	-	ditto	ditto	Geo. Monro	"	"	"	40 - -	ditto.
18 Sep. - 1830	448	- - - Town, 26, E. of Bedford-street.	7	-	Gore of Toronto	ditto	John Groves	" 22	" 22	"	75 - -	Crown.
3 Sep. - 1834	449	- - - The No. Pt. of the farm known as the Brant Farm.	-	-	Town Sandwich	Essex	Charles Askin	- 22	- 22	"	7 10 -	ditto.
23 June 1836, Six Nations Indians in council.	450	- - - Town, 30, on Dunlop-street.	-	228	Brantford	Wentworth	Wm. Johnson Kerr	- 23	- 23	"	228 - -	Indian.
1 June - 1833	451	- - - Town, 3, N. of Wellington-street.	-	-	Barrie	Simcoe	Thomas Graham	"	"	"	10 5 -	Crown.
Oct. - 1832	452	- - - Town, 7, east side Toronto-street.	-	-	Brantford	Wentworth	Josh. Pillsworth	- 24	- 24	"	12 - -	Indian.
23 June 1836, public auction.	453	- - - Town, 12, west side Bay-street.	-	-	Port Credit	York, 2d Riding	Alex. Dixon	"	"	"	26 - -	ditto.
Ditto -	454	- - - Town, 12, east side Port-street.	-	-	ditto	ditto	Geo. Gurnett	"	"	"	12 10 -	ditto.
Ditto -	455	- - - Town, 12, east side Part of 28, 29 and 30	3	-	Brantford	Wentworth	James Winniett, esp.	" 27	- 27	"	10 10 -	ditto.
2 Oct. - 1835	456	- - - Town, 1 and 2, east side Bay-street.	-	-	Port Credit	York, 2d Riding	George Walton	- 27	- 27	"	50 - -	ditto.
27 June 1836, public sale.	457	- - - W. 1/2 4	N. dr.	100	Gore of Toronto	ditto	- - - John Healy, original sale to John Falvey.	"	"	"	27 - -	ditto.
5 Oct. - 1830	458	- - - Town, 3, east side Bay-street.	-	-	Port Credit	ditto	John King	"	"	"	75 - -	Crown.
27 June 1836, public auction.	459	- - - 10, on Dunlop-street	-	-	Barrie	ditto	- - - Geo. A. Barber, original sale to B. Thorne.	"	"	"	14 10 -	Indian.
17 March 1835, public auction.	460	- - - 21, Front Concession	-	-	Moore	Simcoe	Louis Papineau	"	"	"	12 15 -	Crown.
24 July - 1834	461	- - - E. 1/2 24	-	100	Beckwith	Kent	Duncan M'Laren	July 1	July 1	"	25 - -	Indian.
31 May - 1833	307	- - - E. 1/2 24	9	100	Beckwith	Lanark	-	April 26	April 26	February 4	50 - -	Crown.

(continued.)

STATEMENT showing the Certificates issued from the Commissioners for Crown Lands Office, from 26th April to the 2d July 1836—continued.

Date of Sale.	Number of Certificate.	Lot.	Concession.	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 Money paid.	Whether Crown, Indian or Clergy.
16 June - 1834	308	- - - W. half 20	6	100	Richmond	Carleton	William Wilkinson	1836: April 29	1836: April 29	1830: February 4	£. 75 - -	Clergy.
9 Nov. - 1831	309	- - - N. half 23	8	100	Norwich	Oxford	James Gellard	May - 4	May 4	" "	45 - -	ditto.
27 Mar. - 1832	310	- - - Part 2, S. Road, and 2 broken front.	1	102½	Hope	Durham	Nathan B. Straw	- 23	- 23	" "	115 6 3	ditto.
3 Feb. - 1829	311	- - - E. half 15	3	100	East Gwillimbury	Simcoe	Ebenezer Doan	June 7	June 7	" "	87 10 -	ditto.
18 April - 1829	312	- - - W. half 16	4	100	North Gwillimbury	Simcoe	Elisha Mitchel, jun.	" "	" "	" "	56 5 -	ditto.
8 April - 1830	313	- - - E. half 27	2	101	Whitby	York, 3d Riding	Peter McDonald	" "	" "	" "	100 - -	ditto.
12 June - 1829	314	- - - S. part 15	B. F.	110	Whitby	York, 3d Riding	Benjamin Rogers	- 8	- 8	" "	89 7 6	ditto.
8 July - 1833	315	- - - Rear half 13	10	100	Elizabethtown	Leeds	John Green	- 10	- 10	" "	125 - -	ditto.
17 June 1836, public auction.	316	- - - N. W. half 21	10	100	Beckwith	Lanark	Duncan McEwan	- 17	- 17	" "	50 - -	ditto.
21 June 1836, order in council, May 1836.	317	No. 2, Credit reserve -	5 Ra.	50	Toronto	York, 2d Riding	William Blain	- 21	- 21	" "	50 - -	ditto.
11 June - 1829	318	- - - N. half 16	1	100	Innisfil	Simcoe	Lewis S. Clement	July - 1	July 1	" "	37 10 -	ditto.

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 Commissioners 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 agreeable to the wishes 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 sales or otherwise, conceiving that the original sales of this year alone bore any reference to the Address of the Honourable 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; authorizes certificate of the Crown Lands Commissioner to be received as satisfaction to the Crown officer 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 to His Majesty's Government by this Department.

No deeds have been surrendered to this Department since the close of the late general elections.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, }
Toronto, 19 Dec. 1836.

R. B. Sullivan, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(44.) R.

Executive Council Chamber at Toronto, Thursday 5th January 1837.

Report of Executive Council.

Present—The Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Presiding Councillor.

The Hon. William Allan.

The Hon. Augustus Baldwin.

The Hon. 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 Honourable the 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 inquiries 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, showing the numbers of the lots, 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 showing, 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 names 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 statement of abutments 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 inquiries contained in the address of the Honourable 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 Honourable House of Commons on the same subject. It embraces a longer period than is required by the address of the Honourable the House of 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 show 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 adduced 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 the special orders, the Council would respectfully remark that, in the case of settlers under the Hon. 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 showing 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 inquire into them, will be seen by copies of 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 payments 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, showing whether the same were Crown, Clergy or Indian lands. In a note appended to the Commissioner's report, the reason is shown 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 themselves, 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 registrar, 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 anywise 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 Honourable 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 inquiries 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 the assistance of his office, for the purpose of expediting the public business therein, and the order in Council thereupon, a copy of which as above mentioned is 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 until 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 neighbourhood, 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 or authority, and of any orders or warrants for public monies whatever, in anywise relating to the facilitating or issuing deeds since the termination of the late Session of Parliament, or otherwise relating

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 monies whatever in anywise 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 monies 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 Government, in the exercise of their respective functions, which would not take place under the most ordinary circumstance. 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.

(signed) *R. B. Sullivan, P. C.*

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

(45.) R. (1.)

Sir, Receiver-General's Office, 13 December 1836.

In reply to your communication of the 12th instant, requiring for the information of his Excellency and the Honourable the Executive Council, "Copies of any orders or warrants for any public monies whatever in anywise 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.

Letter from Receiver-General,
13 Dec. 1836,
with Enclosures.

To John Beikie, Esq.
Clerk of the Hon. Exec. Council, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John H. Dunn, P. C.*

(Copy.)

(King's Arms.)

K.

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.

To the Honourable John Henry Dunn, Receiver-General of the said Province.

No. 552.

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 Honourable Duncan Cameron, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, or to his assigns, the sum of Eighty-two pounds eleven shillings and sixpence sterling, equal to 91 l. 15 s. Canada currency, being the amount of his annexed account against the Government, for disbursements for further assistance in his office, authorized by order in Council of the 16th May 1836. An attested copy of which is annexed.

£. 82. 11 s. 6 d. sterling.
Dollars at 4/6.

(signed) *D. Cameron, Secy and Regr.*

(Entered.)
(signed) *George H. Markland,*
Inspector-General.

And for your so doing, this, with the acquittance of the said Honourable D. Cameron or his assigns, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge.

Given under my hand at Toronto, this 23d day of July 1836,

(signed) *F. B. Head.*

By his Excellency's command.
(signed) *J. Joseph.*

(A true copy of voucher 22, account K. July to December 1836.)

Receiver-General's Office, 13 December 1836.

John H. Dunn, P. C.

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

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 Office. }

Voucher No. 22, dated 23 July 1836.
£.82. 11. 6. 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 authorize 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 inquiry, 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 Beikie*, Clerk, Executive Council.

UPPER CANADA.

The Government, to Duncan Cameron, Esq., Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for Disbursements for further assistance in his office, as authorized by a Minute in Council, dated 16th May 1836, and approved by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

	No. of Vouchers.	£.	s.	d.
For assistance in the office by T. Douglas Harrington, from the 23d May to 30th June 1836, both days inclusive, at 200 <i>l.</i> per annum	-	21	7	6
For ditto in ditto, by John 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. Douglas Harrington, during extra hours, as per voucher	1	8	17	6
For ditto, by John F. Maddock, ditto, as per voucher	2	10	3	6
For ditto, by Edward Kent, ditto, as per voucher	3	6	18	6
For ditto, by James Henderson, ditto, as per voucher	4	1	13	6
Provincial Currency	-	91	15	-

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*, Secy and Regr.

Sworn before me, at Toronto, the 7th day of July 1836,
(signed) *Jn. B. Robinson*, C. J.

(Examined.)

(signed) *George H. Markland*, Inspector-General.

Audited in Council, 19th July 1836.
(signed) *R. B. Sullivan*, P. C.

(46.) R. (2.)

(Copy.)

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Toronto, 11th May 1836.

IN reporting upon two letters complaining of delay in this office on the 15th March last, I had the honour 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 honour of transmitting to you, on the 28th March, a statement of the progressive increase of the duties of the office from 1st January 1826 to 31st December 1835.

Since

Letter from Secretary and Registrar, 11 May 1836.

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, six fiats for special instruments, two 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 till their return.

I have, &c.
(signed) D. Cameron, Secretary and Registrar.

(A true copy.)
(signed)

John Beikie, Clerk, Executive Council.

(47.) R. (3.)

(Copy.)

In Council, 9 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. Minute in Council, 9 May 1836.

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 favourable 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, 28 May 1836.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having directed that the Council should be summoned for this day, and having come down to the Council, was pleased to submit the following question:— Minute in Council, 28 May 1836.

At what time would the Council advise that the present House of Assembly should be dissolved, pursuant to the minute in Council of the 9th 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.)

Sir,

C. C. Chancery Office, day of 1836.

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 next ensuing. Instructions to Returning Officers.

I have, &c.

Samuel P. Jervis, C. C. Chancery.

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 Parliament of this Province, passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Third, intituled, "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 hereof 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 and usually made, which nomination being seconded, the candidate may, if he thinks 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 show 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 fief, or in roture, 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), under 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 *bonâ fide* resident in this Province, or some other of the dominions of His Majesty, for and during the term of seven years

next

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 not 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 above-mentioned; and the writ and return, so executed as aforesaid, are to be transmitted with convenient despatch, after the election is thus terminated, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, addressed to him at Toronto.

(50.) S.

EXTRACTS from the POLL-BOOKS returned into the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, showing the Number of Votes polled for each Candidate at the General Election for the Year 1836.

Extracts from Poll-books.

Counties and Towns.	Candidates.	Votes polled for each.	Remarks.	
Glengarry - - -	Donald M'Donell - - -	824		
	Alexander M'Martin - - -	497		
	Alexander Chisholm - - -	510		
	James Grant - - -	96		
Stormout - - -	William Bruce - - -	293		
	Archibald M'Lean - - -	344		
	Donald A. M'Donell - - -	343		
	John Waldcoff - - -	213		
Dundas - - -	Peter Shaver - - -	}		No poll-book.
	John Cook - - -			
Russell - - -	Thomas M'Kay - - -	- - -		ditto.
Prescott - - -	Richard P. Hotham - - -	170		
	John Kearns - - -	165		
	Charles Waters - - -	52		
	George M'Donell - - -	61		
Lanark - - -	Alexander Thom - - -	518		
	John A. H. Powell - - -	552		
	Thomas M. Radenurst - - -	385		
	Malcolm Cameron - - -	559		
Carleton - - -	Edward Malloch - - -	283		
	John Bower Lewis - - -	346		
	James Johnston - - -	194		
Leeds - - -	Jonas Jones - - -	363		
	Ogle R. Gowan - - -	351		
	William Buell - - -	169		
	Matthew M. Howard - - -	168		
Grenville - - -	Hiram Norton - - -	}	Poll-book destroyed.	
	W. B. Wells - - -			
Frontenac - - -	Jacob Shibley - - -	157		
	John Marks - - -	286		
	James Matthewson - - -	342		
	George W. Yarker - - -	62		
Hastings - - -	Anthony Manahan - - -	417		
	Henry W. Yager - - -	364		
	Nelson G. Reynolds - - -	371		
	Edmund Murney - - -	417		
Lennox and Addington	Peter Perry - - -	372		
	John S. Cartwright - - -	475		
	Marshall S. Bidwell - - -	375		
	George H. Detlor - - -	465		
Prince Edward - - -	John P. Roblin - - -	225		
	Charles Bockus - - -	427		
	James Wilson - - -	160		
	James Rogers Armstrong - - -	454		

EXTRACTS from the POLL-BOOKS, &c.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Candidates.	Votes polled for each.	Remarks.
Durham - - -	George S. Boulton - -	419	
	George Elliott - - -	408	
	John Brown - - -	259	
	John D. Smith - - -	229	
Northumberland -	Henry Ruttan - - -	574	
	Boswell - - -	413	
	Gilchrist - - -	440	
	Alexander M'Donell - -	583	
First Riding, York -	David Gibson - - -	378	
	Benjamin Thorne - - -	311	
Second Riding, York	Edward Thomson - - -	489	
	William L. Mackenzie -	389	
Third Riding, York -	Francis Leys - - -	242	
	Thomas D. Morrison - -	343	
Fourth Riding, York -	John Simcoe Macaulay -	174	
	John M'Intosh - - -	309	
Wentworth - - -	Michael Aikman - - -	440	
	William Notman - - -	32	
	Allan N. Macnab - - -	447	
	Hann ^s Smith - - -	383	
	Jacob Rymal - - -	348	
Halton - - -	Caleb Hopkins - - -	824	
	James Durand - - -	813	
	William Chisholm - - -	944	
	Absolom Shade - - -	876	
Simcoe - - -	William B. Robinson - -	126	
	James Wickens - - -	120	
	Samuel Lount - - -	34	
First Riding, Lincoln	Richard Woodruff - - -	278	
	William Crooks - - -	193	
	John Lyons - - -	-	
Second Riding, Lincoln	George Rykert - - -	248	
	William Woodruff - - -	146	
	John Clark - - -	17	
Third Riding, Lincoln	David Thorburn - - -	251	
	John Lafferty - - -	222	
Fourth Riding, Lincoln	Gilbert M'Micking - - -	171	
	William Hepburn - - -	43	
Haldimand - - -	W. H. Merritt - - -	120	
	H. Davis - - -	89	
Oxford - - -	Charles Duncombe - - -	451	
	Robert Alway - - -	408	
	James Ingersol - - -	261	
	G. W. Whitehead - - -	174	
Middlesex - - -	Thomas Parke - - -	701	
	Elias Moore - - -	691	
	John Bostwick - - -	585	
	Joseph B. Clench - - -	609	
Norfolk - - -	William Salmon - - -	236	
	D. Duncombe - - -	316	
	John Rolph - - -	332	
	H. Webster - - -	144	
Huron - - -	Robert Graham Dunlop - -	-	No contest.
Essex - - -	Francis Caldwell - - -	341	
	John Prince - - -	364	
	Charles Elliott - - -	42	
	Dominique Longlois - -	116	

EXTRACTS from the POLL-BOOKS, &c.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Candidates.	Votes polled for each.	Remarks.
Kent - - -	James Delmege - - -	29	No contest.
	William M'Crae - - -	225	
	Nathaniel Cornwall - - -	204	
	Richard Longford - - -	193	
	Samuel Smith - - -	13	
	James Ruddle - - -	11	
	Daniel O'Reilly - - -	13	
	Peter P. Lacroix - - -	131	
	Dun. M'Gregor - - -	-	
Cornwall - - -	Solomon Y. Chesley - - -	14	
	George S. Jarvis - - -	20	
Brockville - - -	Henry Sherwood - - -	51	
	John Bogart - - -	35	
Kingston - - -	Chris. A. Haggerman - - -	-	
City of Toronto - - -	William Henry Draper - - -	287	
	James E. Small - - -	202	
Niagara - - -	Charles Richardson - - -	74	
	Edward C. Campbell - - -	67	
	Alexander Stuart - - -	10	
Hamilton - - -	Colin C. Ferrie - - -	77	
	Miles O'Reilly - - -	22	
London - - -	Mahlon Burwell - - -	31	
	John Scatchard - - -	7	

Sam. P. Jarvis,
Clerk of the Crown, Chancery.

For (51.) T, see Mr. Street's affidavit in the Evidence, page 80.

(52.) U.

Sir,

Etobicoke, 21 January 1837.

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 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 3l. per annum, and, if I would lease it for five years, 5l. 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 3l. per annum; they are generally well cultivated, and most of them have good buildings erected upon them.

Letter from Rev. T. Phillips.

I have, &c.

Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman.

(signed) Thos. Phillips, D. D.

(53.) V.

To Allan N. Macnab, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Dr. Duncombe's Petition to the House of Commons.

Communication
from J. MacIntosh,
Esq.

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 M'Aulay; 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 secretary and registrar 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 M'Aulay.

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 Captain M'Aulay.

Not a magistrate of the riding voted for me, but in favour of Captain M'Aulay; 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 effectually in other ridings and counties. I think it is very clearly shown, by the above facts, that Sir F. B. 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 M'Aulay, 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. M'Aulay 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 county from 30 to 40 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. M'Aulay 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 that bore the heat and burthen 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 that is most active, if he is in the employ of Government, let him be ever so corrupt, he is the first that is promoted; and the worst of all is, the people are obliged to pay him to keep up a Legislature that they disapprove of; but if there be a 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, before 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 he 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 election. 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, &c.

(signed) John M'Intosh.

EXTRACT from Lord Glenelg's Despatch to Sir F. B. Head, dated Downing-street,
5 November 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 ministers of religion from the Legislative and Executive Councils; the reducing the costs 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 Lordship's suggestions as may still continue unfulfilled."

Appendix to
Report to House
of Assembly.

EXTRACT from the Earl of Ripon's Despatch to Sir John Colborne, dated 8 Nov. 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 unbiassed choice of their representatives."

(signed) *John M'Intosh.*

Truly extracted from the Journal of the Assembly of Upper Canada.

James Fitzgibbon, Clerk of Assembly.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord Glenelg to Sir F. B. Head.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 April 1837.

I HAVE received your despatch dated the 4th February, No. 7; it reached me on the 20th ultimo. It was not until the 7th instant that I received, by a subsequent conveyance, the Appendix, comprising the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of General Assembly of Upper Canada, to which was referred my correspondence with you on the subject of the Petition presented to the House of Commons by Dr. Duncombe in the Parliamentary Session of 1836.

The refutation of Dr. Duncombe's charges is entirely satisfactory. It has been in the highest degree gratifying to me to be able to report to His Majesty, that, after a minute and rigorous inquiry, during which every facility was given to the petitioner to substantiate his accusation, your conduct, in reference to the elections, has been proved to have been governed by a strict adherence to the principles of the constitution.

I have, &c.
(signed)

Glenelg.

No. 3.

Despatch from
Lord Glenelg to
Sir F. B. Head.